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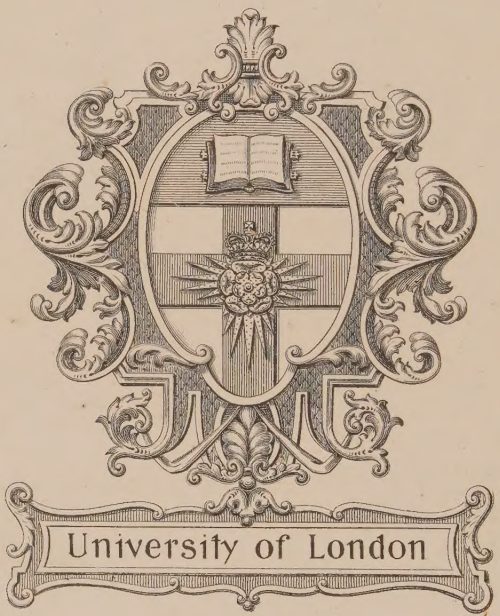

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS:

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES.

—(4.)—

ALKALI ACT; FACTORIES; MINES.

Session

8 *February* —— 10 *August* 1870.

VOL. XV.

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TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

ALKALI ACT:

152.] Sixth Annual Report by the Inspector of his Proceedings during the Year 1869 - - - - - - - - - p. 1

FACTORIES:

77.] Reports of the Inspectors of Factories, for the Half-year ending 31st October 1869 - - - - - - - - - 75

215.] Similar Reports, for the Half-year ending 30th April 1870 - 363

MINES: FOLIO

124.] Reports of the Inspectors of Mines for the Year 1869 - - 459

☞ This paper will be found at the End of Vol XVII

ALKALI ACT, 1863.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE INSPECTOR

OF HIS

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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1870.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

BY

THE INSPECTOR

OF HIS

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1869.

TO THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

My Lords,

Last year I began to give some results of inquiries into the condition of the air in various places exposed to the influence of manufactures. At the same time a few cases were spoken of where manufactures did not exist. The differences being great, and the prospect of distinctly expressing shades of difference having disclosed itself, I thought it would be well to spend a considerable time in further inquiries. This has been done and the result will form the principal feature of the present report. It was at one time supposed that the differences could not be appreciated by chemical analyses. The works of many chemists have contributed to show distinctions. Enough, however, was not proved sufficiently to enable the processes to become useful to the public, the grosser distinctions having alone been observed. It has been attempted here to give such an account of the state of the atmosphere of any given place, that it shall be possible to say without difficulty whether it may be considered as tainted by manufactures, or whether it has a large amount of organic matter in it, and to a small extent to answer the question as to the condition of that matter, as it is of importance to distinguish it from that caused by manufacturing processes. The work is still in hand; it is hoped that materials will be found in it for the beginning of a system of examination of climates, certainly of artificial climates, including places imperfectly ventilated as well as those near manufactures.

It will also, it is hoped, be of use to some extent in the examination of natural climates, but none of the work affects directly such a condition of things as produces an epidemic, or indeed any peculiar form of disease. It is, however, possible that the simple method spoken of in last report, of collecting the solid matters of the atmosphere, may lead to the examination of the subject by microscopists, and to a few years of discussion of the subject. I seek at present to establish a chemical climatology, and perhaps there may be added meteorology.

The modes by which air has been studied are—

1st. By the usual examination for the gases oxygen and nitrogen.
2nd. Carbonic acid.
3rd. Ammonia.
4th. Ammonia of albuminous matter.
5th. Nitric acid.
6th. Rapidly oxidisable solutions.
7th. Slowly „ „
8th. Chlorides and sulphates.
9th. Acidity.
10th. Examination of the rain.

The 10th includes an estimation of all the substances mentioned as in the air, the gases excepted. The two inquiries are of value, although it may not always be necessary to institute both.

I leave out here the part which may be called microscopical, as besides having no direct bearing on my work, I have no knowledge of the different forms of germ or spore found. One cannot tell innocent from dangerous substances in many cases.

I give a short summary of results. By reading tables 1–18 a very fair idea of all the work will be obtained without reading the rest of the report containing details. The Scotch specimens are from very distant parts in most cases, and do not compare directly with the English, which are inland. It is not intended, therefore, to say that the northern air is better than the southern, but the air of the places mentioned far from towns is better than the inland places mentioned.

The German specimens are few.

The continental nature of the air may be considered, but of this we cannot be sure till more is known. The amount of nitric acid is to be remarked.

So far as acids are concerned, Manchester stands high as before; London much lower. So far, too, as ammonia is concerned Manchester is higher, as a good deal of it comes from coal, but the albuminoid ammonia, or ammonia from organic matter, is the same in both, and the nitric acid may be called the same. It becomes, therefore, an important question, does Wanklyn's process show the organic ammonia? The results are consistent.

I have no time to remark fully on the results, as many were inserted whilst this report was in proof.

Summary of Results.

Table 1.

Rain.—Average Hydrochloric Acid.

	Hydrochloric Acid.	
	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
Darmstadt - - -	0·0681	0·97
London - - - -	0·0872	1·25
German specimens - -	0·0919	1·31
England (inland country places)	0·3605	5·15
St. Helens - - -	0·6670	9·53
Manchester* - - -	0·4118	5·88
,, *a*. - - -	0·4513	6·45
,, a_2. - - -	0·3911	5·59
,, *b*. - - -	0·3688	5·27
,, *c*. - - -	0·3600	5·14
Scotland, sea coast and inland country places.	0·5564	7·95
Runcorn - - -	1·8022	25·74

* See top of p. 30.

It will be observed by the above table that the distance from the sea mainly governs the amount of chlorine. Taking London as a guide, we might say that it is the distance from the western Atlantic. Those farthest off have least salt. At Runcorn an excessive escape of gas is revealed by the high numbers. For places at the sea or equally distant from it, the amount of common salt will indicate the violence of the winds, and it may be used to distinguish direction of wind from land or otherwise, in some cases.

Table 2.

Rain.—Average Sulphuric Acid.

	Sulphuric Acid.	
	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
Scotland (sea coast and inland country places.)	0·1828	2·61
England (inland country places) -	0·2489	3·53
German specimens - -	1·1481	16·40
London - - - -	1·4345	20·49
Runcorn - - -	1·6537	23·62
Darmstadt - - -	2·0417	29·17
St. Helens - - -	2·3232	33·19
Manchester, three stations -	2·9163	41.66
,, *a*. - - -	3·5736	51·05
,, a_2. - - -	2·7691	39·56
,, *b*. - - -	2·7175	38·82
,, *c*. - - -	1·5373	29·96

Here we observe that the increase of sulphur measures the amount of work done on the districts traversed by the air. The

sulphur includes vegetable, animal, and manufacturing activity where coal is used, it measures density of population and work when the distance traversed is the same.

TABLE 3.

RAIN.—Average Total Acid of Chlorine and Sulphur and Proportion.

	Total Acid free and combined.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.
	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	
England (inland country places) -	0·6094	8·68	1 to 0·69
Scotland (sea coast and inland country places).	0·7392	11·81	1 „ 0·33
Germany - - -	1·2233	17·71	1 „ 12·31
London - - - -	1·5217	21·74	1 „ 16·45
Darmstadt - - -	2·1098	30·14	1 „ 29·98
St. Helens - - -	2·9902	42·72	1 „ 3·48
Manchester - - -	3·3281	47·54	1 „ 7·08
„ a^1. - - -	4·0249	57·40	1 „ 7·91
„ a_2. - - -	3·1602	45·15	1 „ 7·08
„ *b*. - - -	3·0863	44·09	1 „ 7·37
„ *c*. - - -	1·8773	27·10	1 „ 4·27
Runcorn - - - -	3·4559	49·36	1 „ 0·92

The total quantity of salts seems to be a very good indication of the purity of the air, if we leave out only common salt which becomes an indication of proximity to the sea and amount of wind.

TABLE 4.

RAIN.—Average Acidity.

	Acidity, calculated as Sulphuric Acid, anhydrous.	
	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
England - - -	0	0
Scotland - - -	0·0200	0·285
Germany - - -	0·0894	1·273
Darmstadt - - -	0·1218	1·740
London - - - -	0·2171	3·875
St. Helens - - -	0·2755	3·980
Manchester - - -	0·5833	8·330
„ *a*. - - -	0·9696	13·850
„ *a*. from August -	0·5705	8·150
„ *b*. - - -	0·1025	1·460
„ *c*. - - -	0·1708	2·440
Runcorn - - -	0·7993	11·420

This is an interesting table. The acidity is chiefly found in towns. A little may come from the oxidized sulphur of organic substances, but I have always supposed that such would be neutralized by the ammonia. It may happen that in very pure air a little of the acidity may arise from atmospheric nitric acid not formed from ammonia; we know electricity forms some. I cannot otherwise account for the amount in northern rains, it is, however,

difficult to test, and the observation may possibly, in such minute quantities, be wrong. As to the rest of the table it is clear enough.

TABLE 5.

RAIN.—Ammonia.

——	Parts per Million.
Scotland (inland and sea coast)	0·536
England (inland)	1·244
German specimens	1·910
London	3·450
St. Helens	4·560
Runcorn	4·630
Manchester	5·350

TABLE 6.

RAIN.—Average Albuminoid Ammonia.

——	Albuminoid Ammonia, parts per Million.
Scotland (sea coast and inland country places).	0·063
England (inland country places)	0·076
German specimens	0·122
Runcorn	0·190
London	0·205
Manchester	0·211
„ from August	0·209
„ *a.*	0·216
„ *a.* from August	0·180
„ *b.*	0·190
„ *c.*	0·250
St. Helens	0·230

In this we have the influence of plants and animals only. We do not find the albuminoid ammonia to increase with the coal burning, at least, we may explain all the rises and falls on this principle.

TABLE 7.

RAIN.—Average total Ammonia and proportion.

——	Total Ammonia, parts per Million.	Proportion of "Ammonia" to "Albuminoid Ammonia."
Scotland (sea coast and inland country places)	0·599	1 to 0·117
England (inland country places	1·320	1 „ 0·061
German specimens	2·032	1 „ 0·064
London	3·655	1 „ 0·059
St. Helens	4·790	1 „ 0·051
Runcorn	4·820	1 „ 0·041
Manchester	5·561	1 „ 0·040
„ from August	4·559	1 „ 0·048
„ *a.*	8·536	1 „ 0·026
„ „ from August	5·180	1 „ 0·036
„ *b.*	4·390	1 „ 0·045
„ *c.*	4·110	1 „ 0·065

In this table we see the influence of population, or rather of vegetable and animal matter in increasing the ammonia, but the still greater influence of the combustion of coal.

Table 8.

Rain.—Average Nitric Acid.

—	Nitric Acid, parts per Million.
Scotland	0·256
Runcorn	0·278
England	0·578
London	0·840
Manchester	0·846
„ from August	0·858
„ *a.*	0·810
„ *a.* from August	0·667
„ *b.*	1·260
„ *c.*	0·648
St. Helens	1·413
Germany	2·890

From this it would appear that the nitric acid increases with the sulphur, that from coal being left out. The influence of a long continuance of the air over the land is observable, and this culminates in a continental atmosphere. The nitric acid used in the sulphuric acid manufacture appears occasionally at St. Helens.

Comparative Results.

Table 9.

Rain.—Hydrochloric Acid. Relation to the average of that from Row Dumbartonshire, taken as 100.

Row, Dumbartonshire	100·00	1
Darmstadt	138·70	$1\frac{1}{3}$
London	177·59	$1\frac{3}{4}$
German specimens	191·24	2
Birkenhead	461·87	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Near an alkali works	495·83	5
Whiston	512·24	5
England (inland country places)	734·21	$7\frac{1}{3}$
Manchester, three stations	838·70	$8\frac{1}{3}$
„ (*a*) All Saints, 1869	906·91	9
„ (*a*) All Saints, 1868	1438·00	$14\frac{1}{3}$
Scotland (sea coast and inland country places).	1133·20	$11\frac{1}{3}$
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1158·77	$11\frac{1}{2}$
St. Helens	1358·45	$13\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool	1684·30	$16\frac{4}{5}$
Runcorn	3670·47	$36\frac{1}{2}$
Waterloo, Liverpool	5214·30	52

This table gives mixed results, but still valuable. We have a quiet day at Row, on the Garcloch, as 100, and the general sea coast at 1133. There is a rise caused by the influences of the sea, which may to health be favourable or unfavourable, and a rise caused by manufactures at Runcorn, but a still greater by

wind at the shore at Waterloo. This table will be useful to guard us in our conclusions. The chlorine must not be taken by itself, but in connexion with other substances.

TABLE 10.

RAIN.—Sulphuric Acid. Relation to the average of that of Row, Dumbartonshire, taken as 100.

Scotland (sea coast and inland country places).	60·99	$\frac{1}{2}$
England (inland country places)	83·05	$\frac{4}{5}$
Row, Dumbartonshire - -	100·00	1
Waterloo, Liverpool - -	229·34	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Birkenhead - - -	264·47	$2\frac{1}{2}$
German specimens - -	377·51	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Whiston - - -	398·28	4
London - - - -	478·64	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Runcorn - - -	551·79	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Darmstadt - - -	681·25	$6\frac{4}{5}$
Liverpool - - -	706·02	7
St. Helens - - -	775·17	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	891·43	9
Manchester - -	973·07	$9\frac{3}{4}$
„ (*a*) All Saints, 1869	1192·39	12
„ (*a*) All Saints, 1868	973·00	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Near an alkali works - -	1470·00	$14\frac{3}{4}$

To this apply the same remarks as for Table 2.

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

TABLE 11.

RAIN.—Total Acid of Chlorine and Sulphur.

Relation to the average of that from Row, Dumbartonshire, taken as 100.

Row, Dumbartonshire - -	100·00	1
England (inland country places)	174·71	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Scotland (sea side and inland country places)	211·93	2
German specimens - -	351·71	$3\frac{1}{3}$
London - - - -	436·27	$4\frac{1}{3}$
Whiston - - -	470·67	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Birkenhead - - -	528·29	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Darmstadt - - -	604·87	6
St. Helens - - -	857·28	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool - - -	938·21	$9\frac{1}{3}$
Waterloo, Liverpool - -	961·98	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Runcorn - - -	990·79	10
Manchester, three stations -	954·16	$9\frac{1}{2}$
„ (*a*) All Saints, 1869 -	1153·92	$11\frac{1}{3}$
„ (*a*) „ 1868 -	1175·54	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	1054·73	$10\frac{1}{3}$
Near an alkali works - -	1539·27	$15\frac{1}{3}$

This is an instructive table. Of course it is meant that the acids here are both the combined and the uncombined. The results of the last year have been united to form this and some of the other tables.

TABLE 12.

RAIN.—Average Permanganate test.

	Parts by weight. Oxygen required per million parts of rain water.	
	Instantly.	Total in a few minutes with Acid.
Scotland - -	0·028	0·199
Germany - -	—	0·202
England - -	—	0·416
Runcorn - -	—	1·090
Manchester - -	0·197	2·050
,, (*a*) - -	0·112	1·605
,, (*b*) - -	0·315	2·798
,, (*c*) - -	0·165	1·747
St. Helens - -	—	2·276

This test indicates oxidizable matter, first, sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, the latter rare; next, organic matter. The table is not complete, as it was not determined to use it till some of the specimens had been kept long. Great purity of the vessels is required to prevent interference here. Its value is chiefly in its quickness and readiness.

Summary of Results by Washing the Air.

As there arose an uncertainty as to the exact amount of air used, I have left the question to be settled on a future occasion, and I here merely state that the amount of air used was in every case nearly the same. The mode of making the experiments is stated further on, it was simply by shaking air with pure distilled water and analysing the solution. The figures obtained are here given in the comparative order. These tables of air washings must not be confounded with those obtained by the analysis of rain water. The water gave both absolute and comparative results. The air gives here comparative results, but there is no difficulty in reducing them afterwards to absolute quantities, although I am rather late in doing so.

It certainly is remarkable that these figures should stand out in such beautiful order. Something like this was expected, but such on unbroken series was more than I could expect.

The numbers follow the same order as those in rain, and we see therefore that the condition of the air may now be settled by experiment. The next point is to decide how far the substances found here can be considered as influencing health. We do not see the worst, as there are no experiments from the worst parts, namely, crowded and filthy rooms. I believe, however, that the subject may be considered as so far advanced that its further progress may be held certain.

Some day the bodies which furnish the albuminoid ammonia must be examined; they will be found to be very numerous.

Summary of Comparative Results.

Table 13.

Air—Total Acid.

Relation to Blackpool taken as 100.

Blackpool	100
London	289
Didsbury	315
Buxton	333
St. Helens	474
Manchester	527
Underground Railway (Metropolitan)	1483

Table 14.

Air—Hydrochloric Acid.

Relation to Blackpool taken as 100.

Blackpool	100
Buxton	247
Didsbury	277
London	320
Manchester	369
St. Helens	516
Underground Railway (Metropolitan)	974

Table 15.

Air—Sulphuric Acid.

Relation to Blackpool taken as 100.

Blackpool	100
Didsbury	320
Buxton	345
London	361
St. Helens	468
Manchester	549
Underground Railway (Metropolitan)	1554

Table 16.

Air—Total Ammonia.

Relation to Inellan taken as 100.

Inellan	100
London	117
A bedroom	179
Glasgow	202
Inside and outside of office	205
Underground Railway (Metropolitan)	235
A midden	396

TABLE 17.

Air—Ammonia.

	Relation to Inellan taken as 100.
Inellan	100
London	117
Underground Railway (Metropolitan)	138
Glasgow	159
A bedroom	194
Inside and outside of office	235
A midden	644

TABLE 18.

Air—Albuminoid Ammonia.

	Relation to Inellan taken as 100.
Inellan	100
London	116
A bedroom	173
Inside and outside of office	194
Glasgow	221
Underground Railway (Metropolitan)	271
A midden	302

The sea-water of the British Channel contains chlorides and sulphates, the former in great excess. If we calculate the chlorine as hydrochloric acid and compare it with the sulphuric acid in the sulphates we have hydrochloric acid 1 to 0·1162 sulphuric anhydride. This is from Schweitzer's analysis as seen in Professor Miller's chemistry. It was found convenient to put down the acids in this manner since they were estimated, whilst the bases were not estimated in many cases. It might have been better to put down chlorine instead of hydrochloric acid, but the fact of examining for the latter in a free state led to this method.

A large amount of total acid may be of no disadvantage if it is chiefly arising from common salt, but if it is free acid then the evil may be measured. The table of acidity (4) is to be remarked, and it is quite possible that it may be found the most important. The acidity of the country specimens is to me a matter of a little uncertainty, since it is the boiling and not the cold solution that was used. For very delicate experiments the cold solution is not distinct in its results.

The relation of the hydrochloric to the sulphuric columns is of importance, but it may be affected by the fall of one or the rise of

the other. In London, the sulphuric seems high, because the salt from the sea is low, probably because the distance is greater from the western sea than in the case of Manchester. Since most of the fires are domestic, the chlorides from the coal will not be so violently thrown out. Near a chemical work there was a good deal of escape of hydrochloric acid, and it rises to an equality with the sulphuric nearly. This is mentioned as a useful mode of examining air around such places. We must not, however, imagine that the composition of the rain is permanently the same at any place, although names of places are given.

Rain.

It was said in last report that important results promised to be derived from an examination of the rain of various places. The inquiry has been continued. It would, first, be well to state what has been done by others. To save time I may give the abstract from the Handwörterbuch der Chemie of 1864.

"Rain water takes up part of those substances which form the atmosphere, and chiefly the more soluble, whilst the floating particles are also mixed with it. It always contains carbonic acid, Baumhauer gives the maximum at 0·009 in volume. Baumert found in the air of the rain—

Carbonic acid -	1·8
Oxygen -	33·7
Nitrogen -	64·5

Peligot found—

Carbonic acid -	2·4
Oxygen -	31·2
Nitrogen -	66·4

"Snow water contains nitric acid, or according to Schönbein nitrous acid, as a common constituent, having more than rain water; storm rain always contains more than common rain, which however always contains nitrous acid. Marggraf proved the existence of nitric acid in rain and snow in 1750. Boussingault by many experiments proved that 1 litre contained on an average 0·2 milligrams of nitric acid. (Compt. Rend., tom. xlvi., 1123 and 1175). The amount may rise considerably. He found in Paris in 1 litre of rain 0·4 to 2·1 of nitric acid; in 1 litre of snow water 0·3 to 4·0 milligrams, and in one litre of condensed water from cloud, 10·1 milligrams. Boussingault found in storm water on Liebfrauenberg 0·28 milligrams, in rain falling later 0·04, another time in storm 2·1, in falling rain 0·25, and afterwards 0·19. In cloud water he found 0·4 to 1·8. Barrall found in Paris from 2 to 36 milligrams nitric acid in a litre of rain; Binean found in Lyon in winter 0·3, in summer up to 2; near Lyon in winter 2·5, in summer 5 of nitric acid.

"The nitric acid, or according to Schönbein the nitrous acid, of the rain is united to ammonia, at least generally, as this constituent of the atmosphere is not wanting in rain; Schönbein thinks the nitrous acid a direct product of the action of water on nitrogen. Boussingault found in the rain water of Paris in 1 litre 2·16 milligrams ammonia, in rain that fell about the same time 2·08, as an average of experiments in Paris, up to 4·0 milligrams. At Liebfrauenberg, on the Vosges, 0·79 milligrams. Barral found in rain water 2–3 milligrams ammonia to a litre. Bineau found in February at Lyons up to 30, in snow 8. The ammonia is greater after dry weather, less after raining some time. Boussingault considers all the nitric acid as united to ammonia, but some of the ammonia as nitric acid. Barral found more nitric acid than its equivalent of ammonia. Ammonia is greater in the rain of towns, and in summer than in winter. Barral obtained from rain in Paris collected in platinum 0·05 to 0·9 milligrams phosphoric acid, but it is not proved that all the phosphorus was from phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid is found partly, perhaps full often as chloride of calcium or solium, and that in the neighbourhood of the sea or salines only; Lampadius found it at Freiberg and Liebig at Giessen in 77 specimens. The presence of sulphuric acid in rain water where pyrites is burnt cannot surprise when the sulphuric acid is not collected or in those places where much coal containing iron pyrites is used. Smith found nearly 0·1 gramme pure sulphuric acid in a litre.

"The question as to the iodine is unsettled. Chatin and E. Marchand assert that rain and snow contain iodine. Chatin says he found it in rain in different parts of France, amounting to 1 milligram in 20 litres; less in Pisa, Lucca, and Florence; whilst he found none in rain on the St. Bernard and Splügen or the glacier water from Mont Cenis and Norway. De Luca asserts that there is none found after repeated trials on air and rain. Mène gives the same view. Casaseca found in the rain of Havana no iodine.

"Barral found in 1 litre of rain 2 to 7 mgr. chloride of natrium, and 2 to 9 mgr. lime and magnesia. Marchand in rain from Fécamp found—

Sulphate of lime - -	1 mgr.
„ soda - -	10 „
Chloride of sodium -	11 „
Carbonate of ammonia -	1·7 „
Nitrate of ammonia -	1·9 „
Organic substance -	25 „

Snow water contained nearly the same.

"Rain water always contains organic matters from the air, shown by its capacity to become putrid; when sulphuric acid is added it blackens. Smith found 10 mgr., Marchand 24, in a litre. This substance contains sometimes nitrogen, but not always. Chatin found 50 mgr. of a substance of the composition of ulmate of

ammonia. Ehrenberg found in a black rain water decayed vegetable matter.

"Rain water also contains small amounts of bases, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, and traces of iron dissolved out of the dust of the atmosphere. Smith found in Manchester always small quantities of coal dust, partly dissolved and partly finely divided. Barral found in 1 litre of Paris rain, collected in platinum, on an average 22·8 mgr., and in the neighbourhood of Paris 7·8 milligrams of solid matter."

I am obliged to be contented with this summary at present, but it is not enough, justice is scarcely done to the many beautiful enquiries made, especially by Boussingault, on the subject, and so numerous are the French memoirs on air that if they were all carefully brought into order, it is probable that the work which I have attempted to do would have been found, to a great extent, accomplished, at least the beginning may be found in the columns of those to which I allude; whilst I am writing, my attention is called to a summary of their results in a small but carefully written volume by M. Pierre, entitled "Chimie Agricole."

Professor A. H. Church found 6·7 grains of common salt per gallon in storm rain at Cirencester. Dr. Madden examined that which fell at Pennicuik. The literature of rain is considerable, but as I am not aware of any systematic treatment of the subject in various phases, I do not feel that I am working a ground which belongs to any one exclusively, especially as I have long attended more or less to it, and this is the natural development of my work.

Last year I gave an account of some experiments on rain made chiefly in 1867 and 1868, but some at a much earlier date. The results led to a continuation of the subject. Desirous of obtaining specimens, I applied to Alexander Buchan, Esq., of the Scottish Meteorological Society. He, with great kindness, gave me many names of gentlemen to whom it would be well to write for specimens. All of them undertook to fill the bottles sent to them, and in every way aided the search. The result is, I believe, a proof that great care has been taken in the collection. The distinctions are remarkably fine, and such as might be expected from the conditions. We have not to rely on the gross differences between a pure clear or mountain rain and that of a smoky town, but we have the more or less smoky town, the more or less inland, and the more or less elevated spot, whether town or country.

Collecting of Rain Waters.

The specimens of rain have been collected by several gentlemen in various parts of the country. I cannot avoid thinking that I put some of them to much trouble; I am only in return able to thank them. To have collected specimens by myself would have been impossible. There are still many expected, and as some have

been examined too late for insertion, they will be included in the earliest report which it is convenient to make, probably next year.

As the principal number of specimens come from Scotland, I shall begin with them. They are chiefly from places far removed from towns. The specimens must have been well collected, since they all exhibit distinct characteristics, such as we might expect, of their origin.

The N. Uist and Tyree specimens were collected by the request of Mr. Ed. C. C. Stansford, who has agents there. They are from low levels, as much as possible avoiding high winds. They ought to be fair specimens of sea rain, and perfect specimens of coast and island rain.

Kelly, Wemyss Bay, at the mouth of the Clyde, shows the smallest amount of sulphuric acid. I know that remarkable care was taken here; the only difficulty was to keep out flies. After throwing away many specimens of water, Mr. Young put the stopper into the funnel, effectually kept out insects. The garden in which it was collected is about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and perhaps a quarter of a mile from the shore, along which there are a few houses.

Auchendrane specimen was collected by Mr. E. Cathcart, of Auchendrane House, at 96 feet above sea level, three miles from the shore and five miles from the town of Ayr on the Doon, before the 19th of December 1869.

Carlesgill, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, in a valley of the Esk. This specimen was collected by Mr. J. Little, who says, "Great "care was taken to have the water pure. The bottle was placed "on a block of wood 2 feet high, 18 yards from the front of the "house, and clear of drips from trees or shrubs; house 370 feet "above the sea. A pastural country for many miles around. "Wind during collection varied little from S.W., occasionally "W. Three days of heavy squalls, viz., 11th, 13th, and 19th "December. Sharp frost for three days, when for safety the "bottle was brought into the house. The hills near are 1,000 to "1,200 feet high."

"The second (from Carlesgill) was collected N.W., N.E., and "S.E. Genuine east seldom prevails any length of time and "generally brings less rain than from the opposite quarter. In "stormy but dry east winds I have seen salt spray on the wind-"ward side of the trees and the leaves of evergreens *browned*, though "we are nearly 50 miles from the nearest point of the German ocean. "I do not know the amount of salt in the rain here. I fancy it "must be greater in proportion to our rainfall than at Pennicuik." I find in my rote book, "calculating the fall of rain at 31 inches per "annum, Dr. Madden has determined by analysis that the rain "which falls at Pennicuick brings down upon each acre of land in "the neighbourhood 641 lbs. or nearly 6 cwts. of salt."—"Agric. "Gazette, April 8, 1854." I take this here from Mr. Little's letter, as I may not be able to refer to the volume.

Lanark, Ridge Park.—Mr. Charles Lindsay says, "The "weather during collection, from 24th November to 6th January, "has been of the most mixed description, the wind when high "invariably from the S.W., and when raining S. or W.

"Barometer from 30·03 to 27·80.

"Correction for sea level, 0·67.

"Thermometer in shade from 54° F. to 6·5.

"The locality where the bottle was placed is distant from any "building 30 yards; height above sea level 634 feet. Distance "from east and west sea nearly equal or 30 miles; in the middle "of a garden with no trees or shrubs so high as the funnel in it."

Wanlockhead.—This specimen was collected by Mr. Gilbert Dawson, there. He says, "Wanlockhead is situated amongst the "Lowther hills, and is about two miles north-west of the highest "summits of the range. The position of the bottle was 1,330 "feet above the sea, and the ground sloping towards the south-"west. The nearest houses in that direction were 60 or 70 "yards distant, and so much lower that the tops of the chimneys "were not nearly so high as the bottle. The water was all "collected during S.W. wind. A board was laid on the ground "and covered over with a little grass, the bottle was then tied "down with strings and nails driven into the edge of the board."

"The weather during the time of collection was very variable, "there being a very intense frost on the 28th December, and snow "fell at intervals on the 25th, 26th, and 30th to the depth of about "5 inches. There were also light falls of snow on the 19th, 20th, "and 23rd.

"The water was collected as follows:

December 18th, wind S.W.	- -	rainfall ·82 in.
,,	29th, gale S.W. for 23 hours	- 3·19!!
,,	31st, light wind W. and S.W.	- 0·11
January 1st, light wind S. and S.S.W.		- ·08
,,	2nd, S. - - -	- ·05
,,	3rd, fresh breeze S.W. -	- 1·04
,,	4th, gale S.W. -	- ·59
,,	5th, light air S.W. - -	- ·02
,,	6th, strong breeze - -	- ·90

"This filled the bottle."

"Every precaution has been taken to prevent extraneous "matter from getting in, but on account of the exceeding stormy "and changeable weather which has prevailed during the collection, "I regret to say that when the water is shaken some impurities "may be seen floating in it."

These specks are as few as in any and do not prevent this from being a very interesting water. It is from the highest spot observed.

Cargen, Dumfries.—This specimen was collected by Mr. Dudgeon, lat. 55° 2′ 30″ N., long. 0° 34′ W., between the 29th December and the 8th January. Prevailing winds during the time, S.W. and N.W. Position of bottle, centre of large park, on grass. Height above sea level, 70 feet. Solway Frith distant 4 miles S.

No house to windward within a quarter of a mile. Town of Dumfries 3 miles N.

Crieff.—This was collected by the Reverend Albert L. T. Morris, at Balwharrie House. This spot is three miles north of the village. There are no towns at all to the west beginning with S.W. round the arc to the north. It is 45 miles from the nearest coast, and 245 feet high.

Kirkwall.—Mr. John G. Iverach sent this specimen. He says, "The place where the rain was collected was in the centre of my "garden. The bottle was placed on the grass, and would be "about 10 feet above sea level. I had the bottle almost full on "two occasions, but had to reject the contents, as some snow "had got in the funnel."

This shows that much care was taken to collect the specimen pure. I wished to keep the snow and rain separate, in order to obtain some clue to the place of proportion of each. A little snow would have done no harm; still the exactness is to be preferred.

Weather during Collection.

			9 a.m.			Rain Inches.
December	30	S.E.,	1.0			1·350
„	31	S.,	1.0			·096
January	1	S.E.,	1.0			·300
„	3	S.,	1.0			·038
„	5	S.W.,	1.0			·114
„	6	S.W.,	1.5			·124
„	7	N.W.,	1.0			·110
„	8	N.E.,	1.0			·086
„	14	E.,	2.0			·090
„	16	E.,	1.5			·030
„	17	S.W.,	1.5			·180
„	21	W.,	1.5			·019
„	23	S.W.,	1.0			·038
„	24	S.W.,	1.0			·048
February	1	S.,	1.5			·030

Stornoway specimen, collected by Mr. J. Smith, in the castle gardens.—"On every occasion the wind was blowing S. to S.W. "when the water was collected, and in case of violent gales the "water was excluded. The ground near site where collected is "hilly, about 120 feet above sea level; distance from dwelling, "150 yards."

East Linton, Haddington.—The specimen was collected by Mr. John Storie, who says: "It has been about three months in col- "lecting, having only had about 3 inches of rain during that "period. Fortunately the weather has been favourable for getting "it free of impurities, and it has been all the while damp, and "therefore not dusty. On inspecting it you will see that it is "remarkably pure. Wind from N.N.W. to W. and S.W. On "the 11th inst. (Feb. 1870) we had 7 inches of snow, which dis- "solved in the funnel and entered the bottle. The height above

" the sea is 90 feet. I placed the bottle in a small cask, about " half an inch higher than the bottle and funnel included, which " protected them from the wind, whilst it did not prevent the rain " from entering."

New Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire.—Sent by Mr. David Sturrock, who writes, " The bottle was set on the grass about 500 feet above the " level of the sea. My house is on the west of the village and I " have exposed the bottle only when the wind was not blowing " the smoke of the village towards it. Part of the rain was col- " lected in the middle of December; wind S. by S.W. Part " on February 6th and 7th, during which two days 1·31 inches " of rain and sleet fell. During the time the weather has been " rough and frosty with a few days of thaw now and then."

Berkshire, Streatley Vicarage, near Reading.—The Rev. John Slatter who sent this specimen says: " Streatley vicarage is 150 " feet above the sea; the bottle with funnel was placed on a " grassplot 40 yards S.W. of the house. On the N.W. and " N. at a distance of 400 to 600 yards lies the village of " Streatley with a little more than 70 houses. On the N.E. at a " distance of 800 to 1,200 yards the village of Goring, of about " twice the size, separated by the river Thames. The rain was " collected between January 1st and February 7th, 1870; the " first half was with the wind from S.S.W. to W.S.W., the latter " half from the S.S.E. At a distance of nine miles S.E. by E. " lies the town of Reading, from S.S.E. to W.S.W. extends a " country of hill and wood without large towns near and no mills " for 60 miles to the English Channel."

Long Wittenham, Abingdon.—This was collected by the Rev. J. Clutterbuck.

Tring.—This was sent by the chairman of the board of health there.

Agricultural College, Cirencester.—Specimen of rain sent by Professor A. H. Church, who has published an account of salt in the Cotteswold storm water.

Rugby.—Specimen sent by Mr. Jas. Arch. Campbell. The situation of Rugby is well known.

Several specimens were collected in London by Dr. Stevenson of Guy's Hospital; one at Eversham Road, N.W., another in Hampstead Road close to Cumberland Market, Regent's Park, East side, about 115 feet above the sea level. The bottle and funnel were placed five feet above the ground on blocks of clean newly dressed granite. I am indebted to Dr. Stevenson for several others, as he has requested some of his friends to send specimens. They cannot, however, be all included at present.

Dr. Woodforde, officer of health, sent a specimen collected about 1,000 yards north of the chemical works on Bow Common. He says, " The direction of the wind has varied greatly " during the period of collection (about two months), and care has " been taken to guard against accidental splashing, dripping, &c., " and collection in violent driving wind and rain, so that I hope " the sample is a fair specimen of the rainfall in my locality."

Valencia.—This was sent by the Rev. T. Kerr from the observatory there.

The chlorides diminish in the rain as we go inland, we do not know how far this may extend.

The sulphates increase, but how far is also unknown. Both increase in towns.

We cannot tell if a small proportion of chlorides proves the air to be good. Some people may require more and some less, but a small amount of sulphates to chlorides seems to be in favour of the air where such rain is found. We may construct a model rain out of the best obtained.

Hydrochloric acid to sulphuric -	100 to 16
Acidity - - - - -	- nothing.
	In a million.
Ammonia, free or in salts - - -	0·1
Albuminoid ammonia - - - -	0·01
Nitric acid of nitrates - - - -	0·01

Sulphates in the Atmosphere.

As sulphur compounds were found in the atmosphere where there was no combustion of coal to account for them, it may be necessary to look to another source for their appearance. (I may refer here to my last report.) We know that there is an enormous amount of decomposition constantly going on in the air. The vegetation of the year decays with such speed that we may probably say that the decomposition is every year equal to the growth. The same with animals. It would be difficult to estimate it, although we might make an approximation. So certain it has been that whenever men have crowded together they have injured each other in one respect, although they can advance only in society. The amount of the sulphates by weight in the atmosphere at one time must be great, but the comparative amount is not high. It is, however, important to know if we can estimate it so as to guide us to a mode of expressing, in chemical language, the meaning of a crowded and of an open place. If we take the island atmospheres, we obtain very little sulphuric acid in combination, and none free. If we go inland, we find that its proportion to the chlorides is increased, as well as in reality; and if we take high grounds, we find it to be more like that of the sea. We can readily believe that sulphates are carried from the sea exactly as chlorides are, but we can see no mode of their increase when the air is inland and far from manufactures, except by the accumulation from organic sources. If this be the case, the sulphur is an index of the amount of vegetable and animal matter decomposed, whenever we can abstract that which comes from coal. It is not easy to do this well, and the subject is still without the final refinements, although with no doubt as to the comparative amount found, and the practical use of the results. If we could refer the whole to the sulphuric acid from coal, we might expect more from

small towns in England than from small towns in Germany, but this does not seem to be the case. If the sulphur increases in the manner supposed, even when no coal affects it, it rises from the ground, in all probability, with ammonia, which will increase along with it. The ammonia, however, becomes partly oxidized into nitric acid, and the two united would be an equivalent of the sulphur if no other source of nitric acid existed. I find that M. Pierre mentions the formation of sulphates from sulphuretted hydrogen; see his Chimie Agricole.

The sulphur and ammonia ought then to be found greatest near the ground, that from coal excepted. This is very strikingly the case with the ammonia, and if we examine the rain from the highest places from which it was taken we see that the sulphuric acid is less than on the low grounds; we have there very satisfactory means of judging of its origin.

Ammonia and Nitrates.

That ammonia and nitrates have been found in greater quantity in town rain than in country rain is ascertained (see last report). It was however requisite to make many investigations in order to find how far we might rely on the quantity as an index of density of population, or rate of decomposition. In other words, it was desired to know if it was a measure of the breaking up of either living matter or dead. If so, we require no longer to give uncertain opinions concerning the condition of the air so far as decomposition is concerned, we require only to measure and arrive at a fixed condition.

The results are remarkable enough. The experiments were tried with from 100 to 500 cubic centimeters of rain water and the amounts found vary from 0·1 to 18.

Those in which none has been seen may still have contained some, but none was perceptible in the amount of water used.

It is remarkable that the height determines the amount of ammonia very distinctly. It was said by Schoenbein that nitrates were formed by the evaporation of water. It may be that the ammonia rises up with the water and forms nitrates as he mentioned. These experiments lead us to look to a greater height than he looked to for the place of their formation. We should probably not expect the organic matter to form nitrates directly, it would undergo decomposition to a certain extent first. The stray organic tissue would break down or the purely albuminous character would cease, the passage would not be instantaneous. Mr. Dancer found most organic substances floating about five or six feet from the ground—above that height their oxidation to nitrates may begin.

Two simple modes of measuring the ammonia and nitrates, and deducing from them the amount of organic matter floating are here before us—one is by measuring that found in the rain, the other by measuring that found in a given amount of washed air.

RESULTS showing the extent of Accuracy attained by using Messrs. Wanklyn, Chapman and Smith's modification of Schulze's process for the determination of Nitrites and Nitrates.

Milligrammes HNO_3 taken as KNO_3.	Milligrammes HNO_3 found and corrected.	Error.
0·622	0·630	+0·008
0·622	0·630	+0·008
0·311	0·296	−0·015
0·311	0·296	−0·015
0·187	0·196	+0·009
0·187	0·185	−0·002
0·062	0·074	+0·012
0·062	0·055	−0·007
0·062	0·074	+0·012

The nitric acid found was corrected by subtracting from each result 0·0370 mgm. HNO_3, the amount usually obtained when a piece (about 0·5 grm.) of aluminium was dissolved in pure soda solution as the following result shows. The mean of the results was not used, because some of the experiments were made after 0·037 had been taken as the error in the determinations of nitric acid in rain waters.

The reason for subtracting 0·0370 is found in the following. A solution of caustic potash, from which all ammonia is boiled off that may happen to be present, is allowed to act on aluminium. After the action the solution is again boiled and ammonia is found corresponding to 0·037 nitric acid. In other words, whether by absorption of ammonia from the air or by the action of the nitrogen or some unobserved peculiarity of working, an unavoidable quantity remained. It would probably be 0·039 as seen below, but the 0.037 was adopted from earlier trials, and there seemed no reason to change it because of the small difference shown in this series.

The experiments were made as nearly as possible like others for the determination of nitrites and nitrates.

Milligrammes HNO_3.
0·0370
0·0370
0.0559
0·0370
0·3278
0·0445
0·0399

Oxidizable Matter in Rain.

The rain containing matter from the air may be used instead of artificial air washings. I do not know if this has been done, but it is at least a convenient method of trying for gases that readily decompose high oxides; such gases as sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen, the first a product of coal, the second of decomposition, perhaps also some other gases. The experiments were done exactly as when used for water.

Oxidizable Matter in Rain.

Place.	Date, 1869.	Parts by weight—Oxygen required per million parts of Rain Water.	
		Instantly.	In a few minutes with Sulphuric Acid.
Manchester (a) - - -	January - -	Not determined.	0·312
„ „ - - -	March - -		0·104
„ „ - - -	April - -		0·146
„ „ - - -	May - -		0·416
„ „ - - -	June - -		0·624
„ „ - - -	August - -		0·208
St. Helens No. 1 - - -	March 11 to April 20		0·728
„ No. 2 - - -	„		0·312
„ - - -	April 23rd - -		0·130
Netherfield, Glasgow - - -	January - -		1·333
N. Uist - - - -	March - -		0·173

The above experiments were made in September 1869, some months after most of the rain waters were collected.

EXPERIMENTS to find whether the soluble or the insoluble portion of the air washings gave most ammonia.

Air Washings from	—	Free ammonia.		Albuminoid ammonia.	
		Grammes per ?	Grains per ?	Grammes per ? cb. metres.	Grains per ? cb. feet.
Wobourn Square, W.C., and A Street off Regent Street	Soluble	38·022	16·614	35·647	15·573
	Insoluble	—	—	97·433	42·575
Large Yard near St. Katherine's Docks -	Soluble	49·073	21·442	84·125	36·758
	Insoluble	4·253	1·858	73·043	31·916
New Kent Road, Pleasant Place, and Kennington Park - -	Soluble	—	—	86·282	37·705
	Insoluble	—	—	59·453	25·981

Taking the first four experiments which are the most complete, we have—

	Proportionate Amount.
Ammonia in solution - - -	19·029
Organic ammonia in solution - -	26·165
Ammonia in solid - - - -	1·858
Organic ammonia in solid - - -	3·491

This proves the insoluble matter to contain organic nitrogen.

Rain.—Scotland, Country Places.

Acids.

Place.	Elevation.	Wind.	Date.	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid Anhydrous.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.	Acidity calculated as Sulphuric Anhydride.	
				Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
			1869.							
Balgowan, Perthshire -	—	—	Feb. 13 to 16 -	0·2555	3·65	0·2940	4·20	1 to 1·15	0	0
North Uist - -	—	—	March - -	3·5770	51·10	0·5880	8·40	1 „ 0·16	0	0
Tyree - - -	—	—	May - -	0·3650	5·21	0·1176	1·68	1 „ 0·32	0·0683	0·97
Kelly, Wemyss Bay -	200 ft.	S.W.; N.E. a short time.	June 12 to 15 -	0·0852	1·22	0·0588	0·84	1 „ 0·69	0	0
Auchendrane, Ayrshire -	97 ft.	—	December -	0·4258	6·08	0·0882	1·26	1 „ 0·21	0	0
Lanark - .. -	634 ft.	—	December -	0·1825	2·61	0·1470	2·10	1 „ 0·81	0	0
Carlesgill, Dumfriesshire	370 ft.	W.	Nov. and Dec. -	0·2840	4·06	0·1029	1·47	1 „ 0·36	0·0342	0·49
Ditto ditto	Do.	E.	—	0·1460	2·09	0·1176	1·68	1 „ 0·80	0	0
Wanlockhead - -	1,330 ft.	—	Dec. 19, 1869 to Jan. 6, 1870.	0·3650	5·21	0·0882	1·26	1 „ 0·24	0	0
Cargen, 3 miles S. of Dumfries.	70 ft.	S.W. & N.W.	Dec. 29, 1869 to Jan. 8, 1870.	0·3194	4·56	0·0882	1·26	1 „ 0·28	0	0
Crieff - - -	245 ft.	—	Dec. 1869 to Jan. 1870.	0·2044	2·92	0·0735	1·05	1 „ 0·36	0·0137	0·19
Snow from the hill behind Craigie, Perth.	200 ft. (?)	After an E.	Jan. 14, 1870 -	0·1277	1·82	0·0441	0·63	1 „ 0·34	0·1025	1·46
North Inch, Perth -	20 ft.	S.W. to S.E.	Jan. - -	0·3931	5·61	0·2058	2·94	1 „ 0·52	0	0
Dalwhinnie - -	—	—	—	0·1277	1·82	0·1470	2·10	1 „ 1·15	0·1025	1·46
Kirkwall .. -	10 ft.	S.E. chiefly	—	1·0220	14·60	0·5880	8·40	1 „ 0·57	0	0
Stornaway, Western Isles	—	—	—	1·0220	14·60	0·1764	2·52	1 „ 0·17	0	0
Average - -	—	—	—	0·5564	7·95	0·1828	2·61	1 to 0·33	0·0200	0·285

RAIN.—Scotland, Country Places.
Ammonia and Nitric Acid.

Place.	Elevation.	Wind.	Date.	Parts per Million.		
				Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitric Acid.
			1869.			
North Uist - -	—	—	March - -	1·20	0·0	0·556
Tyree - -	—	—	May - -	0·40	0·300	—
Kelly Gardens, Wemyss Bay.	150 ft.(?)	S.W., N.E. for a short time.	June 12 to 15 -	0·15	0·075	0·185
Auchendrane, Ayr.	97 „	—	December -	0·10	0·018	0·111
Carlesgill, Dumfriesshire.	370 „	W. - -	Nov. and Dec. -	0·26	0·020	0·111
Ditto - -	Do.	E. - -	Dec 1869 to Feb. 1870.	0·56	0·080	0·445
Wanlockhead, Dumfriesshire.	1,330 „	—	Dec. 19, 1869, to Jan. 6, 1870.	0·16	0·024	0·111
Cargen, 4 miles N. of Solway Frith and 3 miles S. of Dumfries; centre of a park; no house within a quarter of a mile.	70 „	S.W. and N.W.	Dec. 9, 1869, to Jan. 8, 1870.	0·16	0·060	0·185
Crieff, Balwharrie House.	245 „	—	Dec. 1869 and Jan. 1870.	0·14	0·010	0·074
Snow, from the hill behind Craigie, Perth.	200 „	After an E. -	January 14th, 1870	0·48	0·052	0·371
North Inch, Perth -	20 „	S.W. to S.E. -	January 1870	0·68	0·060	0·259
Dalwhinnie -	—	„ „	„ „	0·27	0·026	0·185
Kirkwall - -	10 „	S.E. chiefly -	„ „	2·467	0·080	0·259
Stornaway, W. Isles	—	—	„ „	0·48	0·080	0·482
Average -	—	—	—	0·536	0·063	0·256

Permanganate Test.

Place.	Elevation.	Wind.	Date.	Parts by weight. Oxygen required per Million parts Rain.	
				Instantly.	Total in a few Minutes with Acid.
			1869.		
Auchendrane, Ayr - -	97 ft.	—	December -	0	0
Lanark - - -	634 „	—	Nov. and Dec. -	0	0
Carlesgill, Dumfries - -	370 „	W.	„ „	0	0
Ditto - - - -	Do.	E.	Dec. 1869 to Feb. 1870.	0	0·195
Wanlockhead „ - -	1,330 „	—	Dec. 19 to Jan. 6, 1870.	0	0
Cargen, 3 miles S. of Dumfries	70 „	S.W. and N.W.	Dec. 29 to Jan. 8, 1870.	0	0
Crieff, Balwharie House -	245 „	—	January 1870 -	0	0·128
Snow from the hill behind Craigie, Perth.	200 ft.(?)	After an E.	January 14, 1870	0·098	0·341
North Inch, Perth, near the river.	20 „	S.W. and S.E.	January 1870	0·146	0·560
Dalwhinnie - - -	—	„	„ „	0·098	0·292
Kirkwall - - -	10 „	S.E. chiefly.	„ „	0	0·804
Stornaway - - -	—	—	„ „	0	0·073
Average - - -	—	—	—	0·0285	0·1994

Rain.—England, Country Places.

Acids.

——	Date.	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.	Acidity—calculated as Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.	
		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
Cirencester, Royal Agricultural College	1869. Dec. 18 to 19	0·3650	5·21	0·2352	3·36	1 to 0·64	0	—
Tring - - - - -	January 1870	0·0929	1·33	0·1470	2·10	1 „ 1·58	0	—
Streatley, Berks - - - -	„ „	0·3650	5·21	0·1764	2·52	1 „ 0·48	0	—
Rugby - - - - -	„ „	0·3407	4·87	0·2940	4·20	1 „ 0·86	0	—
Wilcot, near Baschurch, Salop - -	„ „	0·6387	9·12	0·3822	5·46	1 „ 0·60	0	—
Charfield, Berkeley, Glos. - -	„ „	3·9308	56·15	0·4116	5·88	1 „ 0·10	0	—
Average (Charfield left out) -	—	0·3605	5·15	0·2489	3·53	1 to 0·69	—	—

Rain.—England, Country Places.

Ammonia and Nitric Acid.

—	Date.	Parts per Million.		
		Ammonia.	Albumi-noid Ammonia.	Nitric Acid.
	1869.			
Cirencester, Royal Agricultural College.	Dec. 18, 19 - -	1·80	0·10	0·111
Tring - - -	January 1870 -	0·48	0·06	0·556
Streatley, Berks - -	„ „ -	0·36	0·06	0·185
Rugby - - - -	„ „ -	1·50	3·30	1·482
Wilcot, Baschurch - -	„ „ -	2·08	0·28	0·556
Charfield, Berkeley - -	„ „ -	1·90	0·40	0·371
Average (Charfield left out)	—	1·244	0·076	0·578

Rain.—English Country Places.

Permanganate Test.

—	Date.	Parts by weight of Oxygen required per Million parts of Rain.	
		Instantly.	Total in a few minutes with Acid.
	1869.		
Cirencester, Royal Agricultural College.	Dec. 18, 19 - -	0	0·449
Tring - - - -	January 1870 -	0	0·414
Streatley, Berks - - -	„ „ - -	0	0·171
Rugby - - - -	„ „ - -	0	0·560
Wilcot, Baschurch - -	„ „ - -	0	0·487
Charfield, Berkeley - -	„ „ - -	0	1·706
Average (Charfield left out) -	—	—	0·416

Rain Waters from Germany, 1869.

Acids.

—	—	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.	Acidity—calculated as Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.	
		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
	1869.							
Darmstadt (from a roof after rain had fallen some time).	February - -	0·0511	0·73	2·9400	42·00	1 to 57·53	0·0923	1·32
Darmstadt, during a thunderstorm -	May 26th - -	0·0511	0·73	0·7350	10·50	1 „ 14·38	0	0
Darmstadt - - - -	November, December -	0·1022	1·46	2·4500	35·00	1 „ 23·97	0·2733	3·90
Zwingenberg, near Darmstadt - -	July - - -	0·1460	2·08	0·2261	3·23	1 „ 1·55	0·0341	0·48
Heidelberg, Schlossberg - -	June 15 (collected in a few hours).	0·1161	1·66	0·1176	1·68	1 „ 1·01	0·0341	0·48
Giessen (top of Klinik building) -	November, December -	0·0852	1·22	0·4200	6·00	1 „ 4·93	0·1025	1·46
Average - - - - - -		0·0919	1·313	1·1481	16·40	1 to 12·31	0·0894	1·273
Average of Darmstadt - - - -		0·0681	0·973	2·0417	29·17	1 to 29·98	0·1218	1·74

Rain Waters from Germany, 1869.

Ammonia and Nitric Acid.

	Date.	Parts per Million.		
		Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitric Acid.
Darmstadt - - -	February -	7·75	0·300	8·894
„ during a thunderstorm	May 26 -	1·00	0·075	1·112
„ - - -	Nov., Dec. -	0·80	0·050	0·482
Zwingenburg, near Darmstadt -	July -	0·85	0·150	0·370
Heidelberg, Schlossberg -	June 15 (collected in a few hours.)	0·40	0·087	0·370
Giessen, top of Klinik building -	Novr. to Decr.	0·70	0·070	6·115
Average - - - -		1·91	0·122	2·89

German Rain Waters, 1869.

Permanganate Test.

	Date.	Parts by weight Oxygen required per Million parts Rain.	
		Instantly.	In a few Minutes with Acid.
Darmstadt - - - -	Nov., Dec. -	0	0·157
Giessen, top of Klinik building -	„ „	0	0·247
Average - -	- - -	—	0·202

MANCHESTER RAIN WATERS collected during 1869. (*a.*) Behind the Laboratory 12 ft. above the ground. (*b.*) Same place, 30 ft. above the ground. (*c.*) Behind the Literary and Philosophical Society, George Street, 2 ft. above the ground.

Acids (combined and free) and Acidity.

	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.		Proportion—Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.	Acidity calculated as Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.	
	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
January (*a.*)	0·5110	7·30	5·6000	80·00	1 to 10·96	2·3087	32·98
February „	0·6387	9·12	2·9400	42·00	1 „ 4·60	1·6930	24·20
March „	0·7300	10·43	7·3500	105·00	1 „ 10·07	1·3664	19·52
April „	0·3006	4·29	3·6750	52·50	1 „ 12·22	0·5465	7·81
May „	0·3193	4·56	2·9400	42·00	1 „ 9·20	1·4347	20·49
June „	0·5677	8·11	3·2666	46·67	1 „ 5·75	0·9565	13·66
July „	0·3931	5·62	3·2666	46·67	1 „ 8·31	0·4782	6·83
August „	0·3006	4·29	2·9400	42·00	1 „ 9·78	0·7857	11·22
„ (*b.*)	0·1460	2·08	2·9400	42·00	1 „ 20·14	0	—
„ (*c.*)	0·2044	2·92	1·7294	24·71	1 „ 8·46	—	—
September (*a.*)	0·3407	4·87	3·2667	46·67	1 „ 9·59	0·4441	6·34
„ (*b.*)	0·2555	3·65	1·9600	28·00	1 „ 7·67	0	—
„ (*c.*)	0·2044	2·92	0·9800	14·00	1 „ 4·79	0·0683	0·98
October (*a.*)	0·4258	6·08	3·7800	54·00	1 „ 8·88	1·1273	16·10
„ (*b.*)	0·3931	5·61	1·5474	22·11	1 „ 3·94	0·1366	1·95
„ (*c.*)	0·5678	8·11	1·5474	22·11	1 „ 2·72	0·1366	1·95
November (*a.*)	0·7862	11·23	2·9400	42·00	1 „ 3·74	0·3074	4·39
„ (*b.*)	0·7300	10·43	4·2000	60·00	1 „ 5·73	0·0342	0·49
„ (*c.*)	0·6012	8·60	1·4700	21·00	1 „ 2·44	0·1025	1·46
December (*a.*)	0·1022	1·46	0·9187	13·12	1 „ 8·99	0·1879	2·68
„ (*b.*)	0·3194	4·56	2·9400	42·00	1 „ 9·20	0·3416	4·88
„ (*c.*)	0·2222	3·17	1·9600	28·00	1 „ 8·82	0·3758	5·37
Mean - -	0·4118	5·88	2·9163	41·66	1 „ 7·08	0·5833	8·33
Mean of (*a.*) -	0·4513	6·45	3·5736	51·05	1 „ 7·91	0·9697	13·85
Mean of (*a.*) from August.	0·3911	5·59	2·7691	39·56	1 „ 7·08	0·5705	8·15
Mean of (*b.*) -	0·3688	5·27	2·7175	38·82	1 „ 7·37	0·1025	1·46
Mean of (*c.*) -	0·3600	5·14	1·5373	21·96	1 „ 4·27	0·1708	2·44

Manchester Rain Water, 1869.

"Ammonia" and Nitric Acid.

	Parts per Million.								
	Ammonia.			Albuminoid Ammonia.			Nitric Acid.		
	All Saints, 12 ft. above the ground.	All Saints, 30 ft. above the ground.	Literary and Philosophical Society, George Street, 2 ft. above ground.	All Saints, 12 ft. above ground.	All Saints, 30 ft. above ground.	Literary and Philosophical Society, 2 ft. above ground.	All Saints, 12 ft. above ground.	All Saints, 30 ft. above ground.	Literary and Philosophical Society, 2 ft. above ground.
January - -	9·30	—	—	0·20	—	—	0·741	—	—
February -	8·00	—	—	0·30	—	—	0·370	—	—
March - -	13·30	—	—	0·22	—	—	0·926	—	—
April - -	18·00	—	—	0·25	—	—	1·112	—	—
May - -	11·00	—	—	0·25	—	—	0·648	—	—
June - -	6·90	—	—	0·15	—	—	0·926	—	—
July - -	8·40	—	—	0·30	—	—	1·668	—	—
August - -	4·20	1·50	9·09	0·20	0·15	0·73	0·741	1·482	—
September -	5·10	2·70	2·80	0·30	0·30	0·25	0·556	1·112	0·741
October - -	9·00	4·50	2·40	0·17	0·19	0·075	0·741	0·926	0·556
November -	5·20	4·60	2·10	0·18	0·15	0·05	0·741	1·853	0·741
December -	1·50	7·50	2·90	0·07	0·15	0·15	0·556	0·926	0·556
Mean - -	8·32	4·20	3·86	0·216	0·19	0·25	0·810	1·260	0·648
Mean from August -	5·00	—	—	0·18	—	—	0·667	—	—

Manchester Rain Water, 1869.

Permanganate Test.

	Parts by Weight. Oxygen required per Million parts of Rain Water.					
	Instantly.			In a few Minutes with Acid.		
	All Saints, 12 ft. above the ground.	All Saints, 30 ft. above the ground.	Literary and Philosophical Society, 2 ft. from the ground.	All Saints, 12 ft. from the ground.	All Saints, 30 ft. from the ground.	Literary and Philosophical Society, 2 ft. from the ground.
September - -	—	—	—	0·676	1·950	0·910
October - -	0	0·026	0	1·846	2·336	1·301
November - -	0·157	0·202	0·045	1·839	2·444	1·413
December - -	0·179	0·718	0·449	2·061	4·464	3·364
Mean - -	0·112	0·315	0·165	1·605	2·798	1·747

Rain.—London.

Acids, free and combined.

—	Date.	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.	Acidity—calculated as Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.	
		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
Guy's Hospital - - -	February 1869 -	0·1703	2·43	1·4700	21·00	1 to 8·63	0·5387	7·70
Islington, a garden at Compton Terrace	December 1869 -	0·1310	1·87	2·0276	28·96	1 „ 15·48	0·2733	3·90
Poplar - - - - - -	Nov. and Dec. 1869 -	0·0568	0·81	0·7350	10·50	1 „ 12·94	0·2733	3·90
Caversham Road, N.W., near Kentish Town Railway Station.	Dec. 1869 and Jan. 1870	0·0462	0·66	1·4700	21·00	1 „ 31·84	—	—
Edward Street, Hampstead Road, close to Cumberland Market, during a gale.	November 27, 1869 -	0·0319	0·46	1·4700	21·00	1 „ 46·08	0	—
Average - - - - -		0·0872	1·246	1·4345	20·492	1 „ 16·45	0·2171	3·875

RAIN.—LONDON.

Ammonia and Nitric Acid.

——	Date.	Parts per Million.		
		Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitric Acid.
Guy's Hospital - -	February 7, 1869 -	5·30	0·5	—
Islington, a garden at Compton Terrace.	December - -	4·70	0·13	1·482
Poplar - - -	November, December	1·30	0·09	0·556
Edward Street, Hampstead Road, close to Cumberland Market, during a gale.	November 27 -	2·50	0·10	0·482
Average - -	- - - -	3·45	0·205	0·840

The rain from Valencia and other places will be described in a later report.

St. Helen's and Runcorn Rain Waters, 1869.

Acids, free and combined.

—	Date.	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.	Acidity—calulated as Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.	
		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million, or Milligrammes per Litre.	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.		Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
St. Helen's, W. wind	Feb. 18 to March 11	0·9291	13·27	3·6750	52·50	1 to 3·95	0·0683	0·97
,, ,,	,, ,,	1·4599	20·86	1·9600	28·00	1 ,, 1·34	0·4782	6·83
,, ,,	March 11 to April 22	0·6387	9·12	2·9400	42·00	1 ,, 4·60	0·4099	5·85
,, ,,	,, ,,	0·8517	12·17	1·7294	24·71	1 ,, 2·03	0·6833	9·76
,, ,,	April 23	1·0220	14·60	1·8375	26·25	1 ,, 1·79	1·0248	14·64
,, High Street, much E. wind,	April 22 to May 20	0·4258	6·08	2·6727	38·18	1 ,, 6·27	0·2733	3·90
,, ,, in a garden	,, ,,	0·4258	6·08	1·8375	26·25	1 ,, 4·31	0·2733	3·90
,, ,, ,,	May 20 to August 12	0·3006	4·29	2·2615	32·31	1 ,, 7·52	0·0683	0·98
,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	0·8517	12·17	3·6750	52·50	1 ,, 4·31	0·1708	2·44
,, ,, ,,	October 2	0·2044	2·92	1·4700	21·00	1 ,, 7·19	0	0
,, ,, ,,	August 12 to October 8	0·5678	8·11	2·1000	30·00	1 ,, 3·70	0·1708	2·44
,, ,,	November 4	0·5678	8·11	2·2615	32·30	1 ,, 3·98	0	0
,, ,,	,,	0·4258	6·08	1·7818	25·45	1 ,, 4·18	0	0
Average		0·6670	9·53	2·3232	33·19	1 to 3·48	0·2755	3·98
Eccleston, St. Ann's	October 11	0·0852	1·22	0·4900	7·00	1 to 5·75	—	—
Runcorn, W. wind	Feb. 25 to March 10	2·5550	36·50	1·9600	28·00	1 ,, 0·76	0·4987	7·12
,, near Alkali Works	April 28 to Sept. 30	1·4600	20·86	1·9600	28·00	1 ,, 1·34	0·8882	12·69
,, ,,	Sept. 25 to October 5	0·6387	9·12	1·4700	21·00	1 ,, 2·30	0·6832	9·76
,, ,,	November 9	2·5550	36·50	1·2250	17·50	1 ,, 0·48	1·1273	16·10
Average		1·8022	25·74	1·6537	23·62	1 to ·92	0·7993	11·42

St. Helen's and Runcorn Rain Waters, 1869.

"Ammonia" and Nitric Acid.

	Date.	Parts per Million.		
		Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitric Acid.
St. Helen's, W. wind	Feb. 18 to March 11	6·00	0·15	—
" "	March 11 to April 22	6·00	0·15	—
" "	" "	4·55	0·18	0·926
"	April 23	5·50	0·20	—
" High St., E. wind	April 22 to May 28	5·40	0·15	0·926
" " "	" "	3·67	0·17	0·556
" " "	May 20 to August 12	3·60	0·70	—
" "	" "	4·25	0·30	6·300
" "	October 2	2·40	0·30	0·556
" "	August 12 to Oct. 8	4·00	0·08	0·926
" "	November 4	4·60	0·20	0·370
" "	"	4·70	0·20	0·741
Average		4·56	0·23	1·413
Runcorn, near Alkali Works	April 28 to Sept. 30	1·50	0·30	0·371
" " "	Sept. 25 to Oct. 5	4·80	0·10	—
" " "	November 9th	7·60	0·17	0·185
Average		4·63	0·19	0·278

St. Helen's and Runcorn Rain Waters, 1869.

Permanganate Test.

	Date.	Parts by weight Oxygen required per Million parts Rain Water.	
		Instantly.	In a few Minutes with Acid.
St. Helens (garden in High Street)	May 20 to Aug. 12	—	4·992
" High Street	" "	—	2·132
" "	Aug. 12 to Oct. 8	0	1·233
" (garden in High Street)	October 2	—	0·468
" " "	November 4	0	2·557
Average		0	2·276
Runcorn, near Alkali Works	April 28 to Sept. 30	0	0·520
" "	November 4	0	1·660
Average		0	1·090

Air.

Reasons for examining Air.

It is a problem of the oldest standing to ascertain what air is pure and what impure without making the experiment on the lives of men. At present the test is very complicated. We judge to a certain extent by the senses, but for such questions these are valuable only to a small extent; we judge also by the experience acquired by mankind as to the value of certain situations, and however valuable such may be we find it to be too limited. But we rely most on the life test. The number of persons who die is a proof found to be of immeasurable value, still it is not minute; it measures the total amount of evils affecting humanity so as to reduce vitality. We must learn to separate each, and to attribute to each its proper share in disease and death; afterwards the total and gross result will be of much less importance to us than we have been accustomed to consider it.

It is known as a certainty that the manufacturing towns number more deaths than country places; it is even known that manufacturing towns number more deaths than non-manufacturing towns; but it has not been possible to separate the two with precision, because of the multitude of questions arising from diversity of character in the habits of the people, and in their social and moral position.

There are families enjoying health so close to these who are living miserable and unwholesome lives that many persons have been inclined to throw aside the question of air entirely, and to look to food, raiment, cleanliness, and good habits as the sole causes of diminished health. And certainly there are many things to startle us in this inquiry. There are men to be found living to old age in districts where pure air is never found; about the copper works of Swansea for example. There are others in works where sulphuric or muriatic acid are constantly breathed, and they enjoy good health. We may bewilder ourselves by looking at the smaller details of the great question; still we cannot be blind to the great fact that the towns are worse than the country, and that the large towns are worse than the small, as a rule. The fact of contradictory details existing in such abundance is one that leads to the belief that there are many causes at work.

We have not, however, proved that towns may not be made quite as healthy as country places. It would be a misfortune to humanity to show that societies of human beings must of necessity be under laws which lower their health. It may happen that we are sensitive to a certain pitch only, and it is only by long years of examination that we can attain the knowledge of the conditions required for the point of greatest health.

Some of the earliest examinations of air by chemists referred to the oxygen and carbonic acid. I do not consider that any important results were obtained regarding the oxygen of good and inferior air until Regnault worked on the subject. The carbonic

acid was worked out beautifully by Th. Saussure. Following them, and with the newest processes, the gases were determined, the result of several hundred analyses.

Although the estimation of oxygen and carbonic acid in various atmospheres may be used to teach us much, and the mode of analysis is very exact, there are still a few points requiring elucidation. If, for example, some of the oxygen existed in a state of condensation the amount combining with hydrogen would appear as a greater per-centage on the whole than if it existed as oxygen gas. Supposing, for example, that there were 21 p.c. of oxygen, this when mixed with hydrogen and exploded would give condensation equal to 63, as it requires twice the volume of hydrogen, but if one-tenth of a volume of oxygen were condensed so as to contain two-tenths, then the condensation would be equal to 63·3, and the oxygen would be stated as 21·1. If it were condensed from 3 to 2, or to one-third, to form ozone, the proportion would be so much more. It happens with all analyses of air that some specimens show these high numbers of oxygen. It was once usual to call it an accident or mistake, but with careful work it is an accident that occurs only in air known to be far from all sources of impurity. Still the air of a country with abundant vegetation has not yet been sufficiently tried. Plants give out oxygen although they give out also less favourable substances.

The question arises, does this high number of oxygen indicate ozone or a large amount of ordinary oxygen? If we examine town air, such for example, as the air of our large towns, ozone is not found in it. Smoke even, if in the outskirts, removes it completely from Manchester air, and no doubt the same will be caused in other places. The amount of sulphurous acid is not capable of accounting for the differences of oxygen spoken of. If we suppose the ozone to be removed by the smoke only, then we must believe that it exists in quantities expressed only by the third or fourth decimal place.

The most bulky impurity in the air of a busy coal-burning town is carbonic acid, but if we compare the amount found with that in the country places near, the difference is only 0·003 to 0·02 as excessive. This carbonic acid cannot be supposed to affect ozone, and if it did it would not account for the great differences. The next impurity is the organic matter, which is far too small to be represented by any large portion of a per cent. We are then forced to believe that the amount of ozone is extremely small. The action of the organic matter is not at all clear, when it decays and gives out sulphur compounds, as it certainly does; these becoming oxidized will destroy ozone. Even when ozone does oxidize some organic matter it is said to produce itself again in renewed quantity. We know it to be the case with many volatile oils, and Schoenbein extended this action to many substances, and such as we should never have suspected of sending into the atmosphere anything but that which was injurious.

The amount of Oxygen.

It is abundantly established that air does differ in the amount of oxygen, but the differences are very small in appearance when stated in figures—the usual way. If we use per-centages we throw all the ordinary distinctions into fractions, and a fraction always appears small. It would have been better to have stated the amount of gases in all cases in a million parts; by reading four decimal places as whole numbers we have the same result. If it required nearly a per cent. of impurity to do us any injury it might be convenient to use per cents., but, so far as I can make out, one of the greatest causes of difference in the air of our large cities exists in an amount which cannot be stated in whole numbers at all, unless a million is taken as the amount for comparison. If we even take the air of the underground railway tunnel we find that the sulphurous acid amounts to only three times the amount when the sulphur taste is pretty strong. This gives us an indication of the limit of the senses in relation to this gas. It must be between the amount which exists in London and that which exists in the tunnel. This, however, is not certain until we separate the free, and that which is united to ammonia, from that which is united to soda, lime, &c.; this may be done easily.

I suppose no one will say that he can smell sulphurous acid in Manchester except during a dense fog. To be of practical value we must use a million for comparison.

Even taking oxygen alone, the amount of variation gives much higher numbers than we get with sulphur acids, but there is still an appearance of trifling when we speak of 20·99 and 20·79, or such numbers; still they do indicate atmospheres such as all sound sense of smell must distinguish. If we say 9,900 in a million, and 7,900 in a million, we see the distinction clearly made, with 2,000 units for the various intermediate stages.

Having estimated the amount of oxygen and carbonic acid in so many cases, I may fairly look on the numbers as representative of various atmospheres. The work is exactly of the kind which has frequently been done before, and I claim for it no attention for its novelty, but some for the continuity of the inquiry and the numerous instances which are given. Most of the table of gases on pp. 43 and 44 has been already published.

The Carbonic Acid.

The amount of carbonic acid has been for a long time the only impurity measured in the air we breathe. It has been known for about a century that it was given out in breathing, and it has been found to increase in closely inhabited places. But the knowledge has done almost as much evil as good. We have supposed that it was the only hurtful gas before we knew that it did any injury at all in the quantities generally found in badly ventilated rooms. I endeavoured (in writing on the Air of mines, &c.) to show the effect which it has in small quantities in lowering the pulse and increasing the rapidity of the breathing, that candles would not

burn in air which had 2½ per cent. of it, and that in all probability man would not live long in air having even somewhat less than 4 per cent. The cases in which a greater per-centage had been breathed from a vessel were too imperfect experiments for consideration.

It was exceedingly important to learn the exact amount of carbonic acid in air, and accordingly an inquiry was made, which extended to several towns and to the hills and plains chiefly north of Scotland, as that country is far removed from any influences caused by density of population. We must not, however, look on it as entirely unpopulated, as the cattle, sheep, and birds have an influence similar to that of man's, and the vegetation, when not rapidly growing, must be considered in the same light. Air enough was obtained from over the ocean for an estimation of the oxygen but not of the carbonic acid; but Dr. Thorpe, who crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of examining this subject, found 0.0300. It will be seen that the variations in carbonic acid are less than with oxygen. If we take the highest average amount of oxygen obtained on land, 20·9990, and the lowest not known to be affected by a town, 20·9470, we have a difference of 520 in a million; but if we treat similarly the carbonic acid, taking it where fields begin near Manchester to the top of Ben Nevis, or to the London parks, we have a similarity which is very remarkable. All are about 333 in a million. This has been referred to the mode of oxygen analysis being less easy, but the results are so consistent that we may give up that idea.

It is rather different when we go to close places; the amount of carbonic acid shows itself more decidedly there perhaps, because it does not diffuse so rapidly as the oxygen.

The oxygen is on the whole not so practical an index, to the condition of the air as carbonic acid is. The mode of estimation of the latter is also much easier, and therefore it is preferred.

The adopted mode of estimating carbonic acid was first begun by Dalton, who seems to have been an early user, if not originator, of the volumetric method. He added lime water to a vessel of the air to be examined and shook it. He then volumetrically estimated the lime in the solution remaining; for this he used sulphuric acid. Pettenkofer probably did not know this when he introduced the same method with the great improvement of oxalic instead of sulphuric acid, and baryta instead of lime. He has made it his own by his accuracy. It is Pettenkofer's process.

Oxygen and Carbonic Acid in the Air

Per cent., or, if read as whole numbers, per million.

Oxygen.

	Per Cent.
N.E. sea-shore and open heath (Scotland)	20·9990
Tops of hills (Scotland)	20·9800
In a suburb of Manchester in wet weather	20·9800
" "	20·9600
St. John's, Antigua	20·9500
In the outer circle of Manchester, not raining	20·9470

	Per Cent.
Low parts of Perth	20·9350
Swampy places, favourable weather, France and Switzerland	20·9220 to 20·9500
In fog and frost in Manchester	20·9100
London, open places, summer	20·9500
In a sitting-room which felt close, but not excessively so	20·8900
In a small room with petroleum lamp	20·8400
Ditto, after six hours	20·8300
Pit of theatre, 11.30 p.m.	20·7400
Gallery, 10.30 p.m.	20·8600
About backs of houses and closets	20·7000
In large cavities in metalliferous mines (average of many)	20·7700
In currents „ „ „	20·6500
Court of Queen's Bench, 2nd February 1866	20·6500
Under shafts in metalliferous mines (average of many)	20·4240
In sumps or pits in a mine „ „	20·1400
When candles go out	18·5000
The worst specimen yet examined in a mine	18·2700
Very difficult to remain in for many minutes	17·2000

Carbonic Acid.

In mines—largest amount found in Cornwall	2·5000
Average of 339 analyses	·7850
In theatres, worst parts, as much as	·3200
In workshops, down to	·3000
About middens	·0774
During fogs in Manchester	·0679
Manchester streets, ordinary weather	·0403
Where fields begin	·0369
On the Thames at London	·0343
In the London parks and open places	·0301
In the streets	·0380
On hills in Scotland from 1,000 to 4,406 feet high	·0332
At the bottom of the same hills	·0341
Hills below 1,000 feet	·0337
„ between 1,000 and 2,000 feet	·0334
„ between 2,000 and 3,000 feet	·0332
„ above 3,000 feet	·0336

Air of London.

The examination of the London air for oxygen and carbonic acid shows clearly the value of this plan. It seems, indeed, that the oxygen gives more striking results than the acid. There is least oxygen in the east, 20·857, and in the rather crowded parts of other districts. In the open places the oxygen rises very decidedly to 20·9500.

In agreement, the carbonic acid is greatest in the east and least in open places. The range is not great in appearance; we must learn to look on small numbers as of importance.

We must not be violent in our conclusions.

The N.W. does not come out very well, but the specimens are too few. We must only receive the conclusions very generally. This is one mode of showing if a place can be called open; those which show numbers nearest to those at Hyde Park are best.

Air.

London.—Summary.

——	Number of Experiments.	Oxygen. Average per Cent.	Carbonic Acid. Average per Cent.	Acids. Free and combined. Grains per equal quantities.	Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.	Nitrogen obtained as	
						Ammonia. Grains per equal quantities.	Albuminoid Ammonia. Grains per equal quantities.
London -	68	20·8850	0·0439	896·08	1 to 7·91	26·785	69·947
Parks and open places in London.	14	20·9500	0·0394				
Metropolitan Railway.	10	20·7000	0·1452	3503·23	1 to 14·39	31·561	163·167

The chlorides are converted into hydrochloric acid for calculation and the sulphates into sulphuric anhydride.

LONDON AIR.—Per-centage of Oxygen.—November.

	Place.	Oxygen per Cent. 1	Oxygen per Cent. 2	Average.
N.	Islington, Duncan Terrace	20·86	20·81	20·835
N.	Hoxton, Hoxton Square	20·85	20·82	20·835
N.E.	Dalston, Albion Road	20·90	20·91	20·905
N.E.	Hackney, near Hackney Station	20·82	20·85	20·835
N.W.	Clarendon Square, Somers Town	20·90	20·89	20·895
N.W.	Alpha Road and Grove Road	20·87	20·80	20·835
N.W.	Near Belsize Park	21·02	21·00	21·010
	Average (Belsize Park left out)			20·857 %
S.	Two miles from Clapham Junction	21·05	20·99	21·020
S.	Lambeth, back street near workhouse	20·85	20·74	20·795
S.	Kennington Park	20·96	20·92	20·940
S.	Pleasant Place, Elephant and Castle	20·97	20·86	20·915
S.	Deverell Street, off New Kent Road	21·00	20·91	20·955
S.W.	Brompton, back street off Sloane Street	20·83	20·89	20·860
S.W.	Brompton Crescent	20·86	20·89	20·875
S.W.	Blackland Terrace, off King's Road	20·79	20·80	20·795
S.W.	Chelsea, Park Lane, off Church Street	20·82	20·80	20·810
S.W.	Near Battersea Bridge	20·85	20·85	20·850
S.W.	Chelsea Hospital, gardens near river	20·91	20·91	20·910
S.W.	South Lambeth, Cavendish Grove	20·90	20·84	20·870
S.W.	Vauxhall Bridge, near river	20·90	20·91	20·905
S.W.	Houses of Parliament, terrace	20·96	20·93	20·945
S.W.	Westminster Abbey yard	20·91	20·97	20·940
S.W.	Trafalgar Square	20·90	20·87	20·885
	Average (leaving beyond Clapham Junction out)			20·883 %
E.	Bethnal Green, Bethnal Green Road and Punderson Street.	20·82	20·88	20·850
E.	Stepney, White Horse Street	20·87	20·87	20·845
E.	Near London Docks	20·76	20·84	20·800
E.C.	„ London Bridge	20·91	20·84	20·875
E.C.	„ Bank of England	20·91	20·86	20·885
E.C.	„ Holborn Viaduct	20·92	20·87	20·895
	Average			20·86 %
W.C.	Woburn Square, near British Museum	20·93	20·93	20·930
W.C.	Near Tavistock Square	20·94	20·93	20·935
W.	Regent Street (Great Castle Street)	20·90	20·83	20·865
W.	Oxford Square, near Edgeware Road	20·88	20·89	20·885
W.	Hyde Park, Sloane Street	20·91	20·94	20·925
W.	Middle of Hyde Park	21·03	20·98	21·005
	Average			20·925 %
	Total average (beyond Clapham Junction not included)			20·885 %

LONDON AIR.—Carbonic Acid.—November.

—	Place.	Carbonic Acid per Cent.		Average.
		1.	2.	
N.	Islington, Duncan Terrace	0·0474	0·0474	0·0474
N.	Hoxton, Hoxton Square	0·0475	0·0475	0·0475
N.E.	Dalston, Albion Road	0·0443	0·0443	0·0443
N.E.	Hackney, near Hackney Station	0·0408	0·0408	0·0408
N.W.	Clarendon Square, Somers Town	0·0448	0·0448	0·0448
N.W.	Alpha Road and Grove Road	0·0419	0·0419	0·0419
N.W.	Near Belsize Park	0·0391	0·0360	0·0375
	Average (Belsize Park out)			0·04445.
S.	Two miles from Clapham Junction	0·0345	0·0345	0·0345
S.	Lambeth, back street near workhouse	0·0471	0·0471	0·0471
S.	Kennington Park	0·0376	0·0376	0·0376
S.	Pleasant Place, Elephant and Castle	0·0457	0·0457	0·0457
S.	Deverell Street, off New Kent Road	0·0457	0·0457	0·0457
S.W.	Brompton, back street off Sloane Street	0·0477	0·0477	0·0477
S.W.	Brompton Crescent	0·0446	0·0446	0·0446
S.W.	Blackland Terrace, off Kent Road	0·0508	0·0508	0·0508
S.W.	Chelsea, Park Lane, off Church Street	0·0445	0·0445	0·0445
S.W.	Near Battersea Bridge	0·0413	0·0413	0·0413
S.W.	Chelsea Hospital, gardens near river	0·0413	0·0413	0·0413
S.W.	South Lambeth, Cavendish Grove	0·0421	0·0451	0·0431
S.W.	Vauxhall Bridge, near river	0·0417	0·0417	0·0417
S.W.	Houses of Parliament terrace	0·0430	0·0430	0·0430
S.W.	Westminster Abbey yard	0·0419	0·0419	0·0419
S.W.	Trafalgar Square	0·0420	0·0420	0·0420
	Average (two miles from Clapham Junction left out)			0·04394.
E.	Bethnal Green Road and Punderson Street	0·0474	0·0506	0·0490
E.	Stepney, White Horse Street	0·0501	0·0472	0·0488
E.	Near London Docks	0·0528	0·0508	0·0518
E.C.	„ London Bridge	0·0407	0·0407	0·0407
E.C.	„ Bank of England	0·0492	0·0482	0·0487
E.C.	„ Holborn Viaduct	0·0457	0·0457	0·0457
	Average			0·04745.
W.C.	Woburn Square, near British Museum	0·0442	0·0442	0·0442
W.C.	Near Tavistock Square	0·0439	0·0439	0·0439
W.	Regent Street, Great Castle Street	0·0466	0·0442	0·0454
W.	Oxford Square, near Edgeware Road	0·0385	0·0385	0·0385
W.	Hyde Park, Sloane Street	0·0382	0·0382	0·0382
W.	Middle of Hyde Park	0·0382	0·0352	0·0367
	Average			0·04115.
	Total average (two miles from Clapham Junction not included)			0·04394.

London Air.—Parks and Open Places.

Oxygen per Cent.

—	Place.	Oxygen per Cent. 1.	Oxygen per Cent. 2.	Average.
N.W.	Near Belsize Park	21·02	21·00	21·010
S.	Kennington Park	20·96	20·92	20·940
S.W.	Chelsea Hospital, gardens near river	20·91	20·91	20·910
S.W.	Vauxhall Bridge, near river	20·90	20·91	20·905
S.W.	House of Parliament terrace	26·96	20·93	20·945
W.	Hyde Park, Sloane Street	20·91	20·94	20·925
W.	Middle of Hyde Park	21·03	20·98	21·005
	Average			20·95%

Carbonic Acid per Cent.

N.W.	Near Belsize Park	0·0391	0·0360	0·0375
S.	Kennington Park	0·0376	0·0376	0·0376
S.W.	Chelsea Hospital gardens, near river	0·0413	0·0413	0 0413
S.W.	Vauxhall Bridge, near river	0·0417	0·0417	0·0417
S.W.	House of Parliament terrace	0·0430	0·0430	0·0430
W.	Hyde Park, Sloane Street	0·0382	0·0382	0·0382
W.	Middle of Hyde Park	0·0352	0·0382	0·0367
	Average			0·03943%

London Air.—Metropolitan Railway.

Date.	Place.	Time of Day.	Carbonic Acid per Cent.	Oxygen per Cent.
1869.				
Nov. 12	Tunnel between Gower Street and King's Cross Stations: specimen taken at the open window, first-class carriage.	10 a.m.	0·150	20·60
,, 12	Tunnel between Gower Street and King's Cross Stations: specimen taken at the open window, first-class carriage.	7.30 p.m.	0·078	20·79
,, 12	Tunnel, Praed Street: specimen taken at the open window, second-class carriage.	10.30 a.m.	—	20·71
,, 15	Specimen taken during journey between Gower Street and King's Cross, first-class carriage, windows open.	10.15 a.m.	0·338	20·66
,, 15	Same	3 p.m.	0·155	20·70
,, 15	Same	11 p.m.	0·150	20·74
	Average	—	0·1452	20·70

Glasgow.—Carbonic Acid.

The closer Parts.—Winter.	Carbonic Acid per Cent.		
	1.	2.	Average.
Exchange, front of	0·0678	0·0608	0·0643
" "	—	—	0·0618
A court, Virginia Street	—	—	0·0468
St. Vincent Street, West Nile Street	0·0531	0·0561	0·0546
London Street, near the Cross	—	—	0·0478
Blackboy Close, Gallowgate	0·0585	0·0538	0·0561
A close, Wells Street	0·0692	0·0716	0·0704
Open ground behind the barracks	—	—	0·0398
King Park Place, Glasgow Green	0·0453	0·0407	0·0430
Tennant Street, St. Rollox	0·0540	0·0589	0·0564
Charles Street, St. Rollox	0·0540	0·0515	0·0527
Average			0·0539

Glasgow.—Carbonic Acid.

The opener Parts.—Winter.	Carbonic Acid per Cent.		
	1.	2.	Average.
Stirling Road, near Taylor Street	0·0515	0·0496	0·0505
Dobbie's Loan, near Poorhouse	0·0458	0·0531	0·0494
New City Road	0·0496	0·0441	0·0468
St. Vincent Street, Elmbank Street	0·0434	0·0458	0·0446
A green near Elmbank Street	0·0429	0·0394	0·0411
Park Terrace, West	0·0314	0·0361	0·0337
Anderston Quay	0·0458	0·0506	0·0482
North Street, Main Street	—	—	0·0564
Finnieston Quay	0·0434	0·0386	0·0410
Open ground, end of Stobcross Street, near a foundry.	0·0515	0·0466	0·0490
Average			0·0461
Total average of carbonic acid			0·0502

Glasgow.—Oxygen.

The closer Parts—Winter.	Oxygen per Cent.		
	1.	2.	Average.
Buchanan Street, near Western Club	20·92	20·91	20·915
Exchange, front of	20·89	20·90	20·895
Union Street	20·88	20·88	20·880
Miller Street, Argyle Street	20·90	20·93	20·915
Argyle Street, near Queen Street	20·96	20·90	20·930
St. Enoch's Square	20·92	20·91	20·915
Cross	20·90	20·85	20·875
Blackbog Close, Gallowgate	20·90	20·88	20·890
Gallowgate, between Kent Street, and Barracks.	20·88	20·87	20·875
A Close, High Street	20·87	20·86	20·865
Armour Street, near the Barracks	20·86	20·88	20·870
Kirk Street	20·88	20·87	20·875
Coulter's Lane, Abercromby Street	20·88	20·88	20·880
A small court, Tobago Street	20·85	20·90	20·875
Oswald Street, Dalmarnock Road	20·87	20·89	20·880
Average			20·8800

Glasgow.—Oxygen.

Chiefly open Parts.—Winter.	Oxygen per Cent.		
	1.	2.	Average.
Tennant Street, St. Rollox	20·90	20·93	20·915
Charles Street	20·92	20·92	20·920
Middleton Place	20·94	20·95	20·945
Castle Street, near the Cathedral	20·92	20·87	20·895
Dobbies Loan, near Poorhouse	20·93	20·91	20·920
New City Road, near Abercorn Street	20·91	20·92	20·915
Blythswood Square	20·94	20·95	20·945
Renfrew Street	20·90	20·92	20·910
Newton Terrace, Sauchiehall Street	20·95	20·99	20·970
University, Gilmour Hill	20·88	20·92	20·900
Quay, near Broomielaw Bridge	20·95	20·90	20·925
Anderston Quay	20·90	20·90	20·900
Sharp's Lane, Stobcross Street	20·98	20·97	20·975
Finnieston Quay	20·90	20·92	20·910
Pointhouse Pier	20·98	21·01	20·995
Average			20·9293
Total average of oxygen			20·9092

Air Washing.

It was frequently attempted to collect the extraneous matter of the air by drawing it through water by means of an aspirator. The greatest quantity of material found was about 40·0 grains of sulphuric acid in a million cubic feet in 1858. This may be very far wrong, experiment has led me to have no great confidence in aspirators used for extremely delicate experiments. The air must be well shaken with the absorbing liquid; the aspirator leaves enough for estimation when large quantities are used. Many chemical analyses have depended too much on aspirators, especially for organic bodies, and when this has been guarded against it has too frequently been by an objectionable number of weighings. The consequence of this inquiry is, that I have no confidence in the absolute exactness of the numbers found, since I have used no perfect substitute, there is, however, every reason for confiding in their comparative exactness. A bottle only is used. It is filled with air. To this 50 c. c. of pure water are added. The whole is well shaken, and the air is pumped out and more air allowed to enter. If the air had been pumped out by a close pump and a fresh amount allowed to enter the bottle, the result would have been exact; but I have not made this advance in exactness of apparatus, nor did I see the need of doing so until I had established the principle, namely, that such a method of washing would give results. I therefore pumped out the air by a flexible pump, drawing it from the bottom and allowing the air to enter the open bottle. The measurement therefore is

loose, but I suppose it not to be very far wrong, as little absorption will take place until the liquid is shaken. I had also the hope of another apparatus acting well, and so saving the trouble of the air pump, but the difficulty of obtaining a suitable substance other than glass for a surface of the containing vessel has prevented the success of a flexible aspirator or bottle, which would have been compressed to drive out the air, and expanded to draw it in. For less exact experiments this is used with great convenience; it was first suggested by Mr. Alfred E. Fletcher. It was also found that the time of collecting the air and washing was so great that the use of the exact pump would form too great an additional delay. These difficulties will be overcome, and the method will be improved; but some work has been done, and the washing of the air in this rude way has been continued at intervals for about two years. The numbers have a value of a comparative kind. After all, this is chiefly what is required; but for perfect comparison perfectly exact numbers ought to be obtained. This may be found easy now that the first step has been taken.

Last year a few air washings were described in my annual report, the amount of sulphuric acid and muriatic only being given, except in the case of natural washing or rain.

Comparative Amounts of Ammonia and Albuminoid Ammonia in Equal Volumes of Air.

—	—	"Ammonia."		"Albuminoid Ammonia."	
		Grains per cb. feet.	Grammes per cb. metres.	Grains per cb. feet.	Grammes per cb. metres.
Laboratory office, 10 a.m.		46·610	106·667	116·525	266·667
„ „ 4 p.m.		58·262	133·333	128·177	293·333
Gas-room, 10 a.m.		57·113	130·703	93·458	213·878
„ 4 p.m.		83·074	190·114	186·916	427·756
Yard behind laboratory	Fine, Oct. 28, 1869	41·538	95·060	41·538	95·060
„ „	Freezing, snow on the ground, Dec. 28.	46·729	106·939	155·764	356·464
„ „	Damp, Jan. 13, 1870	25·961	59·411	93·458	213·878
„ „	Fine, „ 25	83·074	190·114	138·457	316·857
„ „	Foggy, „ 26	62·305	142·586	96·920	221·800
Street, open	Raining and strong wind, Dec.	31·152	71·292	114·227	261·407
		53·582	122·622	116·544	266·710
Bedroom, 9 p.m.	Feb. 15, 1870	29·076	66·540	83·074	190·114
„ 7 a.m.	Feb. 16, 1870	41·537	95·057	146·210	334·601
Do. do.	Nov. 1, 1869	62·301	142·585	83·070	190·114
		44·305	101·394	104·118	238·276
Midden	Fine, cold, Oct. 27	233·050	533·333	233·050	533·333
„	„ „ „ 28	103·841	237·640	207·683	475·280
„	„ „ „ 29	103·841	237·640	103·841	237·640
		146·911	336·204	181·524	415·417

Air Washing.—Summary of Results.

Ammonia.—Average Free and Albuminoid.

Average.	Number of Experiments.	Free Ammonia.		Albuminoid Ammonia.	
		Grains per ? cub. ft.	Grammes per ? cub. metres.	Grains per ? cub. ft.	Grammes per ? cub. metres.
Innellan - -	1	22·845	52·281	60·228	137·832
London - -	18	26·785	61·120	65·936	150·919
Glasgow - -	4	34·169	78·196	133·264	304·974
A bedroom - -	3	44·305	101·394	104·118	238·243
Inside and outside office at Manchester.	10	53·582	122·622	116·544	262·709
Underground Railway (Metropolitan).	2	31·561	72·229	163·167	373·406
A midden - -	3	146·911	336·204	181·524	415·417

Air Washing.—Average Total Ammonia.

	Total Ammonia.	
	Grains per ? cub. feet.	Grammes per ? cub. metres.
Innellan - - - -	83·073	190·113
London - - - -	92·721	212·039
A bedroom - - -	148·423	383·170
Glasgow - - -	167·433	345·637
Inside and outside office - -	170·126	385·331
Underground Railway (Metropolitan).	194·728	445·635
Midden - - - -	328·435	751·621

Method of making the Experiments.

In making inquiries on the air I have made use of no new chemical agent and no new apparatus. The most simple instruments have been taken, and the chemical agents devised by various persons for other purposes chiefly have been applied.

The oxygen has been taken by Bunsen's method.

The carbonic acid by Dalton's, as modified by Pettenkofer.

The ammonia in the rain by Nessler's process, and the combined or Nessler-Wanklyn process for ammonia generally, and by Wanklyn's process for albuminoid matter.

The oxidizable matter of the rain may be said to be tried by Forchammer's method, *i.e.*, permanganate of potash.

The nitric acid has been done by Wanklyn's method, which is an advance on that of Schulze and that of Fresenius.

Tools which had been invented were taken and used for the purposes before me.

There was little required beyond work, and even that of the laboratory has been done by assistants.

The ammonia could not have been done with the same repetition of experiment unless Nessler and Wanklyn had simplified the method, and the albumen would not have been estimated unless Wanklyn's process had been previously found.

I had been accustomed to use permanganate for testing air some years ago, but the results were not easily obtained. A little modification has made the old process of more practical value, and it has been used for the rain.* It has sometimes, however, occurred to me that it may possibly not be ammonia which we estimate, the amount is so exceedingly small. However, as it has been examined in many ways the evidence is all in its favour, and even if any doubt remained this would still be the fact, that it is a substance found in proportion to the amount of impurity, and this for sanitary reasons is quite enough for us to know.

We have to thank Nessler, Fresenius, and Wanklyn for another process, namely, the conversion of the nitric acid into ammonia, if such a phrase may be allowed, by the use of aluminum slowly acting in an alkaline solution, and the distillation and estimation of the ammonia. In my laboratory this was not found so exact as the ammonia process; there was always a little difference, and allowance has been made by subtraction, it has to my mind become a most valuable process. The experiments have been made according to the plan finally adopted by Messrs. Wanklyn, Chapman, and Smith.

The estimation of the acids in combination has been made by a process formerly described, which I called the minimetric. It is nearly the same in principle as the comparison of colour and of shades so often used and so long, but the difference is, that only one shade is ever sought. The liquid containing acid is added until a certain whiteness is attained, but the point sought is always the same. The advantage is that the memory preserves it better, and very exact results may be attained. For chlorine the error is very trifling. For sulphuric acid it is wonderfully small in actual quantity, but the amounts used are wonderfully small themselves, and we may make what would be, if calculated by per cents., a gross error for ordinary analyses. These experiments, however, are all uniform and their value does not consist in their absolute accuracy; as we are dealing not so much with chemical science as chemical natural history, for the explanation of which chemical science is used. In the other cases there is no other source of error known to me

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* It has been said that Mr. Condy used the permanganate first, and he certainly has done more with it than anyone I know.

beyond those mentioned, and that which attaches itself to all experiment which deals with quantities which cannot be weighed.

To have obtained rain water sufficient for all the analyses by using the balance would have required an amount of time, labour, and expense which would have completely prevented any attempt on my part, and probably on the part of anyone for many years to come.

London Air Washings.

It must not be forgotten that the numbers here are merely comparative. I cannot venture on a distinct quantity. They were calculated for a million cubic feet, but I believe that number is very far from being correct, and I can only say that the bulk of air is fairly or nearly the same in each. I expect to get absolute numbers very soon. Some of the work is done. In doing the first experiments my instructions had not been understood, but to keep uniformity the same method was continued. The actual numbers are given unnecessarily, expecting them to be used some day.

Chelsea specimen.—For this 125 bottles of air were used (each 2,154 c. c.); 50 were taken outside the hospital gates near the river, 50 in a garden near Battersea Bridge, and 25 in Park Lane of the same neighbourhood. November 4th, windy.

Brompton.—100 bottles used; 65 from Brompton Crescent, 25 in a back street off Sloane Street, and 10 at Blackland Terrace, King's Road. November 4th, windy with a shower.

Hyde Park.—100 bottles; 50 near Rotten Row, Albert Gate, and 50 near infantry barracks. November 5th, cold, fine.

King's Cross.—80 bottles used; 35 bottles in Clarendon Square, and 45 in Tavistock Square. November 8th, dull and windy.

Woburn Square.—100 bottles used; 50 from the square, and 50 from a street off Regent Street. Washings contain a large amount of fibre.

Holborn Viaduct (near).—Space where improvements are being made, about 100 yards from church.—100 bottles of air used; dusty, not reliable. November 11th, frosty.

Islington, Hoxton, Dalston, and Hackney.—140 bottles used; 38 bottles from Duncan Square, Islington, 37 in Hoxton Square, Hoxton, 25 from Albion Square, Dalston, and 40 from near the railway station, Hackney. November 8th, showery. Washings very turbid.

Bethnal Green and Stepney.—100 bottles used; 50 from near the church, Bethnal Green Road, and 50 from White Horse Street, Stepney. November 9th, showery.

St. Katherine's Docks.—100 bottles used from a large yard. November 9th, dull.

London Bridge.—50 bottles used from the bottom of the steps leading to the river on the north side. The washings contain a great deal of floating matter. November 10th, cold and damp.

Bank of England.—50 bottles used from a small street just behind. November 9th, dull, threatening to rain.

Westminster Abbey.—50 bottles used from the Abbey yard. November 6th, fine.

Embankment, Parliament Houses.—50 bottles used from the Terrace. November 13th, strong wind.

Lambeth Workhouse (near).—50 bottles used from a back street with stables on one side. November 10th, fine.

New Kent Road, Pleasant Place, Kennington Park.—150 bottles used; 50 bottles from a street off New Kent Road, S.E., 50 bottles from Pleasant Place, about half a mile from the "Elephant and Castle," and 50 bottles from Kennington Park. November 10th, fine. The washings contain a very large amount of solid matter.

Vauxhall Bridge (near).—50 bottles used about 30 yards north of the river. November 6th, fine.

South Lambeth.—100 bottles used from Cavendish Place, Wandsworth Road. November 6th, fine.

Clapham Junction (two miles S.E. of).—50 bottles used in a field half a mile from the nearest house. November 13th, very strong wind.

Air Washings of London.

For Ammonia, organic and inorganic.

Date and Weather.	——	Free Ammonia.		Albuminoid Ammonia.	
		Grammes per	Grains per	Grammes per	Grains per
Nov. 4, windy -	Chelsea (three places) -	45·630	19·936	110·300	48·180
„ windy, and a shower of rain.	Brompton (three places)	47·530	20·769	128·320	56·125
Nov. 5, morning; fine.	Hyde Park (two places)	28·910	12·655	86·890	37·965
Nov. 8, dull and windy.	King's Cross (two squares).	47·530	20·769	133·080	58·148
Nov. 11, frosty -	Woburn Square and off Regent Street.	38·022	16·614	133·080	58·148
„ „ -	Space near Holborn Viaduct.	28·517	12·460	152·091	66·455
„ 8, showery -	Islington, Hoxton, Dalston, and Hackney.	61·108	26·701	149·371	65·286
„ 9, dull -	Bethnal Green and Stepney.	95·057	41·534	190·114	83·086
„ „ „ -	Large yard near St. Katherine's Docks.	53·326	23·300	157·168	68·674

AIR WASHING OF LONDON, &c.—*continued.*

Date and Weather.	——	Free Ammonia.		Albuminoid Ammonia.	
		Grammes per	Grains per	Grammes per	Grains per
Nov. 10, morning; cold and damp.	London Bridge -	62·752	27·419	139·987	61·166
Nov. 9, dull -	The Bank of England -	66·540	29·074	142·585	62·301
„ 6, fine -	Westminster Abbey yard.	47·530	20·767	85·551	37·381
„ 13, windy -	Embankment of Parliament Houses.	48·334	21·119	164·336	71·805
„ 10, fine -	Back street near Lambeth Workhouse.	203·003	88·700	241·670	105·595
„ „ „ -	New Kent Road, Pleasant Place, Kennington Park.	57·027	24·921	145·735	63·686
„ 6, „ -	Near Vauxhall Bridge -	38·022	16·614	152·091	66·455
„ „ „ -	Cavendish Place, Wandsworth Road.	66·540	29·074	133·080	58·148
„ 13, very strong wind.	A field two miles past Clapham Junction.	67·772	29·613	271·088	118·451
	Average - -	61·12	26·785	150·919	65·936

AIR of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY (Metropolitan), November 1869.

The Air was washed in the train passing up and down between South Kensington and Moorgate Street.

——	Ammonia.		Albuminoid Ammonia.	
	Grammes per ?	Grains per ?	Grammes per ?	Grains per ?
11 and 12 November, morning -	109·681	47·927	457·005	199·697
15 November, 1 to 3 p.m. -	34·777	15·196	289·808	126·637
Average - -	72·229	31·561	373·406	163·167

Hydrochloric and Sulphuric Acid.

——	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.
	Grammes per ?	Grains per ?	Grammes per ?	Grains per ?	
11 and 12 November, morning.	820·586	358·571	6557·192	2865·296	1 to 7·71
15 Nov., 9.30 to 11 a.m.	899·029	392·850	10114·085	4419·552	1 „ 11·25
15 Nov., 1 to 3 p.m.	613·523	268·091	6051·190	2644·188	1 „ 9·86
„ 10.30 to 11.30 p.m.	235·589	102·945	6777·216	2961·440	1 „ 28·76
Average -	642·182	280·614	7374·921	3222·619	1 to 14·4

Hydrochloric and Sulphuric Acid in London Air, November 1869.

—	Date and Weather.	Hydrochloric Acid.		Sulphuric Acid—Anhydrous.		Proportion of Hydrochloric to Sulphuric Acid.
		Grammes per ?	Grains per ?	Grammes per ?	Grains per ?	
Oxford Square, Lisson Grove, and near Belsize Park.	Nov. 5, raining	265·762	116·142	1911·340	835·198	1 to 7·19
King's Cross (two squares).	8, dull -	119·614	52·279	—	—	—
Space near Holborn Viaduct, Woburn Square, W.C., and off Regent Street.	11, frosty	—	—	2257·093	986·282	1 to 3·20
Islington, Hoxton, Dalston, and Hackney.	8, showery	—	—	884·030	386·294	—
Bethnal Green Road and Stepney.	9, dull -	—	—	2059·569	899·969	—
Cavendish Place, WandsworthRoad.	6, fine -	248·208	108·459	1237·642	540·812	1 to 4·98
Average - -		211·171	92·293	1669·945	729·695	1 to 7·91

Glasgow Air Washing.

—	Weather.	Date 1870.	"Free" Ammonia.		"Albuminoid" Ammonia.	
			Grammes per ? Cb. metres.	Grains per ? Cb. Feet.	Grammes. per ? Cb. metres.	Grains per ? Cb. metres.
A Green in Elmbank Street, near St. Vincent Street.	S., thawing, snow on ground.	Feb. 26	79·214	34·614	269·328	117·688
Union Street, near Argyle Street.	W.S.W. fine.	March 1	95·057	41·537	407·387	178·016
Charlotte Street, Gallowgate.	Fine.	„ 2	101·847	44·504	258·012	112·743
Finnieston Quay -	W.S.W.	„ 1	36·665	16·021	285·171	124·611
Average -	—	—	78·196	34·169	304·974	133·264
Shore, Firth of Clyde, wind from land.	N.N.E. wind.	March 3	52·281	22·845	137·832	60·228

Condensation at the Alkali Works.

It has been usual to state the amount of acid given out by the condensers, and to make a certain allowance for leakages. This year it was attempted to give up that method and to proceed more accurately. The result has been almost the same as last year, when two per cent. was allowed for escape unmeasured. This year the total measured is two and a half, making no allowance. I expected about three, but it is quite certain that these leakages which have annoyed us so much, can be prevented by more complete apparatus. Whether from the depression of trade or other causes, there has been a great amount of escape this year in the St. Helens and Runcorn district, and furnaces have frequently required repairing or rebuilding. Perhaps I have done wrong to bring only one of them before a law court for infraction of the Alkali Act, but it was believed that by choosing the worst there would be a change effected amongst the others.

The modes adopted for keeping down the amount of escaping gas are not sufficiently self-acting; they require a great deal of attention. It is necessary to remind those who have close furnaces, that it is now time to put a stop entirely to the escapes or leakages from them. Since it does not seem possible to make the middle arch capable of resisting leakage for a long time, it is clearly safer to adopt some method of condensing that which passes into the flue, than to be continually obliged to make repairs. The addition of a small gossage tower has been found sufficient. It is also possible to increase the draught of the condenser to a greater extent than that of the furnace, but this method requires a very large condenser, the close packing of which in later years, has rendered rapid ventilation through them more difficult than it used to be, with those who have determined on this improvement. The inclination seems to be to adopt the plan of washing the furnace flue-glass. The single-arch close roaster is in use at only one work but acts well. In any case it is important that less ought to depend on the vigilance of men.

In making the averages every advantage has been given to the manufacturer. I might, for example, have added every heavy outflow of gas, but to do so would have rendered an escape during a day, or even an accidental hour, equal in value to a whole month, or whatever the interval of inspection might be; that might be unfair. At present, if any evil observed is rapidly cured, the excess does not affect the average. Alkali makers must, therefore, be aware that even when a work has a generally fair character, it may at times do damage to vegetation. I hope the employment of the latest precautions will spread rapidly; they are now fairly in progress.

Another point on which I must speak, although not without repetition, is the introduction of decomposing pans, which shall

prevent the escape of gas into the flues. This is especially required in the Newcastle district. The liability to leakage through the brick setting is great, if there is any passage whatever from the flue to the upper portion of the pan. It is not sufficient that the intermediate space should be filled up with bricks. Bricks have been regarded as fire tubes conveying the gas, whenever the construction is such that the draught produces a pressure against them. But even when this view of the structure of brick is impossible, namely, when there is a thick glaze upon them, the openings apt to form at the junctures by frequent changes of temperature render them badly fitted for inclosing gases.

The habit of putting flues side by side has been conducive to a good deal of escape, the origin of which it is frequently very difficult to find. I had occasion to examine a work near Newcastle along with Mr. Todd. Gas was evidently escaping. The cause was found to be the passage of acid into the smoke flue, but the spot could not be found until the works were stopped and the flues cooled and traversed underground for many yards. One of the flues was decided to be raised above ground, and any escape into the other effectually prohibited. Such statements are all old in principle, but it seems to be a proper time to repeat them. The evils now are more easily observed, and are better understood, whilst the cures are becoming simpler as well as better known.

In the Newcastle district the desire for improvement has shown itself in building solid and permanent structures. There are two works at each of which 10,000*l.* have been spent with the sole desire of rendering the condensation perfect.

From Mr. Fletcher's Report for December.

Register Number.	Salt decomposed per week.	Number of close furnaces.	Number of open furnaces.	Salt decomposed in 24 hours.	Sectional area of chimney or smoke culvert.	Temperature of the air in chimney, &c.	Velocity of air in chimney, &c.	Muriatic acid found in one cubic foot of the air of chimney, &c.	Muriatic acid escaping per cent. of that producible from the salt decomposed.
No.	Tons.	No.	No.	Cwts.	Square Feet.	Degs. Faht.	Feet per second.	Grains.	Per Cent.
1	80	2	0	244	81·72	330	7·1	0·06	2·73
4	175	3	0	535	55·65	426	8·2	0·177	2·85
5	53	2	0	166	28·28	295	6·0	0·24	4·69
6	62	2	0	192	63·62	370	2·7	0·23	3·93
7	195	7	0	600	50·27 95·04	327 473	5·19 6·93	0·14 0·17	4·73
8	239	6	0	730	201·0 132·7	330 600	3·73 4·8	0·125 0·120	4·45
9	55	2	0	160	19·63	398	8·72	0·21	4·3
10	163	3	0	500	108·5	450	4·8	0·25	4·69 to 6·4
11	180	4	1	554	172·8	330	6·51	0·10	3·88
12	110	3	0	360	43·0 73·57	218 220	3.5 4·82	0·65 0·12	2·47
13	58	2	0	180	15·91 25·0	406 460	13·86 3·72	0·06 0·20	3·37
14	132	0	6	405	78·5	180	3·25	0·09	1·3
15	117	0	4	360	143·1	485	8·14	0·07	4·33
16	144	3	0	480	254·5	403	5·28	0·08	4·28
17	45	1	0	123	217·9	486	1·90	0·72	4·76
18	325	5	0	1,000	27·3	530	14·56	0·36	2·73
20	150	0	5	450	25	210	2·85	0·26	0·79
23	40	2	0	120	94·7	322	4·17	0·09	4·46
26	450	11	0	1,380	660·6 63·6	335 338	2·2 11·27	0·10 0·12	3·5
75	70	0	2	215	61·28	322	3·03	0·23	3·81
89	100	3	0	330	72·13	338	4·21	0·22	3·87
92	130	3	1	400	28·3 32·1	380 318	15·23 3·26	0·11 0·24	4·25
96	90	2	0	280	176·7	345	3·5	0·045	1·9
97	90	2	0	280	49	238	5·0	0·21	3·5
192	75	2	0	230	56·7	272	3·89	0·25	4·6
103	39	1	0	120	41·19	180	2·57	0·15	2·52
113	Quite out of order.								

From Dr. Hobson's Report for December.

No. 28.

December 23d.—Two pots at work; a very great amount of gas hovering about. Top pot 1¼ hours after charging; bottom pot just pushed. Escape, 2·42 per cent.

No. 30.

December 8th.—Too much gas about; half an hour after charging. Escape, 2·44 per cent.

December 29th.—A complaint being made, I visited the work and found nothing going on.

December 30th.—One hour and half after charging. Escape, 2·0 per cent.

No. 32.

December 15th.—Two open furnaces at work. Escape 3·42 per cent.

No. 31.

December 13th.—Bottom furnace at work; 20 minutes after charging. Escape, 0·61 per cent.

No. 40.

December 16th.—Two pots at work. Escape, 1·85 per cent.

No. 33.

December 22d.—Some pipes leaking; one hour after charging. Escape, 0·96 per cent.

No. 34.

December 22d.—Too much gas about when "pushing" the charge. On my arrival at home I found one of the bottles containing the sample of gas broken, so I cannot give the escape on this visit.

No. 35.

December 23d.—Three closed and two open furnaces at work. Escape, 3·47 per cent. to 4·5 in flue. Some escape from surface of condensers. Furnace to be stopped and alterations made. The new furnace was worse than the other, allowing six per cent., and was stopped in January, when its leakage was discovered. Not used again when this was sent to the printers.

No. 112.

December 6th.—A new pot; working large charges. The furnace repaired during the stoppage. Working very irregularly. The first charge had been half an hour in the pot; there was more in the furnace. There is no damper between the pot and furnace. Escape, 0·80 per cent.

No. 41.

December 10th.—One hour after charging. Escape, 3·69 per cent.

December 27th.—Roasting nitre cake.

December 29th.—One hour after charging. Escape, 3·68 per cent. I wrote requesting the furnace to be stopped and repaired, and I believe it was stopped at once.

No. 42.

December 4th.—The last charge too nearly finished for an experiment to be of any use. Everything appeared as usual.

December 7th.—A very great quantity of gas about; one hour after charging. Escape 3·0 per cent. In consequence of the aspirator being slightly leaky I do not consider the experiment very reliable.

December 14th.—Too much gas about, although not so much as on the last visit; half an hour after charging. Escape, 1·5 per cent.

No. 43.

December 23d.—Two pots at work; too much gas about. Escape, 1·93 per cent.

No. 90.

December 20th.—Not working.

No. 111.

December 3d.—One hour after charging. Escape, 0·60 per cent

December 18th.—One hour and half after charging. This was the second charge of the day, and there had been no water at all on the condensers. It is extraordinary that the escape was not greater. When the water became saturated the whole of the gas would have escaped. I saw the water being pumped up before I left. Escape, 1·23 per cent.

No. 47.

December 9th.—Three quarters of an hour after charging. Escape, 0·31 per cent.

No. 45.

December 17th.—A new pot since my last visit; half an hour after charging. Escape, 1·46 per cent.

No. 46.

December 8th.—No boiling over since my last visit. The pot fire chimney did not contain any acid, the exit a minute trace; the pot too hot, and in consequence a great amount of acid blowing away.

No. 48.

I visited this work four times in this month, the 11th, 22d, 28th, and 30th, but could not try if there was any escape of acid, as on each occasion the aspirator was not in a proper state for use. I of course expected on each visit that the promised repair would have been done. As there had been no alteration probably the work may be in the same condition as when I tried it last. The cylinders I found to be working well.

No. 49.

December 2d.—Six pots at work; five connected with No. 1 wash tower, one with No. 2. Escape, 1·15 per cent.

No. 36.

December 4th.—Not working. The last jar contained acid of 20° T., and giving off gas, so it must have been bad while working.

December 14th, 21st, 31st.—Not working on any of these days.

No. 38.

December 17th.—Not working.

From Mr. Brereton Todd's Report for December.

No. 56.

No improvements have been made in these works; although the average escape has been only about 3 per cent. they cannot be considered to be in a satisfactory state. The pan condensers are much out of the perpendicular, and there is no apparatus provided for cooling the gases from the open roasters, which enter the wash towers at a red heat, and therefore the cooling and condensation depends entirely on the supply of water.

No. 62.

At these works the gas from the pans joins the gases from the roasters and pass through the same underground flue to the condensers; the latter I described before, when I received the enclosed plan. The flues and cooling chambers employed for conveying and cooling the gases contain 16,472 cubic feet; the condensation has been the same as last year, viz., 0·25 per cent.

No. 71.

I mentioned last year that a system of testing the escape gases for HCl daily had been adopted at these works.

As the testings have been since regularly made every working day, both day and night, and a register kept, I now give the average escape for each month.

Month ending		January 27th,	Escape	0·93%
,,	,,	February 24th	,,	0·55%
,,	,,	March 24th	,,	0·45%
,,	,,	April 21st	,,	0·46%
,,	,,	May 19th	,,	0·50%
,,	,,	June 16th	,,	0·43%
,,	,,	July 14th	,,	0·29%
,,	,,	August 11th	,,	0·17%
,,	,,	September 8th	,,	0·32%
,,	,,	October 6th	,,	0·42%
,,	,,	November 3rd	,,	0·40%
,,	,,	December 1st	,,	0·37%
,,	,,	,, 29th	,,	0·86%

Average escape for the year 0·47%

No. 107.

I received a complaint about these works in May, and as the escape from the condensers never exceeded 2 per cent., I was unable to account for the damage done to the adjoining gardens until November, when we discovered the leakage of HCl in the fire-flue of the pan, over which is built, and only separated by a brick arch, the flue through which the gases from the open roasters pass to the condenser; the draught being much stronger in the former, the gases appear to have been drawn through the joints or cracks in the brick arch and conveyed to the chimney without passing through the condenser.

In order to do away with this underground flue they have ceased decomposing, and are going to carry the gases through a cast-iron pipe overhead to the condensers.

No. 51 H.

Great improvements have been made in these works. The following extensive series of fire-clay pipes, varying from 15 inches to 18 inches in diameter, have been erected for cooling the gas as it is conveyed through them from the decomposing pans to the condenser:—

No. 1 pan, 743 feet in length.
No. 2 pan, 708 do. do.
No. 3 pan, 704 do. do.
No. 4 pan, 671 do. do.

giving about 3,600 cubic feet of cooling space, which so lowers the temperature of the gas before entering the condenser that total condensation is obtained, with a proper supply of water.

An alteration has also been made for cooling the gases from No. 3 roaster by passing them through cast-iron pipes instead of a brick flue; the former are 193 feet in length, and vary from 18 inches to 2 feet 6 inches, and the temperature of the gases reduced to 233° F. before entering the condenser. When the other three condensers are altered on the same plan these works will be in a very satisfactory state, and the escape less than 1 per cent.

No. 51 L.

Hardly a trace of HCl is to be found in the escape from the pan condensers at these works.

Extensive alterations are making for cooling the gases from the roasters, by passing them through cast-iron pipes before entering the condensers; the escape has been the same as last year.

No. 53.

The escape of HCl from these works I reported last year as only a trace from the pans, and 0·9 per cent. from the roasters, although the latter may be taken as the average. I have found once or twice as much as 4·6 per cent. escape, owing to the neglect in the supply of water. If the same supply of water was used as before the alterations were made, as mentioned last year, total condensation would be obtained.

No. 116.

These new works commenced decomposing salt on the 17th of March. They contain one decomposing pan with an open roaster, one pan condenser with two shafts, containing each 320 cubic feet of condensing space packed with brick, and another condenser containing 2,450 cubic feet of condensing space, used for condensing the escape gas from the pan and those from the roaster.

The gas from the pan passes through earthenware pipes 15 inches diameter and 115 feet in length, then up the first shaft of the condenser and down an earthenware pipe to the bottom of the second shaft, and passes out at the top into another earthenware pipe leading into the same condenser as used for the roaster gases; the latter are cooled previous to entering by passing through 111 feet of 15-inch cast-iron pipes. They decompose 9 cwt. of salt per hour, and the escape is about 3 per cent. at present, but as a wash tower containing 160 cubic feet of condensing space packed with flints has been erected, we may expect a much smaller escape for the future.

No. 70.

The cast-iron pipes erected at these works in 1867 for cooling the gases from the roaster still remain in a very satisfactory state, so much so that the same system is now being adapted by all the principal manufacturers in this district.

The small roaster condenser mentioned last year as having been heightened was found not to answer; it has, therefore, been taken down in order to be replaced by one with much larger condensing space.

The escape has been 0·8 per cent.

No. 67.

I reported last year the average escape of HCl from these works at 0·9 per cent. Owing to the means since adapted for cooling the gases from the open roasters before entering the condensers the escape is reduced to 0·2 per cent. The whole system of condensation employed is so perfect that I send you a plan of it, on which is marked the temperature of the gases at different stages of their passage through the pipes and condensers. The gases from the roaster first pass into an iron chamber lined with fire-brick, and through 26 feet of horizontal cast-iron pipes 2 feet in diameter; they are then carried up and down 100 feet of perpendicular pipes, and enter the condenser (at 210°), from the top of which they are brought down through a fire-clay pipe to the wash tower, which they leave at about 60° Fah.

No. 58.

At the beginning of this year a trial was made at these works to ascertain whether wrought-iron would answer for conveying and cooling the gases from the open roasters to the condensers as well as cast-iron. The gases were passed through a tube 60 feet long, 3 feet 3 inches in diameter, made of sheet iron quarter of

an inch thick. The temperature of the gases was reduced to 300° Fah.; the tubes were rapidly destroyed by the heat and acid and they were found quite unsuited for such purpose. The iron tubes were removed and replaced by a brick flue of the same length, 3 feet high by 2 feet wide within, the sides being built with 4½-inch brickwork, and the top and bottom being made with flue tile; the temperature of the gases being only reduced to 480° Fah. The escape has varied from 1 per cent. to 3·4 per cent. owing to the experiments.

No. 55.

These works have not been fully employed during the year, only one decomposing pan being in use. In order to do away with the leakage of HCl into the fire-flue the close furnace has been pulled down and replaced by an open one, which has only been at work a few days. One charge of 7 cwt. of salt is decomposed every two hours; the escape from the condensers is 1·5 per cent.

The pipes conveying the gas from the pan to the condenser flue are in a bad state, and I have requested to have them renewed.

No. 114.

These works are at present idle.

No. 52.

No alteration, and the escape 1·6 per cent.

No. 93.

These works are in the same state as last year; escape about 2 per cent.

No. 64.

The condensation has varied at these works from 0·5 to 2·5 per cent.

No. 57.

I received a complaint about these works the 1st day of April, but on testing the escaping gases the same day I found only 0·3 per cent. escape. The condensing apparatus is not in as perfect a condition as last year. Owing to the sinking of the foundation in front of the last wash tower it has got a little out of the perpendicular, but not enough as yet to interfere with the condensation, provided a proper supply of water is constant. I have never found the escape more than 1·2 per cent.

No. 108.

No alteration has been made in the condensing apparatus at these works during the year; the escape has been under 1 per cent.

No. 50.

The condensing apparatus at these works still remains in a very satisfactory state, the escape being 1·6 per cent.

No. 54.

The escape from these works has been 2·3 per cent.; but as four new roaster condensers are to be built at once a great improvement may be expected next year.

No. 59.

These works are in the same state as last year; the condensation has been regular, and the escape of HCl 2 per cent.

No. 60.

The condensing apparatus at these works is as efficient as it has been for the last few years, there being only a trace of HCl in the escaping gases.

No. 68.

Owing to the foundation of the chimney having sunk it has been taken down, and these works are now idle.

No. 101.

These works are not at present decomposing salt.

No. 61.

The condensation has been as regular at these works as last year; the escape under 1 per cent.

No. 94.

Previous to this year two decomposing pots with close roasters had been employed in these works, but as it was found that in spite of the greatest care it was almost impossible to prevent a leakage of HCl into the fire-flue of these roasters they were pulled down and replaced by open roasters, which led to the remodelling of the works. The old condensers which before the alterations were used for condensing the HCl from the two pans and roasters now only receive the gas from the two pans, which is conveyed to them through 12-inch fire-clay pipes, but join before entering the first tower; this contains 2,205 cubic feet of condensing space, packed with coke, through which the gas passes upwards and out at the top into an 18-inch pipe, and descends to the bottom of the other condenser which contains 720 cubic feet of condensing space, packed with coke; through this also the gas ascends; then passes out at the top into another 18-inch pipe which conveys it to the flue leading to the chimney. A new set of condensers for the open roasters have been built of Yorkshire sandstone, and consists of three shafts with an area of 20 feet within and 45 feet high, containing each 900 cubic feet of condensing space; they are built as one erection, forming an oblong tower with two partitions. The two outside shafts each receive the gases from one roaster, and the central one is used as the downcast for both, the lower part of it being connected by an 18-inch pipe to the flue leading to the chimney.

All the shafts are packed in the same way. A false bottom of stone shelves is first put in, on which rests a network of blue Welsh bricks, reaching half way up the shaft; then a perforated arch is constructed of the same material, and serves as a support to the coke which fills the remainder of the tower.

The two flues for cooling and conveying the gases from the roasters to the condensers average in length 212 feet each, with an area of 7 feet 6 inches, giving 1,590 cubic feet of cooling space to

the gases of each roaster. They are built on cast-iron plates raised 20 feet from the ground; the sides are formed with 4½-inch brickwork, the centre wall answering for the two flues. For 50 feet near the furnace they are covered with flue tile, also for 30 feet near the condenser; the remaining 132 feet are covered with cast-iron plates ½-inch thick, which are found to stand well. The temperature of the gases as they leave the roasters is about 1,300° F.; they are cooled down by passing through the above flue to between 235° F. to 250° F. (according to the temperature of the air)before entering the condensers.

There are three places prepared for testing the escaping gases: one in the pipe connecting the outlet of the pan condensers with the flue leading to the chimney, one in the pipe connecting the outlet of the roaster condensers with the same, and the other in the flue between the spot where the above enters and the chimney where the separate condenser testings are checked.

The condensation is almost perfect, only a trace of HCl being found in the escape.

No. 108.

The flue at these works for conveying the gases from the open roaster to the condenser being underground, they enter the first shaft of the condenser at too high a temperature to obtain good condensation without a large and constant supply of water; the escape has varied from 1·9 to 4 per cent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I call attention to the plan of the condensers at Jarrow works; they were described in last report, and indeed the drawing describes them sufficiently. See Plate I.

In Plate II. will be seen the method by which Messrs. Pattinson have made use of cast-iron tubes for cooling the gases before they pass to the condensers. The furnace may be called a brick box, with a division to lengthen the flow of the flame; the heat is high. From this comes an iron pipe; in the first bend of this pipe the temperature was measured to be 880° F. After rising 52½ feet and coming down the same distance the temperature was 280°. The gas then passed into the condenser; when it came down to enter a wash tower or second condenser, the temperature was 103°, and at its exit 52°; this was on November 21st. The high temperatures were taken with Gauntlet's pyrometer. The improvements in condensation are therefore still continuing. Their value consists very much in their permanent character. The buildings and machinery connected with chemical works are constantly breaking down on account of the heat as well as of the acids, and the rapid change and destruction of property is one of the principal causes of escape of gas.

Messrs. Allhusen have adopted the plan of cooling in cast-iron tubes. They have made four of these of the following lengths:—378, 362, 336, 341 feet. A photograph of the place was taken, but as it was imperfect, a plan was sent in its place. This, however, does not sufficiently show the size of the work, and I must leave the fuller description for another opportunity.

Single arched Close Furnace.

Plate III. is a furnace built after a plan already spoken of in a former report. The drawing introduces the particulars devised by Messrs. McDougall Brothers. The fire heats the bed of the furnace only. It does not pass round, so that no double arch is needed. The common close furnace allows a good deal of leakage frequently, the great difficulty being to keep the middle arch tight when exposed to great heat, and especially when exposed to alternating heat and cold. When this simple system of heating was proposed three were made, but in all cases the bed was burnt out too rapidly. Messrs. McDougall therefore planned the flues as seen in plate III., ground plan. The fire is led equally over the furnace, and no excessive heat is allowed on one spot. Care must be taken to have the draughts such as to act uniformly; it is found to please. The escape of muriatic acid is not fitful; for many months it was almost nothing: the gradual increase in a year brought it up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A great advantage is found in this, that there is less vague suspicion as to the spot from which the escape comes. The coal used was 1 cwt. to 3 cwt. of common salt. This must be considered a very small amount of coal for a close furnace surely. It was not worked violently.

Infractions of the Alkali Act.

I may say that every escape of gas more than 5 per cent., enduring for a short time only, is not held to result in legal prosecution. If so we should be found in frequent disputes. There have been several escapes in No. 1 district, and in two cases even now there is too much escaping. In a third case the difficulties have been so great that the owner has pulled down his furnace three times. Numerous attempts are frequently made before a furnace can be rectified, but of course these attempts must not be allowed to last too long. Only one alkali maker was proceeded against; he was chosen simply because he allowed most to escape, and paid least attention to the advice given.

Conclusion.

The progress making, points to more definite views on many sanitary questions, and it is to be hoped that we shall continue, whilst avoiding both sluggishness and violence.

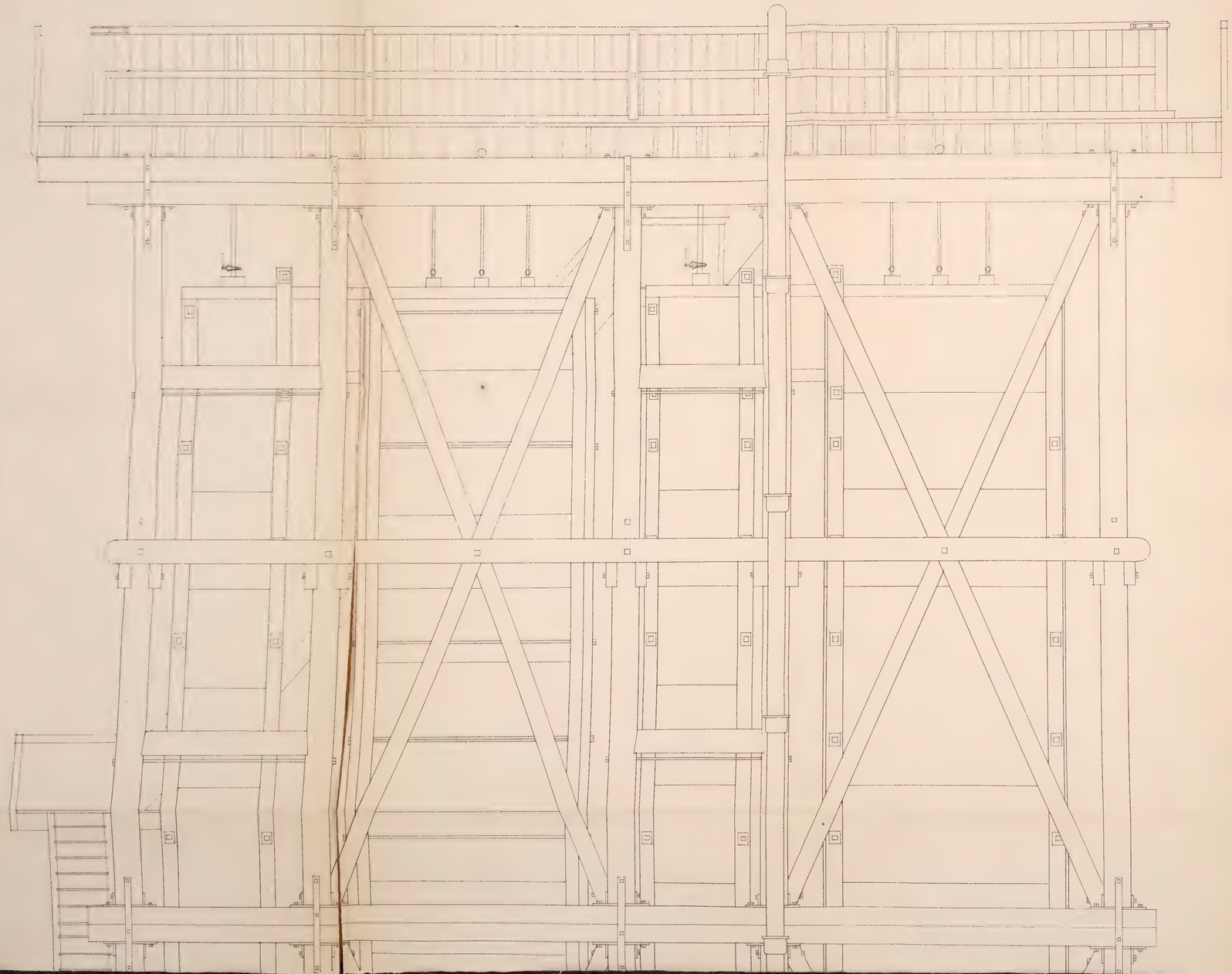
Last year and the year before, I called attention to the mode of estimating the amount to be paid by chemical works for damage done when there are many to whom the evil can be traced. The proposal was to determine the amount of acid given out, whether muriatic or other hurtful acid, neglecting that from coal, and apportioning the damage to each accordingly, having regard also to distance. This plan was attempted at Liverpool, when actions were brought against the owners of a copper work. It is believed that the jury gave their verdict in agreement somewhat with these views. The plan seems fair, but it requires to be developed. If the manufacturers of a neighbourhood agreed, it might be done without legislation. It may be said already that the proposal appears to have entirely altered the character of the verdicts.

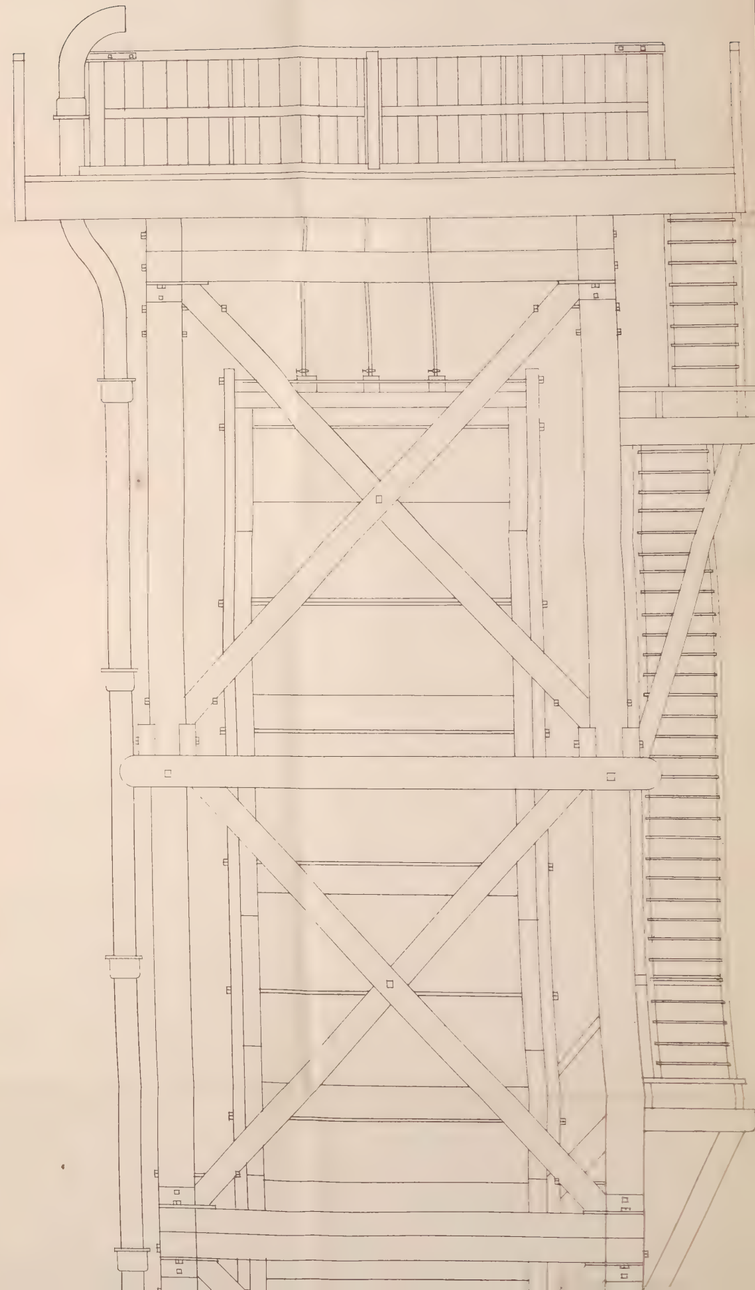
I am, &c.
R. Angus Smith.

Plan of Condensing Towers, Erected at The Jarrow Chemical Works, South Shields,

1867.

Scale ¼ of an Inch = One Foot.



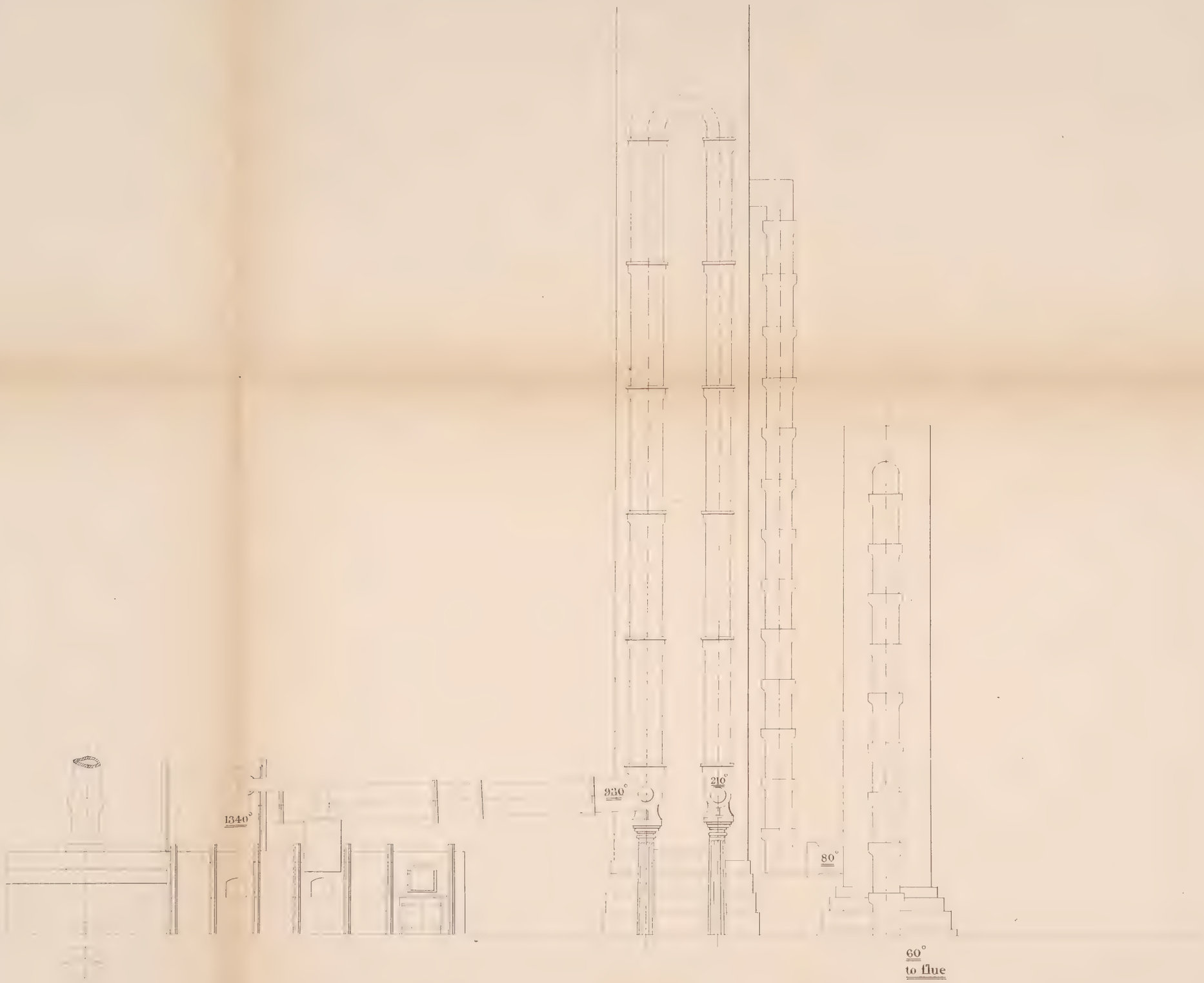


Ground Line

WEST ELEVATION.

SOUTH ELEVATION.

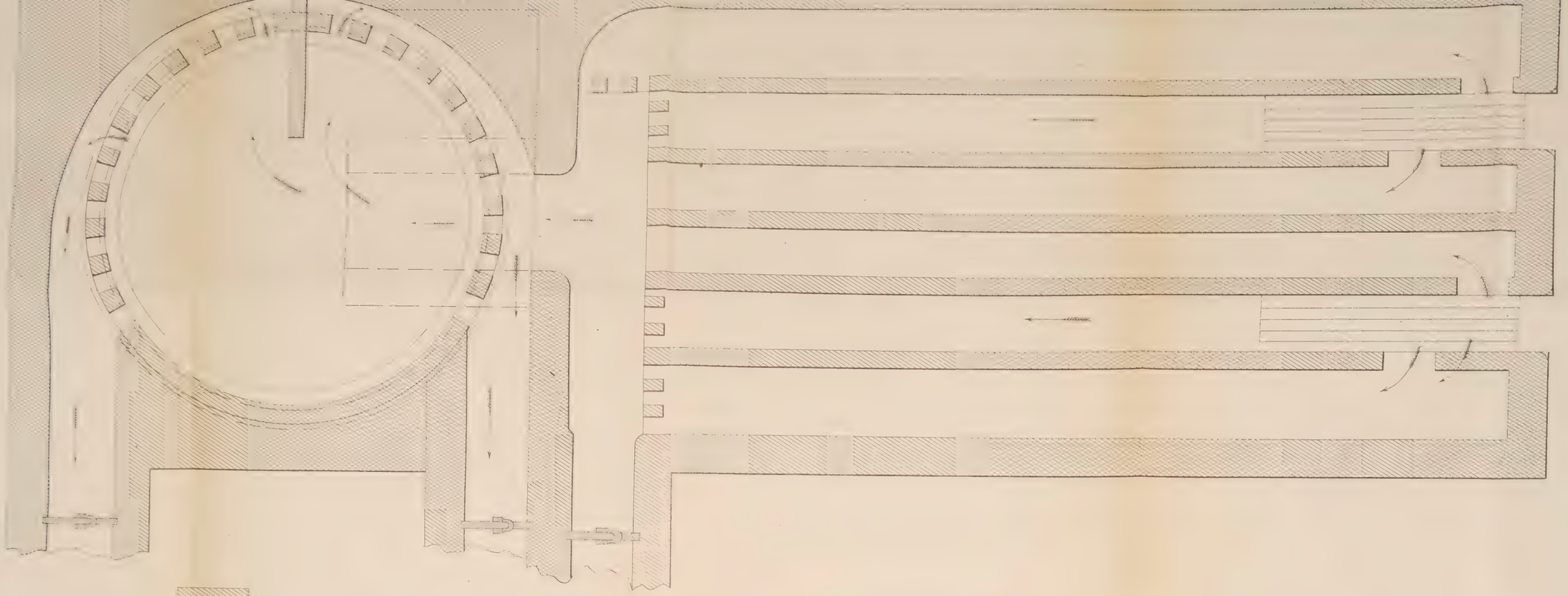
Vincent Brooks Day & Son Lith.

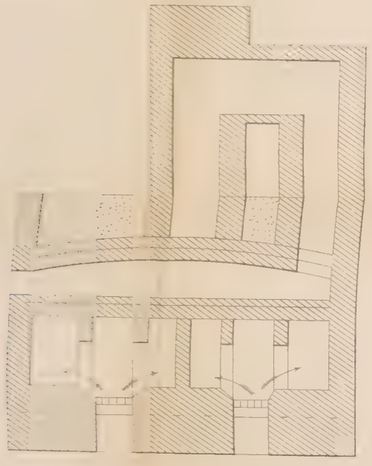


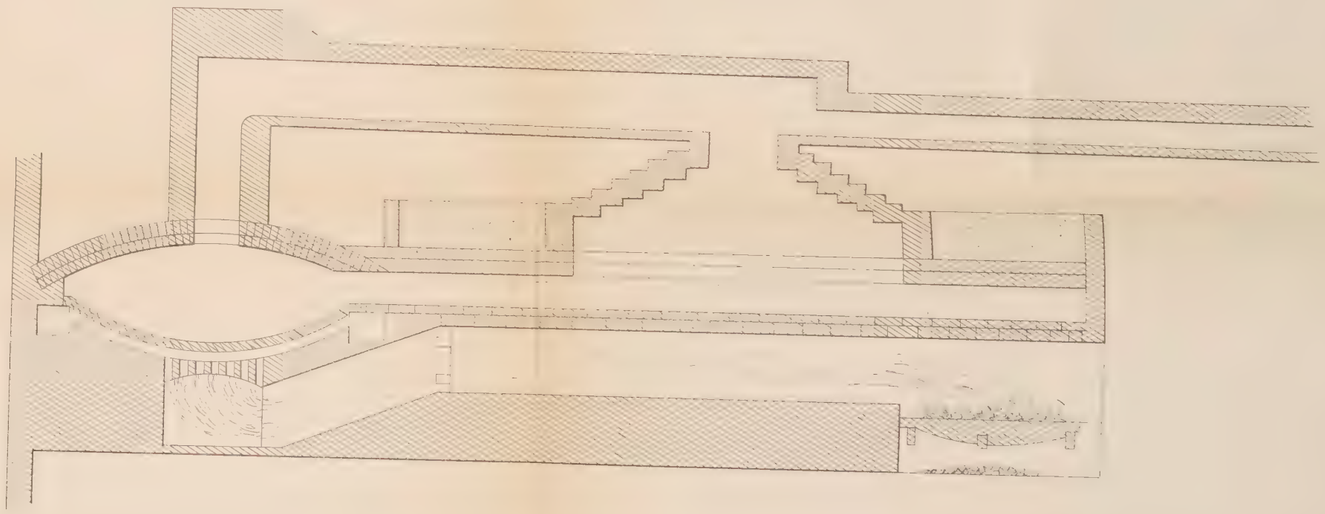
Scale ⅛″ = 1 Foot.

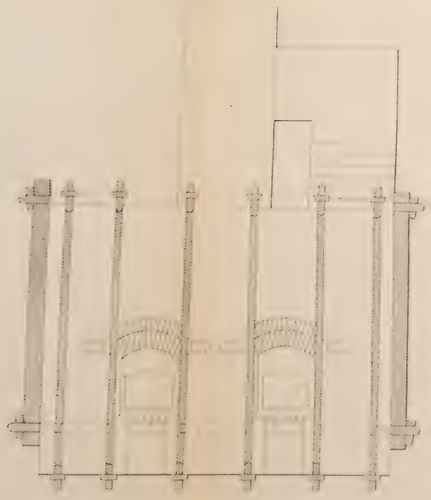
A. L. Pattinson & Co.
Jellicoe.

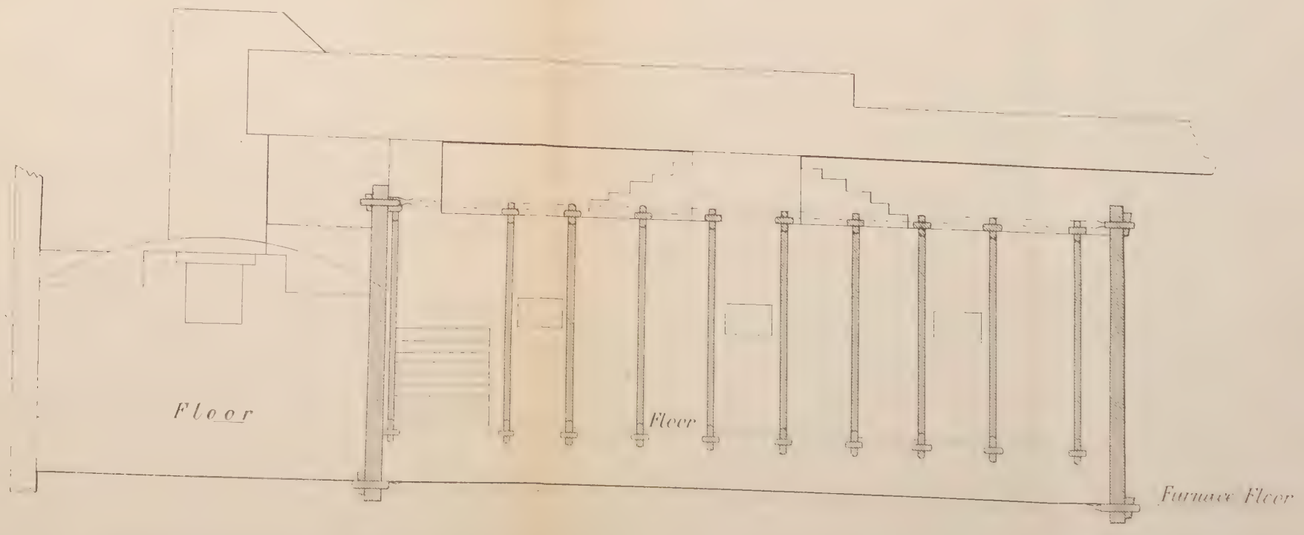
Vincent Brooks Day & Son, lith.











Scale of Plan ½ Inch = 1 Foot.

Elevations & Sections ¼ Inch = 1 Foot.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1869.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

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REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HON. H. A. BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Report by Alexander Redgrave, Esq. ditto ditto - -	6
Report by Robert Baker, Esq. - ditto ditto - -	148

Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspector's Office,
10, *Whitehall,*
London, S.W., March 1870.

IR,

We have the honour to lay before you our reports or the half-year ended the 31st October last.

The subjects chiefly referred to in these, as in former eports, relate to the consolidation of the various Acts regu-ting juvenile and female labour, and the amendment of ne Workshop Regulation Act, 1867.

The Workshop Act is in many of its provisions faulty, nd the irregularity of its administration by local authorities as also greatly impaired its value.

We trust that the facts we have brought to your notice ill be deemed of sufficient urgency to justify our opinion of ne necessity for further legislation.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
Alex. Redgrave.
Robt. Baker.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
or the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Joint Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 31st October 1869.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death	59	2	23	1	6	1	88	4	92
Amputation of right hand or arm	9	–	10	3	4	–	23	3	26
Amputation of left hand or arm	9	–	11	–	2	–	22	–	22
Amputation of part of right hand	81	29	79	46	20	10	180	85	265
Amputation of part of left hand	91	18	58	24	15	6	164	48	212
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	10	–	5	–	2	–	17	–	17
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	78	11	57	12	13	4	148	27	175
Fracture of hand or foot	92	21	36	33	14	16	142	70	212
Injuries to head and face	88	26	42	23	14	8	144	57	201
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	949	220	600	277	196	69	1745	566	2311
Total from Machinery	1465	327	921	419	286	114	2673	860	3533

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death	53	1	12	–	6	–	71	1	72
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of right hand	20	–	3	–	2	–	25	–	25
Amputation of part of left hand	21	1	3	–	–	–	24	1	25
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	16	–	5	–	–	–	21	–	21
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	189	4	41	2	16	1	246	7	253
Fracture of hand or foot	116	–	19	1	1	–	136	1	137
Injuries to head and face	457	6	131	5	21	3	609	14	623
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	2967	46	733	46	110	8	3810	100	3910
Total (not from Machinery)	3841	58	947	54	156	12	4944	124	5068
Total Number reported	5307	385	1868	473	442	126	7617	984	8601

Joint Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Inspectors during the Six Months ended the 31st of October 1869.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.				Penalties imposed.						
		Convictions.	Deferred.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	£3.	£10.
Neglecting to fence mill gearing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	10	5	—	4	1	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	13	3	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day	5	2	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and females at night	6	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m.	67	39	—	28	—	—	—	34	5	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after eight o'clock p.m.	25	18*	—	7	—	—	1*	3	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after two o'clock on Saturday	8	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women longer than allowed by law	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women on Sundays	32	23†	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	182	103	11	66	2	2	1	50	5	6	1	1

The total amount of fines inflicted, £83 10*s.*
The total amount of costs, £54 10*s.* 1*d.*

* One sole penalty, amounting in all to 10*s.*, was imposed upon 15 of these cases.
† Convictions in 23 cases; offenders bound over to appear, &c.

Report of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., for the six months ended the 31st October 1869.

Factory Inspectors' Office, 10, *Whitehall*,
London, S.W., December 1869.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you my thirty-fifth report as Inspector of Factories.

From the reports of the Inspectors for the six months ended 30th April last, it appeared that there had been reported in the course of the six months ended on that day 8,177 accidents, of which 5,136 were not caused by machinery; and I have now to report for my district, for the succeeding six months, 4,339 reports of accidents, of which 2,077 were not caused by machinery. I have already brought under your notice the uselessness of a great deal of the work of reporting accidents, but until the law is altered the work must be performed, and paid for.

The fatal accidents have been fewer than in my last report. 31 were not caused by machinery; 38 caused by machinery. The causes were as follows:

Over strained	1	
Scalded	2	
Suffocated in a well	1	
Drinking vitriol	1	
Falling of iron or weights	3	
Falling under waggons	7	
Falling from scaffolds, platforms, &c.	16	
		31
Placing straps on shafts, &c.	12	
Hoist	7	
Breaking of machines while at work	4	
Crank of engine	2	
Machines while at work	13	
		38
		69

I add a statement of the different kinds of works in which these accidents happened, all but 16 of which occurred in works under the Factory Act of 1867.

	From Machinery.	Not from Machinery.
Cotton factories - - -	4	—
Woollen and worsted factories	7	2
Flax factories - -	3	—
Iron mills - - -	15	7
Ship-building yards - -	3	8
Machine works - - -	3	3
Chemical works - -	—	4
Blast furnaces - - -	1	1
Steel works - - -	—	2
Paper mills - - -	1	1
Printing office - - -	1	—
India rubber factory - -	—	1
Tobacco factory - -	—	1
Cement works - -	—	1
	38	31

There have been but few infractions of the law for which it has been necessary to resort to legal proceedings; and those which I felt compelled to direct were chiefly by way of caution, to show publicly that the factory regulations must be observed faithfully.

Mr. Walker's report appears as usual at Appendix No. 1, p. 118.

I propose in this report to submit for your consideration three subjects:—

The consolidation and amendment of the several Factory Acts:

The amendment of the Workshops Act:

And the desirability of adding to the public utility of this department.

Consolidation of the Factory Acts.

The first of these subjects, the consolidation of the Factory Acts, has at several times been mooted as very desirable; but it appeared to me that until the whole of the industrial occupations of the country had been legislated for it would be premature to attempt to reduce into one Act regulations which would afterwards be modified at each successive period of legislation. But the whole field of such labour has now been covered by the Factory and Workshops Acts of 1867, which have been in operation for nearly two years, a period sufficiently long to expose the weak points in them,

and to enable us to propose such a consolidation of the Factory Acts now, as would contain regulations which would be permanent and universal.

There is another reason why a consolidation of the Factory Acts might now be undertaken; viz., that legislation is necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Children's Employment Commissioners, in the amendment of the Printworks and Bleachworks Acts, to amend and to provide for the due enforcement of the Workshops Act.

The factory question is no longer a field of battle for party strife; the principles are universally accepted, and there would be, I cannot but believe, as little time required to pass a consolidation of the existing Acts including in it the recommendations of the Children's Employment Commissioners in respect to Printworks and Bleachworks, as to pass a special Act for the latter purpose only.

In consolidating a series of statutes such as the Factory Acts it is necessary to look back and consider the circumstances under which they were framed, the practices they were intended to prevent, the privileges they conferred, and the feeling with which they were received by manufacturers.

The first Factory Act, 3 & 4 Wm. 4., c. 103., was passed after a most exhaustive inquiry, conducted by commissioners, who visited all the principal seats of the textile industries, one of the commissioners in each district being of the medical profession. This Act must be considered as having laid down the principles upon which factory legislation should be founded. The commissioners were personally cognizant of the evils then existing, of the gross oppression of children, of the effect upon the condition of children of long hours of work, of the early age at which children commenced to work in factories, of the ignorance of the factory operatives; upon these points they could speak authoritatively, and they could point out what was to be prevented, and the state of the public mind was such that their recommendations were speedily embodied in an Act of Parliament.

But in suggesting the means for securing the observance of these principles the commissioners had no experience to guide them; it was the inauguration of a new era of legislation for controlling the labour of women and children, and for laying upon the government the duty of enforcing new regulations by special officers; and they had to consider, in prescribing the authority and functions of the special officers, the kind and amount of opposition which the new factory regulations would have to encounter. The op-

position to the administration of the Act of 1833 was undoubtedly very strenuous, and doubtlessly sincere from many quarters; but the opposition was the more important from the factory question and the Ten Hour bill becoming subjects of party strife.

Amendments in the Act of 1833 were recommended by the Inspectors, to enable them to overcome the various means adopted by persons determined to defeat the object of the Act, and to provide against the lukewarm support they frequently received when manufacturers were prosecuted for infractions of the law. The recommendations were embodied in the Act of 1844, which amended the Act of 1833, instead of repealing it, and re-enacted those parts of that Act which were intended to remain.

Thus restrictions were introduced into the Act of 1844 which had no place in the Act of 1833, and, while the Inspectors were relieved of some powers which were certainly of an anomalous character, their authority was upon the whole greatly augmented.

At this time (1844) the hours of work were 12 per day, to be taken between 5.30 a.m., and 8.30 p.m. The principle contended for by the advocates of the short-time movement was for 10 hours per day within those limits, and they carried first the limitation to 11 hours per day, to be followed in the course of a year by a reduction to 10 hours per day. But the sudden reduction from 12 to 10 hours per day, or from 68 to 58 hours per week, was strenuously opposed, and a variety of means were successfully adopted by manufacturers to evade the reduction as it was intended to be observed, which were eventually decided to be legal, and the greatest irritation existed in the manufacturing districts, from the defeat of the principle which had been approved by the legislature in the passing of the "Ten Hour Bill."

In these circumstances, Sir George Grey, who was then Home Secretary, proposed that each party should concede something, so that the question might be settled, and the ill-feeling engendered by the constant recurrence of the short-time question as a subject of contention allayed. He proposed that, instead of 58 hours per week, it should be lawful to work 60 hours, thus giving to those, who contended so strongly that 58 hours was too great a restriction, two hours more work per week, and to those who complained of the evasions of the law, a security that the 60 hours could not be exceeded, by enacting that the hours of work should be restricted between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and on Saturday between 6 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Thus, not only was a law made for securing uniformity of hours of work, but the operatives by working 30 minutes per day longer than proposed in the original Ten Hour Bill, secured the Saturday half-holiday.

This settlement of the question by Sir George Grey has given the greatest satisfaction to all parties. It is the foundation of all subsequent Factory Acts; and although it has not been possible yet to make it strictly applicable to all trades, yet the principle of limiting the hours of labour to certain fixed periods of 12 hours, with intervals of one hour and a half for meals, has been adopted in the Acts of 1864 and of 1867, to be extended, I trust, to every occupation in the country.

With this Act of 1850 factory agitation ceased. Excitement had lasted for some years, which set master against master, as well as master against operative; but the cause was entirely removed by this settlement, and since that date the old opposition has died out, and Factory inspection by Factory Inspectors is changed altogether in character. We visit now to explain and to advise, rarely to enforce.

In looking over these Acts of Parliament of 1833 and 1844, to examine the restrictions and regulations then thought necessary and suitable, and to consider whether they are all equally necessary now, we must look to the character of the reception the Factory Acts now meet with, as compared with the opposition of former days, to the social improvements in the registration of births, and to the more uniform practice of the administration of justice, the results of legislative action since 1844, and seek not to perpetuate that which is cumbersome and obstructive, when we can adopt more effectual and economical arrangements.

It is in this spirit that I should propose to consolidate the Factory Acts. I look at the Act of 1833, and examine its regulations, to see what the commissioners considered were things to be guarded against; and with the experience of the last 20 years, since the Act of 1850 put an end to the agitation of the 10-hour question, I desire to give the fullest and most strenuous effect to the principles of the Factory Acts.

I conceive that legislation should secure:—

The prevention of the employment of the young, if unfit for such employment:

The prevention of the employment of children for more than one half the day:

The providing for the education of such children:

The prevention of the employment beyond the legal hours, of children, young persons, and women:

The providing proper meal times and holidays for children, young persons, and women:

The prevention of accidents and of overcrowding, the improvement of ventilation, and maintenance of cleanliness.

All these objects should be obtained with the least possible interference with the arrangements and economy of Factories.

I wish manufacturers to feel that those who administer the law are not mere red-tapeists, clinging to bureaucratic prescriptions, but are actuated with the desire of protecting children and women by the most simple regulations, founded upon present requirements, and not upon the shadows of the past.

The alterations I would propose in the present system of regulations, which are burdensome to manufacturers, and which answer no good purpose, will perhaps be better seen, by my placing side by side the rules as they exist, and as I propose to adapt them for the future.

Existing Practice.	Proposed Code.
A. Registration of names of all under 18 years of age.	Registration of all persons for whom a surgical certificate is absolutely required. This is according to the strict letter of 7 Vict. c. 15, which, however, has been lost sight of.
B. Surgical certificates compulsory for all under 16 years of age. When a surgeon requires a certificate of birth to be produced, the certificate is sent to the Sub-Inspector.	Surgical certificates to be compulsory only for children under 13 years of age. This is according to the 3 & 4 Wm. 4. c. 103, which was extended in 1844 to persons under 16. A certificate of birth to be required from every young person between 13 and 16. When a certificate of birth is produced, it is to be returned to the young person upon leaving the factory.
C. If a surgeon other than the certifying surgeon be employed to grant a certificate the person certified must also be examined by a justice of the peace.	If such other surgeon grant the certificate, a certificate of birth must be produced instead of the examination by a justice.

Existing Practice.	Proposed Code.
D. Inspectors to countersign agreement between master and certifying surgeon as to fees. Inspector to fix fees and visits, when applied to, but must not exceed scale laid down.	Fees not to exceed the scale laid down in the Act, thus rendering unnecessary any further regulations.
E. Accidents are to be reported which prevent an injured person returning to his work by nine o'clock of the morning following the accident.	Only fatal accidents, and accidents caused by machinery, to be reported, and the latter only in those cases in which the injured person is prevented returning to his work for 48 hours after the accident.
F. Power of Secretary of State to direct an action to be brought to obtain damages for an injured person.	Not proposed to be re-enacted, as this power has never been exercised, but instead thereof injured person to have power to bring an action in a County Court if damages are assessed under 50*l.*
G. Power of Inspectors to summon offenders and witnesses; to take cases out of the jurisdiction of the locality where offence was committed; power to enforce attendance of witnesses, &c.	Proceedings to be conducted under provisions of Summary Convictions Act.
H. Penalty for obstructing inspection in the night.	Not re-enacted.
I. Penalty for offences not enumerated not less than 2*l.* nor more than 5*l.*	One penalty for all offences, except those specified, not less than 20*s.* nor more than 3*l.*
K. No person, being the father, son, or brother of a person charged with an offence, competent to sit as magistrate in such case.	Unnecessary to be re-enacted.
L. Children may not be employed both before twelve and after one p.m. of any day.	As work ceases at two p.m. on Saturdays, it is proposed that children may be employed on alternate Saturdays until two p.m.
M. If the hours of work for young persons be reduced to 10 per day, children may be employed for 10 hours on alternate days.	That in such case the 10 hours of work may be taken between eight a.m. and seven p.m.
N. Children of 11 years of age may be employed as young persons in the winding and throwing of raw silk.	Not re-enacted.

Existing Practice.	Proposed Code.
O. Modification No. 11 of Factory Act, 1867. Power to Secretary of State to authorize all young persons of at least 16 to work not exceeding 15 hours per day.	Not proposed to be re-enacted.
P. Modification No. 12. Power to Secretary of State to permit hours of work to be from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. or from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., when the customs or exigencies of a trade may require the alteration.	Proposed to be altered so that the Act may define the circumstances under which any modification may be granted.
Q. Modification No. 16. Certain persons may have meal times at different periods of the day.	Not proposed to be re-enacted, as so few applications have been made for the modification, and as the Inspectors are empowered to grant it under 7 Vict. c. 15, sec. 36.
R. Modification No. 23. If persons do not work more than 8 hours a day in any week they may be employed after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	Proposed not to be re-enacted. No instance known.
S. Modification No. 24. Secretary of State power to modify regulations as to the fencing of machinery.	Proposed not to be re-enacted. No application has been made under this modification.
T. Modification No. 25. Power of Secretary of State to make modifications as to surgical certificates.	Proposed not to be re-enacted, as the regulations now proposed in respect to this subject for B and C will render this power unnecessary.
U. Power of Secretary of State to permit employment of male young persons of at least 16 years of age as male adults.	Proposed not be re-enacted.
V.	No child to be employed if unable to read, or without a certificate of being able to read or having attended some school for a year.
W.	No young person under 16 years of age to be employed for full time unless a certificate be produced certifying to the ability to read, write, and work sums in arithmetic to the first four rules.

I propose further to place under the Factory Acts the following occupations, in the same manner as the paper manufacture, letter-press printing, &c. are under the Factory Acts, and, in addition to those named specially, any occupation whatever in which children under 13 years of age are employed, so that the works to be called factories would consist, firstly, of factories in which certain specified trades and processes are carried on; secondly, of all factories not specified by occupation, but in which 50 persons are employed; and, thirdly, all places not embraced by those two definitions, in which children under 13 years of age are employed:—

The clipping, finishing, or dressing of lace.
The making up, sewing, or finishing of hosiery, or winding for the same.
The making of Straw plait.
Artificial flowers and feathers.
Cardboard and paper boxes, envelopes, paper stamping and embossing.
Electro-plate; silver plate; Britannia metal.
Steel pens.
Tools.
Lamps.
Japanned ware and papier maché.
Nails and screws.
Buttons.
Pins, needles, hooks, and eyes.
Fish hooks.
Guns.
Jewellery.
Metal bedsteads and articles in brass.
Articles of bone, ivory, shell, and horn.
Any manufacture or process in or in connexion with which children are employed.

I proceed now to give my reasons for these alterations in the law, which it will be seen are designed to confirm and strengthen the protection already afforded to children, young persons and women, to render more analogous to each other the hours of work in all trades, to promote the early closing of factories, and to diminish the granting of modifications to special trades, or under exceptional circumstances, by reducing this question to a principle, defined in the Act itself, instead of resting it upon expediency or necessity, to be decided by an Inspector.

A. *Registration of Names.*

The practice has of late years existed of requiring occupiers of factories to register the names and dates of first employment of all persons under 18 years of age.

There has been some authority for this, but I doubt very much whether it could be legally required.

Under the Act of 1833 no register of names existed at all; and in inspecting large factories in which every kind of opposition was placed in the way of the Inspectors, the absence of a register of names increased the trouble of the Inspectors in ascertaining whether the children had school or surgical certificates, and the Act of 1844 required that the names for all those for whom surgical certificates were required should be registered.

It is clear, therefore, that the registration of names was rather required as an aid to the Inspectors in facilitating their duties in regard to certificates, than as being of value in the administration of the law as regards overwork, for if it was necessary for that purpose the registration of names ought to have extended to those of all young persons and of all women.

Instead of facilitating the real duties of the Inspectors my belief is that it retards them. The Inspectors have to ascertain,—

1. That the legal hours are not exceeded:
2. That the proper meal times and holidays are given:
3. That the machinery is properly fenced:
4. That no persons under the proper ages are employed:
5. If children are employed, that they have attended school.

Their duties in respect to Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are facilitated in no way whatever by the registration of names. But in regard to the attendance of children at school, the registration is of use, and I propose to retain it therefore for half-timers.

The inutility of the register of names may be shown in a variety of ways. My first connexion with the factory department was in England. It has been the custom in Lancashire and Yorkshire to require the names to be registered with the greatest strictness. The Inspectors went into the factories, register in hand, and tested the entries, by examining children, big boys, and young women up to 18, whether their names were registered and the entries correctly made. The law required these things to be done, and the Inspectors enforced the law by strict examination, and by far the greater portion of time in a factory was spent in ferretting out names in illwritten registers.

When, upon the retirement of Sir John Kincaid, I took charge of Scotland, I found that it had never been the custom of the Inspectors to take the register into the factory, and to test its accuracy, as in England.

I am bound to say, however, that while the registration of names had in Scotland been left mainly to the honour of the occupiers, they had observed the law in this respect loyally and well, and were not more accustomed to neglect to obtain surgical certificates than has been the case in England.*

I certainly look upon the necessity of the Sub-Inspectors examining these lists of names as mere waste of time, and in a large factory, where the hands are constantly changing, the labour is not inconsiderable of keeping up these registers so as to avoid the censure of the Inspectors.

A case showing the inutility of the registry of names came very forcibly before me a short time since. A Sub-Inspector went by my desire to visit some small manufacturers in whose mills I was informed a child was being employed for full time in a locality which had not been inspected very recently. He found the child at once, and required her to be sent to school immediately, and reported that many names were not registered, and that proper surgical certificates had not in all cases been obtained. He spent four hours among these ignorant people, with their registers, &c. The only improper employment beyond the legal hours, or of a person under age, was the case of this child, of which he had knowledge before visiting the place; and although the worry about the registration of names may have had a good effect in the locality, in making the people sensible that the Factory Acts must be observed, I cannot help feeling that a great deal of valuable time was spent in an object altogether incommensurate with the results obtained.

B. Surgical Certificates compulsory for all under 16 *years of age.*

Proposed to be compulsory only for those under 13.

I discussed this proposition at some length in my Report for October 1868, pp. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

The Act of 1833 was passed immediately after the inquiry by the Factories Inquiry Commissioners, and required a

* Upon proceeding to inspect a factory in Scotland, as I had done in England, to test the correctness of the entries of names, &c., I took as usual the register of names in my hand, and went into the factory; but I felt that I was doing something unusual, and the Sub-Inspector afterwards informed me that the occupier, with whom I had been conversing, turned round, and asked, what on earth I was going to do.

surgical certificate only for children under 13. Two commissioners inquired jointly in all the principal seats of manufacture, one of the commissioners being of the medical profession; and there having appeared to be a necessity, from actual inquiry, for a surgical certificate only for children under 13 when overwork and oppression of children were rife, it cannot be more necessary in these days, after 36 years of regulated labour, and considering the improved social condition of the labouring classes.

There was in 1833 no registration of births which could be available in every part of the country. The granting of a certificate then by a gentleman supposed to possess qualifications for forming a correct judgment was a natural and proper arrangement.

The Registration Act of England has been available since the year 1850; that for Scotland has just become available. The registration of baptisms in Ireland can always be referred to. There exist now, therefore, the most ample means for proving age, which certainly did not exist in 1833.

The objections to the present system are:

That the certificate of age, which should certify to a fact, as it withdraws a child from school at a fixed age, is merely the expression of an opinion:

That the certificate is required under circumstances never contemplated by the Factory Commissioners:

That a fresh certificate is required for every child or young person whenever there is a change of employment.

I have again and again spoken of the illusory character of a great number of surgical certificates. When I have visited factories, I have been obliged to annul certificates sometimes by the score. The Sub-Inspectors are constantly annulling them, and complaining of the manner in which children under 13 are passed as of full age.

I have recently had instances of children of ten years and a half passed for thirteen; and I have just had a report from one of the Sub-Inspectors of a factory of which he had to complain, that children were passed too young, that the occupiers had determined to require a certificate of birth for every young person employed, as well as the certificate of the certifying surgeon, so that a double fee has to be paid in every case.

The present arrangement is not founded upon any principle. If a standard could be established by which every certifying surgeon could be guided, the difficulty of the question would

be lessened, but this is simply impossible, and the inconvenience becomes more harassing, because of the complaints and annoyance caused when two surgeons, living near to each other, set up, as is frequently the case, each his own standard by which he will be guided in granting certificates of age.

In order to mitigate this evil, which as I have remarked in former reports is of considerable magnitude, in administering the Act of 1867, I propose to revert to the Act off 1833, and to require the certificates of the certifying surgeon only for children under 13 years of age. It is necessary in this case to guard against the employment, not so much of children under age, for it is rare indeed that any under eight could be employed, but of children to whom confinement and labour for the legal number of hours would be injurious. And, after all, the instances in which the certifying surgeons refuse a certificate upon the grounds allowed by law are comparatively rare. I have never known a manufacturer or an overlooker who would knowingly permit a child to be employed in labour to which by reason of disease or bodily infirmity the child was unequal. What is required now is the ability to do the work, and the overlooker or manager who takes on hands looks to physical strength and aptness, as he knows the weak and dull are not worth their wages.

But looking back again to the Act of 1833, the period when the evils of unrestricted labour were exposed, it will be seen, 3 & 4 Wm. 4. c. 103 s. 14, that a certificate of any kind was only considered to be necessary for young persons when they were employed for a longer period than was lawful for children; and there is nothing in any of the existing Factory Acts to require a certificate for a young person who does not work for more than 48 hours per week, or nine hours in any one day; and, it may even be argued, if they do not work more than six hours and a half per day. During the period of the cotton famine, when so many factories were working half-time, many occupiers of factories availed themselves of the relief given by this section of the Act, and dispensed with the surgeons' visits.

It is of great importance, in preparing to consolidate existing Acts, and to lay down one code to be applicable to every trade and every circumstance in the country, to note and weigh well each regulation, its purpose, and the conditions of the various trades to which it was proposed to apply it; and this dispensing with a certificate, must be more justifiable now than in 1833, and forms in my mind

the strongest proof that medical certificates cannot be absolutely necessary in all cases.

According to the present regulations, no person under the age of 16 can be employed without a surgical certificate.

It is proposed that surgical certificates should be compulsory up to 13 years of age, as in 1833, and I do not know any manufacturer who would object to this, because the requirement rests upon a clearly defined principle. But to carry this examination up to 16 is a demand with which it is almost impossible to reconcile hundreds of manufacturers under the Factory Act of 1867, whose hours of work are less than factory hours, and who do not employ lads under 14 or 15.

I fully sympathize with these gentlemen, and I propose therefore that it should be optional with them either to obtain the usual certificate of the certifying surgeon, or a certificate of birth.

The constant re-examination of young persons under the present system is altogether anomalous. A boy of 14, for instance, in the metropolis, may move about from one printer to another as many as twelve times in the year. At every fresh printing office the certifying surgeon re-examines him, and grants him a fresh certificate. All this is so much useless work, useless expenditure, and useless restriction.

In my last Report I mentioned that the Registration of Births Act having been in operation in Scotland for 13 years, we were now in a position to require greater accuracy from the certifying surgeons in that part of the kingdom. My experience of the certifying surgeons in Scotland was, that, with a few honourable exceptions, they passed children regularly and systematically much under age. I have myself objected to as many as 40 children in one factory in Scotland, and I believe that one of the reasons why more half-timers have not been employed in Scotland was because they were passed by the certifying surgeons so much under age.

In no part of my district have I felt how completely the system of certifying surgeons as a means for preventing the employment of children at too early an age has broken down as in Scotland, and I am convinced that the requirement of a certificate of age would have prevented the employment of hundreds of children set to work for full-time while still under age.

The only objection to the certificate of age, to be taken from factory to factory, is the fear of a certificate of a child being used for one younger. And doubtless this would

occur; but, even if it occurred to some extent, I believe fewer children would obtain work improperly, than they now do with the certificate of the certifying surgeon. And in point of morality I see little difference between the presenting of a certificate really belonging to another person, and working under the certificate of a certifying surgeon known to be untrue. In the latter case the parent shields himself under the act of the certifying surgeon; and I have been reluctant to punish a parent when he has been led into the error by, to say the least of it, the want of judgment of the certifying surgeon. But in the instance of the use of a certificate belonging to another child there would be none to blame but the parent himself, and he would be liable to direct punishment.

Mr. Rickards, formerly a certifying surgeon, and a very painstaking one, and now Sub-Inspector at Leeds, having had great experience of the system of surgical examination of persons employed in factories, says,—

"I think it quite right to retain the compulsory surgical "certificate for half-timers; but I do not consider it "necessary for full-timers, except in those cases where a "certificate of birth cannot be obtained."

Some years since Mr. Rickards, then certifying surgeon, received from a few of his colleagues, certifying surgeons in Leeds, Bradford, and Nottingham, the statistics of the persons presented to them for examination in factories whom they rejected, with the causes of the rejection, and they fully bear out the non-necessity of a surgical examination. The figures refer to a period of 18 months from the 1st July 1856 to the 31st December 1857, and the following is the return in extenso:—

Too young - - - -	1,303
Too little - - - -	494
Physical incapacity - -	109
Itch - - - - -	8
Diseases of the eye - - -	32
Scrofula - - - -	14
Consumption - - -	6
Scald head - - -	6
Disease of the heart - -	1
Scarlet fever - - - -	1
Fits - - - -	4
Contagious diseases of the skin -	10
Typhus fever - - - -	2
Carried forword - -	1,990

Brought forward -	1,990
Diarrhœa - - - -	1
Small pox - - - -	4
Abscesses - - - -	2
Purpura - - - -	1
Filthy condition - - -	3
Jaundice - - - -	1
Spinal disease - - -	1
Hip disease - - - -	3
	2,006

Now this return proves the following:—

That 65 per cent. of the persons presented for examination were under age; that 24·6 per cent. were too little, which is merely another phraseology for under age; so that, of the whole, nearly 90 out of every hundred were refused because they were under age.

Of the other causes of rejection, some may be reasonable enough, but of others it could hardly be said that they could incapacitate the young persons from working in the factory the time allowed by law, and their rejection by the certifying surgeons could not be legally justified.

Mr. Gould, who has large experience among the smallest class of occupiers, says,—

"I believe in the case of small occupiers the dispensation from the necessity of having surgical certificates for full-timers would operate most beneficially. But, whatever certificate be chosen, I think it should be most strictly defined, either that the occupier pay the expense in all cases, or, if the parent do so, then that the latter keep the certificate as a pass for the young person to work in any establishment. (I refer to this, as great discontent has been caused by occupiers insisting on the parent paying the surgeon for the certificate, which at present is only valid in the establishment where it was granted.)

"In the case of large employers of labour, I believe the majority would still have recourse to the certifying surgeon, as relieving them from a certain measure of responsibility and a great deal of trouble. With respect to "any surgeon" granting certificates under certain conditions, I should fear that a variety of complications and evasions of the law might arise, unless the alternative of either the certificate of birth, or that of the certifying surgeon, be adhered to."

But Mr. Lakeman, whose experience has extended over the town and neighbourhood of Halifax, a district teeming with cotton and worsted factories, and more recently throughout the Eastern Counties, where he has met with a very

different class of works, different habits, and different wants, has written to me at some length upon this subject of the surgeon's certificate; and much that he says is so germane to the matter, and from my own knowledge is so thoroughly sound, that I beg to call your attention to the following extract:

"The strongest proof that an amendment of the Act might be made with effect is the testimony of the certifying surgeons, some of whom are so conscientious as to feel that the taking of fees for an oft-repeated certificate for the same person is not a return for duties really required.

"The value of surgical certificates as a proof of age is lessened by the fact that dental developement is not a true criterion of age.

"Many children of the north, being healthy and finely grown at the age of 12 years, have been certified to for 13.

"In my late district I know of no certifying surgeon save one (and he is the registrar of births, who brought them all into the world,) who has not passed children at 11 and 12 for 13.

"I was anxious to judge of the value of surgical certificates as proofs of age, and for one year closely examined the children in all the large factories of the Halifax district.

"The consequence was, that the certifying surgeons required proof of age in nearly every instance before certifying.

"What value then was the certificate?

"I believe, from what has come under my own cognizance, that a rigid examination of the young hands employed throughout the kingdom would find many at work who ought to be at school.

"But the law says they shall not be so employed, if they are, and the present system does not prevent the evil. Where is the remedy?

"During the years 1866, 1867, and the six months of 1868, I issued an immense number of requisitions. If surgeons are obliged in so many instances to have recourse to the only reliable test, since they cannot depend upon their own judgment, by reason of the health and developement of the children presented, why need not the system be somewhat modified, and the occupier spared the sums paid for certificates, which in some instances have been annulled by us, and in other cases are merely transcripts of proofs of age?

"I know instances where a surgeon has been obliged to require proofs of age in nearly every case, because hands coming from a neighbouring district had been employed for full time at 11 and 12 years of age, and upon his refusal to certify to others they have gone to that district where such rectitude of examination was not observed.

"The anxiety of the certifying surgeons in my late district, especially Halifax, not to permit a single case to slip through, deserves high consideration, and the argument is the stronger in favour of certificates of birth when such a devotion to duty cannot produce freedom from doubt or error in judgment.

"To sum up—

"Are we able to say, that, considering the number of certifying surgeons now appointed, the same rule or standard of examination is apparent? I think we cannot. There is then a difference in judgment or opinion, if a difference, then a disagreement; if a disagreement, then a failure in diagnosis, if a failure, then remove it for a more certain test.

"I do not see why the certificates of age should not be produced prior to employment, and kept numbered consecutively, the payment for them being borne by the hands and partly by the employer, one 3*d.*, the other 9*d.*

"On leaving the employment, the certificate might be given to the person to whom it belongs, the occupier or manager entering the name of factory and firm upon it before giving it up.

"The system of examining certificates of age, and sending them to the Sub-Inspectors, has been in some degree relaxed.

"The frequency of changes required that surgeons should keep them, as it often happened that the same child or young person was certified to by the same surgeon half-a-dozen times in as many months, which is useless. Here is a proof of that relaxation by the surgeons of the terms of the Act; circumstances have insensibly led them to an expedient, and this very one is but another form of the system I advocate."

I have now before me the letter of the manager of a mill, in which the Sub-Inspector had complained of the employment of children under age.

The mill is for the winding and throwing of raw silk, and children may be legally employed for full-time at eleven years of age, but the principals, considering that age too young, have desired not to employ any under 12, and yet it has been found that children were employed even at 11 years of age, notwithstanding their regulations and the examinations of the certifying surgeon.

The manager states that it has been determined to require a certificate of birth as well as the certificate of the certifying surgeon, and this is certainly a convincing proof of the uselessness of the latter certificate. The letter is as follows:

"Will you kindly send us a number of forms "No. 1," "Requisition for a certificate of birth," sufficient for our mills. It has come to the knowledge of Messrs. that, notwithstanding the surgeon's certificate, and their regulation not to take hands under 12 years of age, children not unfrequently get to work under 11, by misrepresentation as to age on the part of the parents. Messrs. have therefore decided not to take any child, of whose age there can be any reasonable doubt, without a copy of the register of birth, and we are now requiring copy of register of all children at work in the factories of whose age we have any suspicion; consequently we are requiring a number of the forms No. 1 just now, which, if you will supply, we shall be greatly obliged."

There is no class of persons who know so well the ages at which children commence work as schoolmasters. They constantly lament that children are passed for full time, and taken from school before the proper age; but, considering their position between the manufacturers and the parents, they are naturally disinclined to create difficulties in their own path by offending those upon whom they in a great measure depend. A schoolmaster in Lancashire, writing to me upon other subjects, says,—

"Another subject I must name. The systematic evasion "of the Act by passing children for full time before they "arrive at 13 years of age. In numerous instances it is "done, and I fear the thing is on the increase. Your caution "to the certifying surgeons may have had a good effect. It "is sad when the parents instruct the child in falsehood for "the purpose of gain, but it is so."

A review of this question, of its establishment in 1833, of the opinions of the framers of the first Factory Act, of the experience gained in the 36 succeeding years, and of the actual state of things now, has satisfied me that all the cumbersome machinery of days gone by can be now replaced by the simple and effective system I have recommended.

C.—*Countersignature of a Justice of the Peace to be dispensed with.*

I apprehend that this regulation would not have been inserted if there had been a General Registration Act in existence. The countersignature of a justice of the peace cannot be any proof of age, and it is proposed to substitute for it the production of a certificate of birth.

D.—*As to the Fees and Visits of the Certifying Surgeons.*

The regulations in the 7 Vict. c. 15 are complicated and illusory, apparently giving the Inspectors certain powers, and misleading manufacturers. I would propose, instead of enacting that an Inspector may fix a scale if applied to, that the fees shall not exceed the ordinary rate now paid.

E.—*The Reporting of Accidents.*

I propose, instead of every accident being reported which is of such a nature as to prevent the injured person returning to his or her work by nine o'clock of the morning following the accident, that it should be necessary to report only all fatal accidents from whatever cause, and all acci-

dents caused by machinery which are of such a nature as to prevent the injured person from returning to work for 48 hours after the accident.

Previous reports have shown that in the occupations embraced by the more recent Factory Acts the larger proportion of accidents are not caused by machinery, and that of those caused by machinery a very considerable number are insignificant in their nature, and that no good purpose is served by their being reported. There is an accumulation of these facts in each successive report, and in the present I have already noticed the continued preponderance of accidents not caused by machinery, still reported at a great expense to the public. The persons employed receive no additional protection from the reporting of these accidents, and there is no reason whatever for the maintenance of the present regulations.

The fee to be paid to the certifying surgeon for reporting accidents should be fixed by the Act itself.

F.—*Action on behalf of Persons injured by Machinery.*

The Act of 1844 contained two sections authorizing the Secretary of State to direct actions at law for damages to be commenced on behalf of any person injured in a factory. This authority has never been exercised, and it is not proposed to re-enact it, but to enable an injured person to obtain damages in a county court. I have been frequently applied to by injured persons, and the representatives of injured persons, for assistance to enable them to proceed against the occupier of a factory in which they have been injured, and I have had to inform them that if they have a claim that claim must be made at the assizes by an action at law.

In a great many instances accidents are caused by the default of the occupier, and the persons injured have a fair claim for compensation, under circumstances in which no infraction of any factory regulation has occurred, and no proceedings can be taken by the Inspectors; and I think a simple course should be open to these unfortunate persons to obtain some compensation for injuries received in the service of their employer, and caused through neglect for which the employer is responsible.

G.—*Power of Inspectors to summon Offenders, &c.*

By the Act 7 Vict. c. 15. regulations were laid down for proceeding before magistrates, and exceptional powers were given to the Inspectors.

Some of these powers may occasionally be useful; but there is really no reason why, when the occupier of a factory is proceeded against, there should be a special machinery set in motion, when the existing Summary Proceedings Act provides for every contingency.

H & I.—*Penalties.*

A variety of penalties are enumerated in the 7 Vict. c. 15, differing according to the supposed different degrees of turpitude, but in many cases the lesser offence is subject to the higher penalty, and I would propose to enact one penalty for all infractions of the law in employing persons illegally.

By 7 Vict. a penalty of not less than 20*s.* nor more than 3*l.* would be imposed upon any person employing a child of six years of age, while a penalty of not less than 2*l.* must be imposed for the very much lesser offence of not entering the name of a young person upon the register.

Again, the obstruction of an Inspector in the night-time was visited with a heavier fine than if it occurred during the day. Obstructions are so rare at any time, that it is better to strike out of the statute book a mere brutum fulmen, and I think it would be quite sufficient to impose one fine, whether the offence be in the day or night.

K.—*The Father, &c. of a Person charged with an Offence not to sit as Magistrate in such a Case.*

This is really an enactment entirely inapplicable to the present time, and ought not to remain on the statute book.

L.—*Children may not be employed both before noon and after one o'clock of the same day.*

I would propose to relax this rule as regards Saturday, upon condition that the children should only work on alternate Saturdays.

The matter has been pressed upon me from a great many quarters. According to the existing regulations, children work on Saturdays as follows; one set from 6 a.m. to 12 or 1 p.m., the other set coming in at 12 or 1 p.m., as the case may be, and leaving work at 2 p.m. This is most inconvenient, as the change has to be made in the midst of work, while the machinery is running. To the children themselves and their parents the arrangement is no less annoying, for the afternoon set have to be specially dressed for one or

two hours' work, and then their working dress has to be changed again, and as this regulation applies to the youngest children, a great deal of the annoyance falls upon the mothers. By the proposed alteration the children would have a whole holiday once a fortnight, and a half holiday once a fortnight, instead of a half holiday weekly.

When this regulation was enacted it was quite necessary, for then children could be employed from 6 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., and it was necessary to divide that period, but now they can only work the same number of hours as they could be legally employed on other days. They may also be legally employed for 10 hours on alternate days, while this proposition would give them only seven and a half hours on one day in 14.

Mr. Coles, Sub-Inspector at Salford, says, referring to this proposition,—

"As regards the time of children working on Saturday, I quite agree with you."

Mr. Rickards, resident at Leeds, is of the same opinion. He says,—

"I think it would be a great boon to allow children to work on Saturdays until 2 p.m., as many respectable mill owners have frequently complained to me of the great inconvenience arising from having to change the half-timers on Saturday at 12 o'clock. In some of the large mills, as Saltaire, children coming to work at 12 o'clock have to assemble in the open air, and wait (frequently in the cold and rain) until the clock strikes ; when they rush into the mill, producing great disorder and interruption to the work. In woollen mills the children have the additional inconvenience of having their persons and clothes soiled for two hours' work. I shall therefore be very glad to see such a change in the law as will enable children to work on Saturday until two p.m. A child remaining at home all the morning could then be far more useful to the mother in household duties."

Mr. Lakeman also says,—

"I should like to see the employment of children on Saturdays extended to 2 o'clock. It would not hurt them, for the last hour is generally occupied in cleaning machinery, all work in manufactories having ceased at 1 o'clock. The plan would save great trouble to the occupiers, who are now obliged to change short-timers at 12 o'clock, each alternate week, so as to equalize the number of hours worked every fortnight."

Mr. Cullen, East of Scotland, reports,—

"The modification as regards the work of children on alternate Saturdays would be very desirable."

M.—*Children may be employed for ten hours per day on alternate days.*

The alteration I would propose in this section is, that when the hours of work are limited to 10 per day they may be taken between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

One of the objects of this addition to the existing regulations is to obviate the necessity of granting modifications to many trades in the manner which is now requisite. The enactment which I propose, and the operation of which is explained at greater length at page 30, will relieve the Secretary of State from considering the exigencies or customs of trades, and will place the regulation of the hours of work upon a systematic principle, sanctioned by experience.

Another object is to render unnecessary the employment of children at a very early hour in the morning, especially in the winter. This is a subject upon which I have thought a good deal, and consulted many certifying surgeons and manufacturers. The necessity is not so apparent in towns, where the children live near their work, but in country districts I believe that serious injury is caused to children by their rising so early, and being compelled to be at work by 6 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Coles, who has had long experience, writes to me upon this subject as follows:

"But the greatest hardship for them lies in the fact that these tender infants (for they are no better) are compelled in the depth of winter to leave their beds between 5 and 6 in the morning, sometimes in the most inclement weather, to be dragged in the dark to a mill often situated two or three miles from their residences. I have frequently seen this myself, and my heart has bled for them."

N.—*Children of eleven years of age employed in the winding and throwing of raw silk.*

It is proposed that the distinction between this and all other factory employments should no longer exist. The silk throwsters alleged that it would be impossible for them to obtain a sufficient supply of children of 13 years of age, and the concession was made to them to employ children of 11 as young persons.

Whatever difficulty may have existed in 1844 cannot, I think, exist now.

Silk throwsters had to compete with unrestricted labour in other occupations. Children of a very tender age were employed in the silk manufacture in establishments not under

the Factory Acts, and it is possible that some difficulties might have arisen if in 1844 the concession had not been made.

But the case is far different now; labour in every trade is restricted, and the concession to silk throwsters is the solitary instance of a modification permitting children to be employed all day, and to be deprived of education. The extension of the factory regulations has rendered this concession altogether anomalous. There are silk winders and throwsters who have establishments in which the machinery is moved by steam; these are factories under the Act of 1844, and consequently they can legally employ children of 11 for full time, and without attending school; and there are also winding establishments in which the machinery is moved by hand; these latter come under the Act of 1867, and no child can be employed in them for full time under 13 years of age. The facts were against the necessity of this concession to the winders and throwers of raw silk years ago; they are, I think, stronger now; firstly, from the reasons I have just named; and, secondly, from the small number of persons under 13 who are now employed in these mills.

I will give the number of persons employed in these mills at four periods during the last 20 years:—

——	1850.	1856.	1860.	1867.
Adults and all persons employed above 13 years of age - - -	20,006	24,321	45,415	36,132
Young persons between 11 and 13 years of age -	4,581	5,042	5,182	4,121
Children under 11 years of age - - -	1,423	1,550	1,832	764

It is clear from the above that there is no care on the part of the silk throwsters to promote the education of the children they employ. Instead even of maintaining the usual number of half-timers, that class of workers has been reduced to one half; and even the class of workers for which the concession was made has decreased, showing that there is not such a necessity for the smallest class of hands, and that they could carry on their operations without that

concession which has been the means, during the last 25 years, of depriving thousands of children of the education which, had they been in cotton factories, they must have enjoyed.

O.—*Modification No.* 11.

The Secretary of State has power under this modification to permit the employment of males of 16 years of age not exceeding 15 hours per day, inclusive of two hours for meals.

Application for this modification has only been made for one trade in my district, the jet ornament trade of Whitby, and it was granted only until July next, when all the temporary modifications cease. I see no necessity for re-enacting it.

P.—*Modification No.* 12.

The portion of the Act of 1867 which was most difficult of administration was Modification No. 12, which authorized the Secretary of State, upon proof to his satisfaction that the customs or exigencies of a trade required it, to permit the hours of work to be taken between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., or between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., instead of between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

As the Secretary of State would naturally depend to a considerable extent upon the inquiries and opinions of the Inspectors, the question, when the customs or exigencies of a trade required the modification, became a matter for the serious consideration of the Inspectors.

In my Report for 31 Oct. 1868, and in my return of modifications granted in my district (Parl. Return, 1869, No. 197.), I showed the principles which had guided me in administering this most important part of the law.

Early in 1868 the Inspectors had agreed upon certain general principles; at that time they could hardly do more; and I administered the Act in my district in accordance with those principles.

It was agreed that the modification was necessary for

Newspaper printing offices.

All trades dealing with molten metal and glass.

Paper mills.

Shops and warehouses in which the persons employed are of a higher class than factory operatives.

Any special case in which there was peculiarity of manufacture or custom.

In carrying out these principles in detail I endeavoured to satisfy myself of the actual customs or exigencies of the various trades of the country, in which heretofore the hours of work had never commenced so early as 6 a.m., and to recommend modifications only in those cases in which a custom or exigency required them.

As my experience became more extended, it appeared to me that special causes existed in the following circumstances, in addition to the above, for authorizing later hours of work.

Various trades in the metropolis:

Letter-press printers.

Bookbinders.

Tobacco manufacture.

Factories in connexion with retail shops or dwelling houses.

Factories in which none but adult females are employed.

These views were subsequently embodied in the Mem. of 20 May 1869, which is now acted upon throughout the whole of the country.

In re-considering the question of Modification No. 12, I think experience shows that it may be greatly reduced in its operation, and, instead of being left, as it is at present, to depend upon the opinion of the Secretary of State, it may be made much more satisfactory by a direct enactment of the circumstances under which it may be permitted to depart from the existing factory hours of 6 to 6.

The following are the Memorandums of 20 April 1868 and 20 May 1869, which refer to Modification No. 12.

"20 April 1868.

"Paper mills.
"All trades dealing with molten metal or glass.
"Newspaper printing offices.
"Shops and warehouses in which the persons employed "are of a higher class than factory operatives.
"Any special case in which some peculiarity of custom "or manufacture exists."

"20 May 1869.

"Power to Work between 7 to 7, or 8 to 8.

"That in respect to works coming within the following definitions, the hours when required may be in some cases between 7 to 7, in others between 8 to 8:

"Trades in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

"Factories in which no person is ever employed under 16 years of age.
"Factories in connexion with retail shops or dwelling houses occupied by the employer.
"Factories in which the persons employed are of a class necessarily possessing superior intelligence and education.
"Newspaper printing offices.
"Warehouses in which goods are polished, cleaned, wrapped, and packed up.

"That in respect to the following trades the hours of work when required may be between 7 and 7:
"Letter-press printing.
"Bookbinding.
"Tobacco manufacture.

"No modification is to be granted under this section in respect to any child."

I propose, therefore, to limit the operation of Modification No. 12 to the conditions above named, having first, however, eliminated those trades in which further experience has proved that the modification is unnecessary. For instance, I am not aware of the modification being at all desired in

Paper mills, or
Trades dealing with molten metal or glass.

I leave these, therefore, altogether out of the question, and I would divide the rest into two categories:

1st. Those trades in which it is not the custom, nor has there been proved to be an exigency, to work after 7 p.m.
2nd. Those trades in which it is necessary to work until 8 p.m.

Very extensive inquiries have been made throughout the whole of my district as to the hours of commencing and of leaving off work in establishments under the Factory Act, 1867.

The object I had was to obtain actual information in order to assist me in making some definite proposition respecting the continuance or limitation of Modification No 12, and I think the details with which the Sub-Inspctors have supplied me clearly indicate that a rule can be laid down which will meet the wants of the trades, and circumscribe the modification within the limits which are actually requisite.

I have arranged the details in three tables. The first shows the hours of the commencement and of the termination of work in the principal trades in which permission has been given to vary them in the different districts:—

Districts.	Letter-press Printers.	Bookbinders.	Tobacco Manufacturers.	Warehouses.	Clothiers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Iron and Brass Founders.	Shipwrights.	Building Trades.
Manchester and neighbourhood	8 to 7	8 to 7	—	8 to 7	vary	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Leeds and neighbourhood	—	8 to 7	—	—	8 to 7	6 to 5·30	6 to 5·30	—	—
Newcastle and neighbourhood	8 to 7	8 to 7	—	—	8	6 to 6	6 to 6	6 to 6	—
Nottingham	8 to 7	8 to 7	8 to 7	8 to 8 8 to 7	8 to 7	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Sheffield	7 to 7	7 to 7	—	8 to 7	—	6 to 8	6 to 6	—	—
Blackburn	—	—	—	—	—	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Rochdale	6 to 6	—	—	—	8 to 8	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Ashton	8 to 6·30	8 to 6·30	—	—	6 to 7 7 to 8	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Halifax	—	—	—	—	—	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Huddersfield	8 to 7	8 to 7	8 to 7	—	—	6 to 6 6·30 to 6	6 to 6 6·30 to 6	—	—
Bradford	—	—	—	—	7 to 7	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Eastern Counties	8 to 7	8 to 7	—	—	6 to 6 8 to 7	6 to 6	—	—	—
Edinburgh	8 to 7	—	7 to 7 9 to 7	9 to 7	9 to 7	6 to 6	6 to 6	—	—
Glasgow	6 to 6 7 to 7	6 to 6 7 to 7	—	9 to 6	—	6 to 6	6 to 6	6 to 6	—
Dundee	7 to 7	—	7 to 7 8 to 7	—	7 to 7	6 to 6	6 to 6	6 to 6	—

The next table shows the hours of closing on Saturdays:—

Districts.	Letter-press Printers.	Bookbinders.	Tobacco Manufactures.	Warehouses.	Clothiers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Iron and Brass Founders.	Shipwrights.	Building Trades.
Manchester and neighbourhood	1 & 2	1 & 2	3	1 & 2	3	1	1	—	—
Leeds and neighbourhood	1	1	—	—	2	12·30	12·30	—	—
Newcastle and neighbourhood	2-3-4	2-3	2-3	—	2 S. 4 W.	1	1	2	—
Nottingham	4	4	2	2	2	12·30	—	—	—
Sheffield	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Blackburn	—	—	—	—	—	12·30	12·30	—	—
Rochdale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton	2	2	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Halifax	12·30	—	—	—	2	12·30	12·30	—	12·30
Huddersfield	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	—	—	—	—	3	12·30 -1	12·30 -1	—	—
Eastern Counties	3	3	—	—	3-4	2	—	—	—
Edinburgh	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—
Glasgow	2	2	—	2-3	—	2	2	—	—
Dundee	2	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	—

The third table shows the number of hours worked weekly in the different trades:—

Districts.	Letter-press Printers.	Bookbinders.	Tobacco Manufacturers.	Warehouses.	Clothiers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Iron and Brass Founders.	Shipwrights.	Building Trades.
Manchester and neighbourhood	57	57	56	56	54	59	59	—	—
Leeds and neighbourhood	58	58	50	—	58	56	56	—	—
Newcastle and neighbourhood	55½	—	—	—	60	—	—	60	—
Nottingham	57½	57½	58	58	60	58½	—	—	—
Sheffield	56	56	—	56	—	59	59	—	—
Blackburn	—	—	—	—	—	57½	57½	—	—
Rochdale	60	—	—	—	60	57½	—	—	—
Ashton	55	—	—	—	55½	57	57½	—	—
Halifax	56	—	—	—	60	58½	58½	—	52
Huddersfield	—	—	—	—	—	57½	57½	—	—
Bradford	—	—	—	—	57	58-59	—	—	—
Eastern Counties	56	56	—	—	56	60	60	—	—
Edinburgh	57	57	57	52½	52½	57	57	—	—
Glasgow	57-60	57-60	57	50	45-60	57	57	57	—
Dundee	—	—	58	—	60	60	60	60	—

I will first refer to the trades in which it is not necessary to work later than 7 p.m.

In the Mem. of 20 May 1869 it is stated that in three trades it is necessary to permit the hours of work to be between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; viz.—

Letter-press printing.
Bookbinding.
Tobacco manufacture.

Upon reference to Table No. 1, it appears that the hours are actually from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; and upon reference to Table No. 3 that the hours worked weekly in these three trades are not more than 10 hours per day.

Then, again, referring to the other principal class of works in which late hours are customary, warehouses, and establishments engaged in making various articles of clothing, it will also be seen that generally the work ceases at 7 p.m., and that the hours of work are less than 10 per day.

I propose a direct enactment to meet those cases founded upon s. 31 of the 7 Vict. c. 15. That section authorizes the employment of children for the whole day on alternate days, provided the hours of work are restricted to 10 per day. Following that precedent, I would permit factories in which the hours of work are restricted to 10 per day to work until 7 p.m., provided work do not commence before 8 a.m., *i.e.*, provided they do not work more than 10 hours on any one day. Such an enactment as this would be much more satisfactory, founded as it is upon experience of the actual customs and exigencies of the various trades, than leaving the question of the granting of a modification to the opinion of the Secretary of State or of the Inspectors. It is of the utmost importance that both manufacturers and operatives should know what the regulations are, and that these regulations should not be liable to change; and I am most desirous that wherever a departure from the strict line of the factory regulations is permitted the modification to be allowed should be expressly stated; and in every case in which the conditions can be enumerated, that the modifications should be restricted within those conditions.

It has always been legal to work until 7 p.m. in the six winter months, and many factories adopt the mode of working from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. in winter as most advantageous. The hands have their breakfast before coming to the factory, and work much more comfortably to themselves, and with more advantage to their employers, than if they came cold and breakfastless to work.

The foregoing tables refer, as will be seen, only to the provinces; and as there are an enormous number of factories,

employed in letter-press printing, bookbinding, and tobacco manufacture, in the metropolis, it will be necessary to see how far such an enactment as I have proposed will affect the metropolitan trades; and there are, moreover, a vast number of special trades in the metropolis, which exist nowhere else, and in which, under the Mem. of 20 May 1869, there is power to work from 8 to 8.

The same class of inquiries have been instituted in the metropolis as in other parts of my district, and the returns furnished to me by Mr. Whymper, Mr. Oram, and Mr. Henderson, the metropolitan Sub-Inspectors, will show how the proposed enactment would apply to them.

The following is a condensed return for the whole of the metropolis, showing, as in the previous tables, the time of beginning work, the time of closing on Saturdays, and the actual number of hours worked weekly :—

Trades.	Time of Beginning Work.	Closing Time on Saturday.	No of Hours Worked Weekly.
Artificial flower makers	8 & 9	2 & 4	54 & 60
Artificial teeth makers	9	2	51
Biscuit makers	8	1	54
Bookbinders	8	2, 3, 4	58½, 60
Braid manufacturers	6	2	56, 60
Brass founders	6	2	57½
Boot and shoemakers (wholesale)	8	2 to 3	56
Brass finishers	6	2	60
Bricklayers	6	1	56½
Bellfounders	6 & 7	2	57½
Box makers (fancy)	8	4	60
Brushmakers	6	1	57½
Cabinet makers	various	various	60
Coppersmiths	6	1	58½
Carpenters	6	1	56½
Cedar pencil makers	S. 6 W. 8	2	60
Cigar makers — Jews	8	no work	50
Cigar makers — other firms	8	1, 4	49, 60
Collar makers (linen)	8 & 9	2, 4	53½, 57½
Collar makers (paper)	8 & 8.30.	1, 3, 4	55, 58, 60
Clothiers (wholesale)	8.30. and various	2	45, 48½, and various
Colour printers	8	2, 4	56, 58½, 60
Clockmakers (wholesale)	7 & 8	2	58
Cardboard makers	8	2	58½
Couch makers	6	1	56, 60
Cocoa manufacturers	8	2	57½
Engineers, &c.	6	1	56½, 58½
Envelope manufacturers	8 & 9	2	52½, 58½

Trades.	Time of Beginning Work.	Closing Time on Saturday.	No. of Hours Worked Weekly.
Electrotypers	8.30.	2	58½
Firewood manufacturers	8	4	50, 60
Fringe and tassel makers	8	2	57½, 60
Glovers	8.30.	2	50½
Glass blowers	—	—	50
Gold and silver thread manufacturers	6	2	58½
Hatters	8 & 9	2, 4	59, irregular
India rubber manufacturers	6	2	57½, 59
Letter-press printers	8	2, 4	56, 60
Lithographers	8	2, 4	56, 58½, 60
Locksmiths	S. 6 W. 8	2	60
Military small arms	—	3.30	60
Metal flatting mills	8	4	60
Milliners and dressmakers	8	4	53½, 60
Painters	6	1	56½
Paper colourers	9	2	52½
Plate glass makers	uncertain	2	48
Grinders, smoothers, and polishers	—	2	57½
Pattern makers (iron)	6	1	58½
Perfumers	8	4	57½
Pianoforte makers	6	1	56½
Shipbuilders (iron)	6	1	58½
Shipwrights	6	1	56½
	winter, daylight to dusk.		
Saw mills	6	1	57½
Shoemakers (machine)	8	1	52
Silver plate manufacturers	8	1	56, 60
Smiths and fitters	6	1	58½
Silversmiths	8 & 9	1	49 , 5
Tinfoil makers	6	1	60
Type founders	S. 6.30 W. 8	1, 30, 4	57½, 58, 58½
Tailors (women)	8	4	56
Wholesale and manufacturing stationers	8	4	56, 58
White lead manufacturers	6	2	60

It will be seen that in the five occupations which I have already named, letter-press printing, bookbinding, tobacco manufacture warehouses, and makers of articles of clothing, the condition of the metropolis is much the same as in other parts of the country. Sixty hours per week are not worked, and labour does not commence before 8 a.m.

Upon examining this table it will be seen how few trades there are in which the full time of 60 hours is worked, and

how much more general it is for work to commence at 8 a.m. than at 6 a.m.; and it would appear that the general enactment which I have proposed would meet by far the greater proportion of the occupations named. But there are doubtless occasions when the restriction to 7 p.m. would be a serious thing both for masters and operatives. In some trades work never commences until 8.30 a.m. or 9 a.m.. In others, married women are employed whose domestic duties require them at home in the morning more urgently than in the evening. In others, in which the trade depends upon some sudden fashion, or upon the season of the year, or upon the weather. I think such cases should be considered, and that there should be some relaxation in their favour. I propose, therefore, to re-enact Modification No. 12, but to restrict its application, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, by the following conditions:—

"Whereas the customs or exigencies of certain trades constituting factories as described in article F. of Schedule I. to this Act may require that children, young persons, and women should be occasionally employed otherwise than allowed by this Factory Act: it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on due proof to his satisfaction that such customs or exigencies exist, and that such occasional employment is not injurious to the health of the persons employed, from time to time, by order, to be advertised in the London Gazette, or otherwise published in such manner and subject to such conditions as he may think fit, to give permission as follows:

"(*a.*) That in the case of the following factories young persons and women may be employed between eight in the morning and eight in the evening, and between eight in the morning and four in the afternoon of Saturday:—

1. Trades which depend upon seasons or fashions:
2. Factories in which no person is ever employed under 16 years of age:
3. Factories in connexion with retail shops or dwelling houses occupied by the employer:
4. Factories in which the persons employed are of a class necessarily possessing superior intelligence and education:
5. Newspaper printing offices:
6. Warehouses in which goods are polished, cleaned, wrapped, and packed up.

Modifications Nos., 13, 14, 15, 20, 21 *and* 22.—These refer to the letter-press printing, and bookbinding, glass and paper trades, and I am not prepared to say that they should not be re-enacted. The modifications are under certain conditions; and means are provided for ascertaining that the extension of time is not abused. The representations from

the above trades were made at the time of the passing of the Act of 1867, and I propose to retain the modifications then considered necessary.

Q.—*Modification No.* 16, *as to Meal Times being irregular.*

The Inspectors have power under s. 36 of 7 Vict. c. 15., to authorize that which is here enacted, it seems unnecessary therefore to re-enact this clause.

Modification No. 17.—In certain specified factories it is legal to employ male young persons by relays during the night.

The only trade beyond those named to which this modification has been granted is to oil and seed crushing mills, and this has only been granted until 1st July 1870. The employment of young persons of 13 at night is not an occupation to be encouraged, and I would propose, instead of enacting that they may be employed in certain trades, to give the Secretary of State authority to grant the modification, on proof of its necessity.

Modification No. 18.—Employment may continue for thirty minutes in certain cases of an incomplete process.

This appears to be absolutely necessary.

Modification No. 19.—As to reporting of accidents in blast furnaces and iron mills.

This modification is proposed to be made generally applicable to all factories.

R.—*Modification No.* 23.

First part, as to holidays, re-enacted.

Second part, permitting females to work after 2 p.m. on Saturday if they have not been employed more than 8 hours on any one day, is not proposed to be re-enacted, no instance being known of its applicability or necessity.

S.—*Modification No.* 24. *Authorizing Secretary of State to modify regulations as to fencing machinery.*

The necessity for this has not arisen.

T.—*Modification No.* 25. *That a surgical certificte may be valid in more factories than one.*

The alterations proposed to be made in the granting of surgical certificates would render this enactment unnecessary.

Male young persons of 16 *may be employed as male adults.*

Applications for the modification have only been made to me from a brewery, and from some iron shipbuilders. It has been been granted only until 1st July 1870. If it be conceded to one trade that male young persons of 16 years may be employed as male adults, I do not see how it can be refused to any. It is impossible to eliminate the healthy from the unhealthy occupations, or to make the concession only to well-arranged healthy buildings. The occupiers of cotton and other factories have as strong a claim as letter-press printers or ironmasters, and I trust that that which was only intended as a temporary relief may not be made a stepping stone to altering the accepted principle, that a lad is a lad until he is 18.

U. *and* V.—*No Child to be employed without an Educational Certificate.*

No Young Person under 16 *to be employed for full time without an Educational Certificate.*

A long and attentive consideration of the half-time system has confirmed more and more strongly the conviction forced upon me years ago that for the simple requirement that education and labour should go hand in hand, the half-time system was not sufficient, as a satisfactory measure of education. I had to consider localities where circumstances were favourable for its successful growth; other places where it could only be considered as a palliative, and again others where it had no existence at all. I have had to consider why it should be so much more successful in one place than another, and whether it could not be brought up to about the same standard everywhere.

My inquiries in the first place were directed to ascertain how far the progress of half-time children would compare in the mass with the progress of the ordinary day scholars in the same schools.

The schoolmasters in my district were good enough to give me very valuable aid in this inquiry, and I was able to obtain the results from upwards of 180 schools containing about 15,000 scholars.

This inquiry was made sometime since, when my district did not extend into Lancashire, and the results refer, therefore, principally to the west riding of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Nottinghamshire.

The principal feature which then struck me was the prevalence of the custom of not sending the children to school until they went to work in the factories. This was the

great complaint of the schoolmasters, and its justice is shown in the following tables:—

	Per Centage. Half-timers.	Day scholars.
Learning to read only - -	26·5	10·7
Learning to read and write only -	20·9	21·3
Learning to read and write and the four first rules of arithmetic	25·7	41·7
Learning grammar, geography, history, &c. - - -	26·9	26·3

These results, caused me to advocate as an adjunct to the half-time system, the necessity of school attendance previous to employment being made a condition of employment. This was not listened to for years, but at last men's minds have been so struck with the want of system in education, that employers of labour are now strong advocates of the plan.

But to show how the state of things might be remedied, I selected five factory schools, established by the occupiers of certain factories, who endeavoured to maintain a rule that children should go to the schools before they commenced to work in their factories, and I found the following results: In these five schools—

Learning to read only - - -	1·2 per cent.
Learning to read and write only - -	11·0 „
Learning to read and write and four first rules of arithmetic - - - -	47·0 „
Learning grammar, geography, &c. -	40·8 „

No further proof is needed, I think, to show the necessity of educational training previous to employment.

I think the second proposition is as important as the first, viz., that before being permitted to work for full time a child should be able to pass a certain educational standard.

At the present moment all that parents think of is that their child, whether 13 or not, may, as it is called, "pass the doctor."

I have already spoken at length upon the evils of this system of opinion overriding fact, of making a healthy physical condition a reason for depriving a child of education; but the plan which I propose would give reality to the objects obtainable by attendance at school, and would stimulate both parents and children, while the work of the schoolmaster would be thereby lightened by the interest and energy with which the children would be inspired.

I have recently received two letters bearing upon this subject, from men of great experience in the factory districts, and well qualified to speak with authority. The first is from E. Salter, Esq., of the British and Foreign School Society. He says,—

"British and Foreign School Society.
"129, Radnor Street, Manchester,
"SIR, December 9th, 1869.

"I HAD the pleasure of hearing your paper on half-time education read at the educational congress recently held in Manchester.

"Permit me respectfully to express my appreciation of the great practical value attaching to two of your suggestions. I refer, first, to your recommendation that no child shall be allowed to commence half-time work unless he or she can pass fairly, say, in the first standard; and, second, to your proposal that no child shall enter on full time until the age of fourteen, and until he or she can pass, say in the 6th standard.

"In illustration of the necessity of some such provisions as these, I will take the liberty of reciting to you a statement of facts recently made to me by the master of a large British school in ———.

"Mr. B., the master referred to, said that the average age of the half-timers admitted into his school, was 10½ years, this average being obtained from 1,000 consecutive admissions. Of this large number he affirmed that more than two thirds were unable to read monosyllables when entered upon his register.

"He went on to say that these children came from at least nine different mills, and that so careless were the several mill owners that during the whole time of his connexion with the school, a period of about fourteen years, not one of them ever came to see that the children were under proper training, or showed in any other way whatever the slightest concern about their education. So far from desiring to promote this important matter, Mr. B. expressed his strong suspicion that most of them cared little for infractions of the law, and readily connived at the passing of half-timers for full time before they had attained the legal age.

"In the performance of my regular duties I am brought largely into contact with elementary schools all over the northern half of England; and I confess that to my mind this ———— school is much in accordance with the general condition of things in this respect, and can by no means be fairly considered to constitute in any material circumstance an exceptional case.

"It is unnecessary to point out that the evils chiefly exhibited in the above statement are of a very serious character, being, first, gross and systematic neglect of early training before commencing half-time, and, second, persistent anxiety to evade the law, and to curtail the half-time period by getting the children passed for full time before the proper age.

"It is evident that the first of these evils would be almost entirely removed by the enactment of your first suggestion, and that thereby a great impetus would at once be given to infant schools.

"The second evil would be as effectually grappled with as the first, when it became necessary, in order for a half-timer to become a full-timer, that he should not only be of a given age, but be able also to pass in a given standard.

"When your two pregnant suggestions shall become law, a wonderful quickening will pass over the minds of both parents and employers, one and all combining to secure for the young ones in whom they have an interest an education that shall begin early, proceed vigorously, and be conducted in a limited time to a definite issue.

"I hope and trust that before long your exceedingly valuable proposals will receive full parliamentary endorsement.

"I have, &c.,

"A. Redgrave, Esq., "Edward Salter,
"H.M. Inspector of Factories. "Inspector of British Schools."

The other letter is from a schoolmaster of long experience.

"Many thanks for your plan, whereby the educational advantages of our factory system of education may be improved and extended, as shown in your late report.

"I hope you may succeed in establishing a system whereby the short-timers may be kept at school until they are 14 years of age. But the second idea I look upon as the best, viz. that no young person be employed unless he or she produce a certificate as to ability to read, write, and work the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound.

"I can speak well of the short-time system in our mills. For 23½ years I taught the British school here; and can testify as to the necessity of the second part of your scheme, from the fact that having now taught a night school four nights per week for 24 years, I find that the great amount of ignorance amongst us arises from the fact that so soon as they pass full time they cease to take any interest in self improvement; in numberless instances neglecting school, Sunday and week day, and spending their time in idleness and dissipation. The complaint is constantly (in coming to night school), I have forgotten how far I had got when I left school.

"Your plan would meet the difficulty, and I think would be a good plan of national education.

"No child or young person to be employed (even the short-timer) unless some educational proficiency was shown. This would drive the parents to see that their pockets would suffer if school was not attended to (for I fear it is pocket more than any thing else). Education must be a condition for employment.

"Certifying schoolmasters should examine applicants for employment, and a given time, say 12 months, before such a scheme come into operation.

"We should soon fill our schools, parents finding that their interests were at stake, and instead of (as now) scheming to keep their children from school would compel their attendance."

I have no doubt that the two propositions are perfectly feasible. They are considered so by those who have large experience in the manufacturing districts. The latter proposition has already been brought to the notice of Parliament by Col. Akroyd, M.P. for Halifax, but at a time when the public mind was not fully prepared to advance in the direction, and employing about 1,200 half-timers, it is evident that he was prepared to meet any difficulty that might arise in the carrying out such an arrangement.

But there is yet better proof upon this point from a large establishment where both plans are in operation. Mr. J. G. Marshall of the firm of Messrs. Marshall, of Leeds, recently made a communication, which was published in the Yorkshire papers, showing how successfully they were carrying out both these plans. The letter, or that part of it which refers to the half-time system, is as follows:—

"I wish to give you, first, some account of our own experience in Holbeck of the working of the half-time system; then, some remarks as to its application to agriculture; and, finally, some suggestions on the general subject of primary education.

"1. We have used the half-time system largely ever since the passing of the Factory Act, and to some extent before that time. We have provided large schools, in which half-timers and full-timers are taught together. We at present employ 633 half-timers out of a total of 2,874 workpeople.

"2. We have repeatedly compared the progress of the half-timers with that of the children at school all day, and in our judgment, and that of our schoolmasters, the half-timers on the whole fully keep up with children in the same classes who are all day at school. The work in the mill makes the half-timers more intelligent and more alert than those who are wearied by six hours spent in the same occupation. Their attendance at school is more regular.

"3. It is certainly an advantage that, by this system, a regular schooling up to thirteen years of age is secured. Where it does not exist it is common for the children to go to full work, without schooling, at ten years of age. Though we have found children at school even up to thirteen, who, on leaving school for a few months only have lost much of what they had learnt, yet a special examination and comparison between children who had passed through the half-time schooling and those who had not has shown a decided advantage in favour of the former.

"It was stated by Mr. Redgrave, the Factory Inspector, recently, at Manchester, that, whilst amongst children of a certain age at Blackburn and Leeds, where the half-time exists, 25 to 28 per cent. could not read, at Newcastle, where there was no half-time, 53 per cent. could not read.

"4. The parents of the children have never made any objection to the half-time system, and though it is true that many of them only value education as a means of getting employment for their children, yet the more intelligent do approve of and value this means of securing a good education for their children.

"5. Though eight years is the limit as to the age of half-timers by the Factory Act, we do not generally employ them before ten or eleven; few at nine are considered strong enough.

"6. In the earlier part of this year we made the rule that no child should be admitted to work half-time unless able to pass in the 2nd standard, nor full time unless able to pass in the 3rd standard; but we have found it necessary to relax the rule as to half-timers, extending admission to those able to pass the 1st standard. This is owing to the extremely low state of education of the children who enter our schools with the object of obtaining work as half-timers. To check this, we made a rule about two years since that no child of eleven should be admitted to our schools who could not read short words. Numbers have been rejected under this rule, some every week.

"7. The children who have been brought up in our schools as half-timers are our best hands, more docile and teachable at their work than others; and as they grow up to work full time, they give a constant supply of good hands. Thus the school and the mill work in harmony, the mill attracts scholars to the schools which are constantly full, and the school is a constant supply of hands to the mill. We employ no half-timers but those who have entered the school."

With reference to these educational certificates, I think that nothing will be satisfactory to the people generally unless competent and impartial persons alone are permitted to grant them, and that no one who has anything to do with the administration of the law in factories should have authority to grant certificates. In my opinion, educational certificates should be granted by properly qualified men, inspectors of schools, whether under the Committee of Council or diocesan, by certificated schoolmasters, or by clergymen and ministers.

I have now only to refer to the point which has been a good deal discussed, viz., in what direction the Factory Acts shall be extended so as to diminish the discrepancies between "factories" and "workshops."

The principle adopted in the Factory Act, 1867, to distinguish a factory from a workshop is, that an establishment in which 50 persons are employed should be a factory, and that where fewer than 50 persons employed the establishment should be a workshop.

I doubt whether this is, upon the whole, the best definition that could be devised for the two classes of works.

Factory legislation started with declaring that establishments in which certain specified occupations were carried on should be "factories." It was clearly advisable that all occupations of a like character, competing one against another in the markets for raw material and manufactured produce and for labour, should be under precisely the same restrictions, consequently it was determined at first to regulate labour in all factories in which textile fabrics were manufactured by the aid of steam or water power; then in all print works; all bleach works, dye works, &c.; lace factories; potteries; fustian cutters; blast furnaces; iron mills and paper mills; glass works; indiarubber works; letter-press printing; bookbinding. In all these establishments, whether one person only is employed or one thousand, the Factory Acts apply. And, last of all, the Act of 1867 enacted that all other establishments in which 50 persons or more are employed should also be factories.

Under this last definition a great number of works have come under my jurisdiction in which children and young persons are never employed, in which there is no machinery, and to which it is quite unnecessary that a formally recurring inspection should be made. The hours of work ought to be regulated in these establishments, and the state of ventilation, &c. also be examined, but this is a duty which could be perfectly well performed by local officers, whether one person or one hundred be employed, who are all adults, and in respect of whom the simple fact to be ascertained is whether the proper hours for females have been exceeded or not. In a great number of trades the hours are regulated by the men themselves, and never reach over 60 hours per week.

The occupations which have been named expressly in the Factory Acts are those in which it was known that a great number of children and young girls and boys are employed, and I think the more judicious way of extending the operation of the Factory Acts will be to bring under the operation of the factory regulations, by the same principle, all trades in which the youngest class of hands are employed. The greater number of such trades are now well known to me, from the reports of the exhaustive Children's Employment Commissioners, and from the facts which have come before me in the administration of Factory Acts. I should propose, therefore, to name those trades expressly as constituting the premises "factories," and place them under supervision, without reference to the number of persons employed.

After very careful inquiry into the trades in which the younger hands are employed, by myself and by the Sub-Inspectors of my district, I think the following are the trades to be added to the Factory Acts:—

The clipping, finishing, or dressing of lace.
The making up, sewing, or finishing of hosiery, or winding for the same.
The making of Straw plait.
Artificial flowers and feathers.
Cardboard and paper boxes, envelopes, paper stamping and embossing.
Electro-plate; silver plate; Britannia metal.
Steel pens.
Tools.
Lamps.
Japanned ware and papier maché.
Nails and screws.
Buttons.
Pins, needles, hooks and eyes.
Fish hooks.
Guns.
Jewellery.
Metal bedsteads and articles in brass.
Articles of bone, ivory, shell, and horn.

There is a very great jealousy among employers when some are under the restrictions of the Factory Acts, and others, carrying on smaller trades, are under the restrictions of the Workshops Act, and this jealousy will, in my opinion, be increased rather than diminished by lowering the defining number which distinguishes a factory from a workshop.

At present 50 persons are required to be employed to constitute the establishment a factory. The occupiers of these establishments complain that the smaller establishments are under different and necessarily much less stringent regulations. If the number be lowered from 50 to 20, for instance, the effect will be that the number of complainants is increased, while the ground of complaint remains unremedied. I think, also, that if the number of persons employed in a factory, without reference to the particular occupation, or whether adults only are employed, is to constitute the definition of what shall constitute a factory, that a very great number of works which are now under our inspection ought to be withdrawn from us, and placed under the local authorities.

There are hundreds of printers and bookbinders in small country towns, employing one or two lads from 14 years of

age and upwards, whose establishments might with perfect propriety be placed under the supervision of the local authorities; there are tobacco pipe makers, fustian cutters; there are warehouses in Manchester and elsewhere in which but two or three lads are employed; all of which would with more propriety be placed under the local authorities than small places with even ten hands, if any of those hands were children.

I think, therefore, that the principle which should rule the definition between a factory and a workshop should be the nature of the occupation; and when the definition has been carried to include all known occupations, there should be this further definition of what shall constitute a factory, any premises in which any manufacture or process is carried on in connexion with which children are employed.

The Factory Inspectors have dealt for so many years with the school attendance of children, and it is a question that requires so much tact and patience, that they would administer this portion of the factory regulations with much more success than the officer of a local authority.

The proposition for placing under the supervision of the Factory Inspectors all trades giving employment to children, *i.e.* half-timers, has been generally approved. To show how much this is needed, I will quote a report made to me by Mr. Lakeman upon the industries of the eastern counties, in which he notices the exclusive employment of children in the straw plaiting and hairseat weaving in that district:—

"The local industries of the eastern counties not subject to factory legislation may be divided into two classes; they are centred in neighbouring districts.

"One class of trade is carried on in workshops, the other in dwelling houses.

"The extent of those trades (Norwich excepted) is of a medium character. The former class requires no special comment, only so far as it operates prejudicially upon those of a like occupation, who, by reason of their employing 50 hands, are subject to the Factory Act Extension Act of 1867, whilst the other, being as yet, from the inefficient administration of the Workshop Act, external to the influence of any Act, demands some attention.

"The state of local industries pleads strongly, I think, for a revision of the Act.

"I can name firms who employ 50 hands and upwards in a local trade who cheerfully obey the Factory Acts, yet by their sides are occupiers with a few less than 50, not interfered with by the local authorities, and therefore enabled to undersell their neighbours.

"In Norwich there are a great number of garret masters, employing young girls from a dozen downwards in the shoe trade;

their existence has been a source of vexation to the occupiers of shoe factories, by reason of the lengthened hours the hands were employed. Now that an officer has been appointed by the local authority I hope they will be visited as regularly as factories.

"In Melford, Glemsford, and Haverhill the cocoa fibre manufacturing and horse hair weaving are carried on in factories and workshops.

"I have visited all of them, though some of the occupiers of workshops know very well that they are not subject to the same mode of inspection as those under the Factory Act.

"The children of these places grow up in dense ignorance. At the age of five years they learn to ply their nimble fingers in plaiting straw or in 'serving' the horse hair weaver with the hair that forms the woof of the cloth.

"I have collected much information during my visits to these places, and from the gentlemen whose names are given below valuable confirmatory evidence has been kindly given to me.

"In nearly every cottage in Long Melford is a loom for horse-hair weaving. A female child, termed a 'server' sits on the left-hand side of the weaver, holding a bundle of arranged horsehair in her left hand ; the weaver holds in her right hand a lath with a crook at the left end, which is introduced through the flax warps from right to left ; the left hand end of the lath is then close to the server, who instantly hooks on to it a hair, which the weaver as quickly draws through from left to right. This process is continued with great dexterity ; the lath passes through the warps about 30 times a minute, as nearly as I could count ; and every time the child fixes on the hair a motion of her body is necessary, forwards, to put the hair on, and backwards to take the next hair in readiness for the weaver's lath.

"The position is injurious to those little ones ; they are obliged to submit to an offensive smell proceeding from the warps and prepared hair ; they sit all day for 12, 13, 14, and sometimes 15 hours in a confined and close room.

"These little creatures know no relaxation from toil, no play as children expect, no schooling, except what the Sunday school affords, and from tender age to womanhood they pass away their days without one ray of light, or cheerful pastime to gladden their lives.

"The straw plait workers are oppositely circumstanced. As soon as a child is an adept she can wander forth, talking, laughing, gossipping, and plaiting. They earn but little, although whole families depend solely upon this trade for a livelihood.

"As soon as boys can work on the land, *i.e.*, at nine years of age, they give up the plaiting, but the girls continue it ; even when married they devote their idle time to it.

"Men sometimes plait after their day's work ; they make but little progress as their fingers have lost their cunning by reason of non-flexibility.

"In this trade there is no schooling for the young, except the learning to plait. I find there are three such schools where pro-

ficiency in the art of straw plaiting is the aim of their lives. Ignorance, dirtiness, and vice prevail extensively amongst them.

"The Rev. H. Bree of Melford says, that children are taken to serve at the hand looms at five years old, and are kept at work from morning till night; these private looms simply ruin our schools for girls. Surely, says the rev. gentleman, the Workshop Act ought to touch these.

"Mr. Jones, certifying surgeon, Melford, states, that the cocoa fibre and horsehair manufacturers have caused the straw plait trade to fall off, and he gives as his opinion 'that very young children are employed in both trades for very long hours.'

"Dr. Brainsford, of Haverhill, states that the cocoa fibre and horsehair factories have caused the straw plait workers to abandon their trade for the more lucrative employment, but that in villages around Haverhill large numbers of children are at work plaiting straw. The whole juvenile population are engaged in it, and two schools termed 'plait schools' are conducted by old women for the sole object of teaching children to plait.

"Mr. Lynch, certifying surgeon of Sudbury, informs me that the plait trade is extensively carried on in the villages on the Essex side of the Stour.

"It is usual for whole families to be engaged in the work; from the most tender age children are taught to plait; before they can scarcely walk they are sent to the plaiting school to be taken care of. These children grow up in foul air, dirt, and neglect.

"Mr. Lynch further observes, that where plaiting is extensively practised the girls are very ignorant, bad needlewomen, and bad housewives.

"When young they earn enough to keep themselves, and prefer the idle gossipping life they are enabled to lead to any other more conducive to their domestic or moral welfare.

"It is known that busy homes, but vacant minds, dirty cottages, neglected children, and illegitimate births are the ordinary results.

"Perhaps some additional measure may be introduced, extending the Factory Act of 1867 to other trades, so as to embrace the whole of those engaged in local industries, and in every trade where infants, or even children of eight years of age, are sent to work, I trust it may be found necessary for the Inspectors of Factories to act."

By the present Workshop Act a child must attend school ten hours per week, by attendances of not less than two hours.

By assimilating the regulations of the Factory and the Workshops Acts children would be required to attend every day.

It has been suggested in many quarters that such a regulation could not be carried out in brickfields, and it has been proposed to make special regulations for brickfields.

In my last report I stated that the brickmakers near the metropolis were preparing to give effect to the educational requirements both of the Factory and of the Workshops Acts, and I certainly fail to see that the half-time system is a bar to the employment of children in brickfields. I do not enter into the question at what age children should be permitted to work in brickfields, whether at 8, 10, or 12, but that they can be employed half-time, and attend school daily, is an accomplished fact. Mr. Whymper, who a few weeks since travelled through the great brickmaking district of Kent, reported to me, at the conclusion of his inspection, that he visited not only the large fields which came under our supervision, but also many of those which from their smaller size were workshops, and under the control of the local authorities, and with respect to these latter establishments he explains that he did not visit them as superseding the local authorities, but for the purpose of inquiry, to ascertain how far the Act had really been carried out in this district. He says,—

"The result of my inquiries was that the Act had been most strictly observed, and had already done a very great amount of good, in making work more regular, and in causing the very young children either to be dismissed or attend school. I was surprised greatly by the unanimity with which these statements were made. The Rainham schoolmaster told me that he had children now (*i.e.*, after the end of brickmaking season,) coming to school, who had only first come to school last summer under the compulsion of the Act, and who (he was convinced) would never have come at all but for that compulsion. The Act was therefore not only bearing fruit during the season of work, but also originating a habit of school attendance during the winter, when schooling was no longer compulsory."

I have endeavoured to give an outline of the codification I would propose of the present Factory Regulations. There are many details which are of importance, as, for instance, the proper definition of a factory, so as to combine the various definitions given in the Printworks, Bleachworks, and Lace Factories Acts; but these will be better understood when brought together as proposed to be enacted, and I have therefore prepared the draft of a Bill embodying the alterations proposed, and consolidating the whole of the Acts, as well as the draft of a Bill for amending the Workshops Act, as I have proposed in the succeeding part of this Report.

Amendment of the Workshop Act.

The administration of the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, has been the cause of very great anxiety to me as well as to

the members of my staff. We had, as a primary duty, to explain and to simplify the regulations of the Factory Act of 1867, and in the course of our duties we found, side by side with factories in which we had to insist upon the cessation of work at 6 p.m., and the attendance of children at school, workshops in which such regulations were not only disregarded but not even known. We could not silently pass by such a palpable anomaly, such an injustice to the factory occupier, and such a disregard of the advantages secured to the operatives in workshops, through the ignorance or supineness of local authorities. We have spared no pains to obtain for the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, a fair trial. My aim has been to keep the local authorities supplied with abstracts, notices, &c. of the Workshop Act, to advise them upon questions of law and of practice, and to render them all the personal assistance which the Sub-Inspector or I could give.

I have in previous reports expressed a sanguine opinion that the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, could be administered by the local authorities. I have also pointed out that it could not be expected that such an Act would be at once appreciated by local authorities, whose first duty would be to provide for the expense from the local rates of the administration of the Act. I have referred to the passing of the Factory Act of 1833, which was infringed and set at naught for years, notwithstanding the vigilance of Factory Inspectors; and I have contrasted the opposition which the Factory Acts met then with the almost unanimous good feeling which has been exhibited by the occupiers of workshops. If the success of the Workshops Act is measured by the readiness of the occupiers of workshops to accept its provisions, when fully explained to them, nothing can be more satisfactory than the progress made in the observance of the Act. But the explaining bodies, the local authorities, have not shown the same readiness to accept the Act and their responsibilities under it. There are too many who have neither studied to understand the Act themselves, nor sought to make it clear to others.

From the passing of the Act in 1867, the members of my staff have been assiduous in offering their services in explaining the Act, and in smoothing the way for its introduction. First we met Chambers of Commerce and Local Authorities; next we have met the occupiers of workshops collectively, or visited them individually, to aid and advise them.

As an illustration of the manner in which our proceedings are conducted, when necessary, I append an account of a

meeting at Chelmsford of the occupiers of workshops, in order to confer with Mr. Lakeman, the Sub-Inspector for the eastern counties, upon the introduction of the Act into that town :—

"THE WORKSHOPS ACT IN CHELMSFORD.

"On Wednesday evening a meeting of the employers of labour in Chelmsford was held at the Institute, in consequeuce of the Workshops Regulation Act coming into operation, when Mr. J. B. Lakeman, the Government Inspector of Factories in the eastern district, who had been invited, was present, to explain the law, and afford any information required as to the employment of women, children, and young persons. There were present Mr. Coleman, Mr. Morton, Mr. A. Meggy (clerk to the board of health), Mr. Johns, Mr. Beach, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Bond, Mr. Brand, Mr. Turner, and about a dozen other employers of labour ; but it did not, from the attendance, seem to be generally understood that this is a law which will affect every one who carries on any business which comes under the description of handicraft, however small, not only in Chelmsford but in all the other towns of the county.

"Mr. Coleman was called to the chair, and briefly introduced the Inspector.

"Mr. Lakeman, after observing that he appeared before them with perfect willingness, as he deemed it part of his duty to respond to any invitation of this kind, and to look to the interests of those who employed labour as well as of those who were employed in it. It was a good omen to find that through the kindness of Mr. Taylor they had been ready to meet him there that night, as it showed they were willing to obey the law, and to do the utmost for those in their employ. He then proceeded to read the instructions from the Chief Inspector as to the effect of the law and the mode of carrying it out. The first suggestion was that the Inspector should keep in view that it was the local authority who were to carry out this Workshops Act, and he should advise with that authority, and assist them in every way he could. Where the Act had not been put in force and administered, he should call on the local authority, and point out to them that it was their duty to enforce the law, and that if they did not steps would be taken to compel them to do so. He wished this to be noticed and understood. That night he should be prepared to answer any question that might be put to him, with the view of explaining the effect and operation of the Act; and with their permission they would first take the provisions of the Act, so far as they could go into them. The Workshops Regulation Act was an appendage to the Factory Act of 1867, which enumerated certain trades that were under it, irrespective of the number employed, such as iron and brass works, &c., which were under the provisions of the Act, though there might be only five or ten people employed. The old Factory Act took every place where there were more than 50 people employed; the Workshops Act

took all places under 50, however small the number employed. Section 4 (the interpretation clause) enacts that a child should mean any child under 13 years old, but that would not come into operation till July next; at present the age was 12. Under the Factory Act he took cognizance of all under 18, and of all females, though they might be adults. The places throughout the length and breadth of this county, however small, that might be construed as carrying on a handicraft, would come under the Workshops Act, the provisions of which, as he had stated, were to be enforced by the local authority, so that nothing could escape.

"Mr. Taylor.—So that a large proportion of the works in Chelmsford would not come under your supervision?

"The Inspector said, no, they would not. There were a few factories which came under the Factory Act, but all others would come under the Workshops Act. With respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women, they could be employed on ordinary days from six to six, and on Saturday from six to two. These were what they termed hours of labour in the factory districts. The Workshops Act, however, allowed them to begin and finish their work between five in the morning and nine at night. They could adopt for themselves any intermediate hours, as from seven to seven, eight to eight, up to from nine to nine; but they could not go on after two on Saturday afternoon, though they began later in the morning, unless they got the sanction of the Secretary of State.

"Mr. Taylor asked if a printer could work from nine to nine.

"The Inspector said no, because he was under the Factory Act, and was limited to eight o'clock. Another provision was, that no young person or woman could be employed more than twelve hours in the twenty-four, and only between the hours of five in morning and nine at night. Then there came an exception. One section said that no young person or woman should be employed on the Saturday, contrary to the provisions already stated, except where no more than five were employed in the same establishment in manufacturing articles for sale by retail. From this numbers of persons said they were shut out, and did not come under it at all, because they had only five hands. This was not the case. It only applied where articles were made for sale by retail.

"It was asked whether the Act applied to young persons selling goods in shops.

"The Inspector said no; they must not lose sight of the word 'handicraft;' that was the foundation of the introduction of the Act.

"It was observed that there was an idea in Chelmsford that they could not employ errand boys after two o'clock on Saturday.

"The Inspector said they must confine themselves to what the Act said, and, as he had stated, 'handicraft' was the foundation of it. If he went into a shop and saw five or six young ladies selling silk or other articles, he would not say "this is a handicraft." The Act would not interfere in that case.

"The Chairman said he supposed it would apply in the making up of millinery and things of that sort.

"The Inspector said it would. The officers appointed for that purpose by the local authority would have power to superintend the proper working of this Act, under the orders of the justices of the peace. The local board was bound by law to appoint this officer, but whatever work he did he would do through the medium of the justices of the peace. If he found the law had been broken, he would not go back to the board, but he would go to the justices of the peace and tell his tale, and the justices, finding it well founded, would authorize him to go into the workshop and exercise just as much power as he (the Inspector) had. It was not intended under this Act that the local authority should have the same power as the Inspector had. The officer would not be able to go into a workshop without an order of a magistrate giving power to go in. Section 14 applied to the education of children. A child under the Factory Act was obliged to attend school half the time; half the time to work, and three hours of the other part of the day to school; or they could work one day, and go to school five hours the next. The Workshops Act, however, did not say a child should work half the day and go to school the other part; but it said it should only be employed six hours and thirty minutes, and go to school ten hours in the week. Under the Factory Acts, if a lad were employed under 13, certain certificates would have to be produced, amongst them a certificate of his having gone to school; and a boy could not go to school before five in the morning nor after six at night. By section 15 the parent was responsible for the boy going to school. The master was responsible, but should the master neglect his duty, and the parent connive at it, he would be equally liable. This applied solely to boys under 13. As he had said, an officer for the purposes of the Act was to be appointed by the local board; and of course the cost of carrying out the law in Chelmsford must be paid out of the rates of the town. [Laughter.] They now came to the exceptions and modifications of the law. On the 1st of July all temporary modifications of the law would cease. The permanent exceptions were important. There might be some business which, if a man was obliged to conform to the Workshops Act, he could not carry on. If this was the case he could then apply to the Secretary of State, who could authorize him to work at certain periods. The next clause was important to those occupied in millinery and other employments. By this section the Secretary of State, by publication in the Gazette, or otherwise, might give permission that a child, young person, or woman might be employed between two and eight on Saturday, provided arrangements were made to give, on some other week day in every week, a half-holiday of equal length, at the beginning or end of the day's work. In some towns the market day was on Saturday, and it was found inconvenient to allow the young women to leave off at two o'clock on that day. While he was Inspector in the north of England he met the Early Closing Association on the matter, and on application being made to the Secretary of State an order was made by which the children worked on Saturday, but they had a half-holiday on Thursday instead.

"Mr. Bond said they wanted here to have their half-holiday on Wednesday.

"The Inspector said, then let all agree together, and send up an application to the Secretary of State, to substitute Wednesday, and it would be granted. It was now illegal for any one in Chelmsford to keep their young hands after two o'clock on Saturday, even though they begun at eight; they could have permission to work from two to eight, by asking for it, but not without.

"The Chairman said he was sure they all felt under great obligations to Mr. Lakeman for the manner in which he had explained the provisions of the Act. He supposed it would now be open for any gentlemen to ask questions on any point on which he wished for further information, and he would suggest that it would be advisable for all to study the Act well.

"It was asked if the Act was in force in Chelmsford.

"The Inspector said the Factory Act had been in force a year and a half, though the Workshops Act was not yet enforced in Chelmsford; but they were now getting on well in bringing it into operation in the eastern district. He explained that those under the Factory Act were exempted from the visits of the local officer. He inquired when the board of health here would appoint an officer.

"Mr. A. Meggy (the clerk of the local board) said he supposed they would proceed to appoint an officer at once; but the board had felt there were not many places in Chelmsford where this law would be necessary to be put in force.

"The Inspector said the law should be put in force generally and impartially, and if there were only fifty people in Chelmsford to be protected they would claim as much in the way of protection from the government as if there 500.

"Mr. Johns said he supposed apprentices would be included in the law.

"The Inspector said they would; the master had no privileges as to them.

"Mr. A. Meggy said the young people had now a holiday on Wednesday, and if they were to have a holiday on Saturday the master might not be disposed to give that on Wednesday as well.

"The Inspector repeated what he had said as to substituting the Wednesday for the Saturday.

"Mr. Brand said, I suppose if we close the workshops at two o'clock on Saturday we shall only have to pay for half a day's work? [Laughter.]

"The Inspector said he had nothing to do with wages. The master would calculate the wages by the number of hours a boy worked in a week.

"Mr. Bond asked if the Acts applied to every place, even if there were only two or three employed. Some persons seemed to think it would apply only to those places where there were more than five.

"The Inspector said it would apply to every place where a handicraft was carried on. If there was a shoemaker who had only one apprentice the law would apply to him, and it would be

the duty of the local officer to see that he did not work contrary to the provisions of the Act. Mr. Taylor could tell them that he had to have medical examinations, and certificates, and other things, because he was under the Factories Act; but all those under the Workshops Acts would have to do would be to see that the hours of labour were complied with; and if the local officer had reason to believe that a child was under 13 years of age, he could demand a certificate.

"Mr. A. Meggy said there were penalties under this Act. Was there one for not sending a child to school?

"The Inspector said a person could be fined for it. There was no doubt in the case of any one wilfully violating the law the penalties would be enforced. They had been enforced in London. He had proof in the eastern district of girls being worked 17 hours a day; he did not like to see a girl doing that.

"Mr. Taylor said the Workshops Act would now come into operation in Chelmsford, and there was a belief that no person would come under it unless they employed more than five.

"The Inspector again explained that this exception as to five only applied to places where articles were manufactured for sale by retail.

"Mr. Morton said the law would have this effect, that where a child under 13 years old was employed it would be discharged. The master would not like the trouble of sending them to school, and they would discharge them, and take them on again when they came over the age.

"The Inspector thought the masters could arrange this. The Workshop Act, he said, applied to every shop, however small the number of persons might be.

"Mr. Taylor said he thought there would be every desire on the part of the people of Chelmsford to comply with the Act in every possible way. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Inspector for his explanation.

"Mr. Morton seconded the motion.

"Mr. Lakeman responded, and said in these matters he felt it his duty as much as he possibly could to consider, not only the interests of those who were employed, but also of the employers of labour, so as to secure a cordial co-operation. [Cheers.]

"A vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the proceedings."

In June last I requested the Sub-Inspectors to make full inquiries during their inspection of the progress making by the local authorities in administering the Workshops Act, 1867, and to report the result of their inquiries, that I might bring them under your notice at this time. I was also desirous of preparing the fullest details, that I might be prepared to submit to you whatever alterations it might appear to be necessary to make in the Act.

I have received reports full of interesting information, and giving the results of a great deal of their experience in dealing with local authorities, and on the various points in which difficulties have arisen and have stood in the way of a full administration of the Workshops Act.

The first reports to which I beg to call your attention are those of Mr. Whymper, Mr. Oram, and Mr. Henderson, as to the administration of the Workshops Act in the metropolis.

Mr. Whymper's subdivision consists of London south of the Thames, with the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. His visits in the performance of his regular duties took him necessarily to all the towns in these counties, and he invariably took the opportunity of entering into communication with the local authorities and the occupiers of workshops, and has secured the cordial co-operation of both parties almost universally.

"In endeavouring to promote the administration of the Workshop Act throughout my subdivision, I have, in London and the towns, been in communication with the local authorities. In the purely country districts I have addressed myself to the occupiers of workshops themselves. I adopted this course in the latter case, because, brickmaking being almost the only handicraft affected by the Act, the directories put me easily in the way of ascertaining the names of employers; while the governing bodies, which are mostly vestries, might have been difficult to get at. I thought it better at once to make the Act known to those immediately interested, and to postpone communications with those, whose duty was its administration. Accordingly, in the months of July and August last, abstracts of the Act and letters of explanation were sent to every workshop-brickfield. From many occupiers I received answers, professing willingness to obey the law, and asking for further information. I have found, while travelling in various parts of my district, that these letters were successful at all events in making the existence of restrictions known. In not a few establishments there was even evidence of the restrictions having been carefully observed; and that too not in the neighbourhood of places like Sittingbourne and Faversham, where, as I shall show, the authorities have been active.

"From London south of the Thames, and the other towns, almost all the governing bodies have been good enough to send me detailed accounts of their administration. By means of these I hope to point out to you the places where,—

"I. The authorities have undertaken fully to administer the Act.

"II. Where less (but a great deal) has been done.

"III. Where no systematic course of inspection at all has been considered necessary.

"I. The great majority seem to have thought that their inspectors should begin by finding out and making a list of all the establishments to which the law applies. They would then be in a fair way to learn where close supervision was required, while occupiers, having been informed of their responsibilities, would no longer be able to plead ignorance as an excuse for irregularity. I am informed that the local officers have undertaken to inspect every workshop in the following jurisdictions; viz., Arundel, Ashford, Battle,* Bermondsey, Bognor, Canterbury,

Chatham, Deal, Dover, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Faversham, Folkstone, Godalming, Gravesend,* Kingston-on-Thames, Lindfield, Littlehampton, Lewes, Lewisham, Maidstone, Margate, Milton,* Richmond, Rochester, Rotherhithe, Ramsgate, Rye, Sittingbourne, Southwark (St. George Martyr), Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Tenterden, Wandsworth, Worthing. In the towns to the names of which an asterisk is prefixed, either a few workshops were designedly omitted, or the inspections have not yet been completed.

"That these inspections have not been mere cursory visits, but that incidental information has been collected, will be seen from the table subjoined, which is compiled from returns furnished by the kindness of the local inspectors. Neither should these gentlemen be suspected of having erred on the side of remissness, for it is within my own knowledge that they have extended their inquiries to many places in reality under the Factory Acts. I may add, that the number of the workshops visited is far from representing the whole number of inspections made. In several places, *e.g.*, in Brighton, in Deal, in Sittingbourne, &c., every workshop had at the date of the inspector's return already been visited twice, or even three times. Complaints also had been attended to.

Description of Handicraft.	Number of Workshops in District.	Number of Workshops inspected.	Number of Workshops employing Children.	Number of Adults.		Number of Young Persons between 12 years and 18 years.		Number of Children between eight years and 12 years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Artificial flowers	5	5	—	—	11	—	28	—	—
Brewers	23	20	—	208	—	18	—	—	—
Bricklayers and plasterers	20	20	—	170	—	10	—	—	—
Brickmakers	55	55	12	814	140	428	123	53	25
Baskets and brushes	11	11	—	9	24	18	1	—	—
Barge builders	13	13	—	77	—	44	—	—	—
Blacksmiths	39	30	—	71	—	18	—	—	—
Builders	89	73	3	900	—	120	—	4	—
Boots and shoes	123	116	2	244	45	50	—	3	—
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	60	54	—	153	31	45	2	—	—
Carpenters	100	82	—	394	—	52	—	—	—
Candles	6	6	—	24	—	16	—	—	—
Coach builders	40	38	—	151	—	69	—	—	—
Coopers	15	12	—	31	—	13	—	—	—
Fire-wood	6	6	—	44	27	—	35	—	—
Guns	11	11	—	12	—	5	—	—	—
Harness	54	53	1	93	—	21	1	1	—
Ironmongers	35	35	—	92	—	26	—	—	—
Milliners, &c.	468	468	—	13	1,756	—	662	—	—
Metals, &c.	68	59	—	168	—	47	—	—	—
Millers	5	5	—	42	—	4	—	1	—
Plumbers, &c.	53	53	1	197	—	40	—	—	—
Paint	14	14	—	31	—	18	—	—	—
Rags	6	6	—	18	55	5	—	—	—
Stone masons	13	9	—	101	—	18	—	—	—
Saw mills	5	5	—	25	—	7	—	—	—
Tailors	137	120	—	414	10	80	—	—	—
Tanners	9	9	—	75	—	14	—	—	—
Wood turners, &c.	22	22	—	70	—	45	—	—	—
Watches and jewellers	89	89	—	199	1	115	—	—	—
Amount carried forward	1,594	1,499	19	4,840	2,100	1,346	852	62	25

Description of Handicraft.	Number of Workshops in District.	Number of Workshops inspected.	Number of Workshops employing Children.	Number of Adults.		Number of Young Persons between 12 years and 18 years.		Number of Children between eight years and 12 years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Amount brought forward	1,594	1,499	19	4,840	2,100	1,346	852	62	25
Weavers - - -	6	6	—	26	—	19	—	—	—
Various trades in each of which fewer than five workshops are returned - - -	74	74	1	200	221	190	106	2	—
Totals - -	1,674	1,579	20	5,066	2,321	1,555	958	64	25

II. Other authorities have not made so exhaustive an investigation. These have hitherto limited themselves to a general distribution of abstracts of the Act, &c., and to the actual inspection of those trades and establishments which their local knowledge has suggested to them as requiring attention. They have considered that it would be time enough to visit others when increased experience should show a necessity for doing so, or rumours of infringement should reach them. I give a statement of the whole number of workshops visited, and of the different classes of workers ; not, however, distinguishing the various trades, which are much the same as those mentioned in the former table. The districts included are St. Giles Camberwell, Croydon, Guildford, Kingston, Lambeth, Plumstead, St. Saviour's Southwark, Sheerness, and Woolwich :—

Workshops visited.	Workshops employing Children.	Number Adults.		Number Young Persons.		Number Children.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
340	4	379	1,387	331	580	1	3

Thus it will be seen, from the two tables taken together, that 1,919 workshops, employing 12,570 persons of all ages, have been inspected by officers of the local authority in Kent, Surrey, and Sussex alone.

"None of the inspectors appear to have met with any difficulty or obstruction. A few instances are indeed reported where information was at first refused, but in every one of these it was afterwards given ; while over and over again witness is born to the civility of employers, and their willingness to conform to the law. The inspectors, for their part, have, wherever possible, very judiciously preferred to caution rather than to punish.

"By far the greatest number of infringements for which cautions were administered have been cases of overtime in the Saturday afternoons. I am inclined to think that the number of these would not have stood as high as it does, had it been in

every instance understood by the inspectors, that 2 p.m. is not under all circumstances the extreme limit of the hours of work on the half-holiday. Neither is it clear to me that the provisions under which another day may be substituted for Saturday were sufficiently known. The infringers cautioned have been almost exclusively milliners aad dressmakers, &c., and it is upon them alone that in my subdivision the Act presses at all hardly. In the districts of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, both rural and urban, there are no aggregations of particular local industries. Females and young persons are employed by twos and threes in the trades ordinarily carried on in town and country. There is no temptation to excess of labour, and consequently the Act for the most part does but authoritatively require what is already a habit. But among the milliners, &c. there is the old difficulty that theirs is a 'season trade,' and that too, under conditions which render strict regularity very difficult, and evasion very easy. Customers are, more often than not, impatient. Employers are not, as a rule, persons of much capital. They cannot therefore afford to enlarge their premises (even if the premises admit of enlargement), and thus by taking in space for more 'hands' to increase their power of production. The nature of the handicraft forbids the substitution of adult males for females. It follows that such of the work as can be done off the premises is likely to be taken home and finished, under circumstances more unfavourable to health than if the girls had remained in the workrooms. Some milliners even think it probable that in certain cases those who have hitherto been lodged on the premises may be directed to find lodgings for themselves, in order that, as outworkers, they may become available for work not completed within the regular hours of the workshop itself. Concessions have been granted to other trades, where the claim for them, at all events in the interest of the employed, does not seem so strong.

"The proceedings actually taken have been, with three exceptions against brickmakers, either employers or parents. They occurred on two separate occasions in two neighbouring jurisdictions, soon after that the authorities had begun to put the Act into operation :—

Trade of Persons summoned.	No.	Locality.	Results.
Brickmakers (occupiers)	9	Sittingbourne	Convicted.
Brickmakers (parents)	9	Sittingbourne	Convicted.
Brickmaker (occupier)	1	Faversham	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Brickmakers (parents)	6	Faversham	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Milliner	1	Blackheath	Convicted.
Mantle-maker	1	Lambeth	Convicted.
Artificial florist	1	Southwark	Convicted.

"Whether or not it be the result of these proceedings, I cannot say, but certainly within the extensive brickmaking district about Sittingbourne and Faversham the Act has been completely

successful in checking excessive work. I have made many inquiries of all sorts of people, and I have invariably been told that the legal hours were everywhere observed. I have myself been much backwards and forwards in this part of Kent, and my own observation has been to the same effect. I have been moreover surprised to hear the advantages of this regularity already recognized by persons whose prejudices might rather have been expected to favour licence, and who had certainly not very earnest views on the subject of social improvement. I mean by publicans. The necessity for steadier work is said to have been already seen to produce its usual consequences, in diminished drunkenness, in earlier hours, and in less riotous living. I confess that this seems to be almost too good to be so soon true; yet I was told it not once, but repeatedly by those who had the best opportunities of judging.

"As the brickmakers include almost all the persons proceeded against, so do they, on the other hand, supply almost all the 93 'children.' Only 15 are employed in other trades, and most of these even were at the dates of the inspections about to be dismissed.

"It would be absurd to say much about the educational results of a system which has been enforced only during a few months, and which has affected so few persons. Moreover, in the Sittingbourne district, Factory Act brickfields are so mixed up with Workshop Act brickfields that what information I have refers as well to school attendance under the Factory Act Extension Act as to that under the Workshop Act. Speaking, however, of both Acts together, I may say that educational compulsion promises well, and has been thoroughly well received. Under the latter head, the Rev. J. S. Hoare, Rector of Murston, and principal manager of a school where are many brickfield children, writes to me:—

"'I consider the experiment to have been eminently successful 'as far as it went, as applied to brickmaking. The masters were 'quite ready to co-operate; the workmen cheerfully acquiesced 'in the regulations, even ready to shorten their own hours of 'labour. The children gladly came to school, and were both 'attentive and orderly.'

"Mr. Hewlett, master of the Sittingbourne school, says,—

"'I find them orderly, attentive, and willing to be taught. 'Some of the boys were in the school before they entered the 'factory. Since they began to attend school under the Act, 'they have given far less trouble in keeping them at their 'proper duties. This I attribute to the fact that while at work 'they of necessity attend to their duty, and having acquired the 'habit, bring it with them into the school.'

"At Rainham school, the master told me of children who had not been to school till compelled by the Act, but who now, during the winter, when there was no longer work, and consequently no longer compulsion, still continued their attendance.

"In this fact, that brickmaking is only a summer employment, lies one of the educational difficulties untouched by the law.

The children forget during the winter what they have learned during their summer schooling. The. Rev J. S. Hoare, in the letter quoted above, says,—

"'In my own particular school, I believe I could gather in 'these children, and would willingly receive them even 'gratuitously, at least saving them from the streets, if it were 'not for the rigid rules of the Committee of Council, which 'would reduce our grant on the plea of inadequate staff.'

"The close proximity of factory brickfields to workshop brickfields to which I have alluded above makes the difference between the school hours required under the two Acts very apparent, and is, in the opinion of Mr. Hoare, likely to lead to inconvenience and discontent. 'Parents may with some justice 'complain of a concession granted to small brickmasters and 'withheld from the larger fields.'

III. In the following jurisdictions I learn that no systematic course of inspection has been as yet undertaken, viz., Chichester, Hastings, and St. Mary, Newington.

"Of these, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, and in the borough of Hastings, the authorities have distributed a certain number of notices, and profess readiness to attend to complaints. They are not, as I understand, prepared to do more. That at the latter place, at all events, the measures taken have hardly secured observance of the Act is proved by my having only a few Saturdays since found at several establishments a number of women at work after 4 p.m. The employers asserted that they had no idea that they were breaking the law.

"In the city of Chichester the town clerk, after repeated interviews, conveyed to me the determination of the corporation to take no action whatever under the Act. I consequently myself visited the principal workshops, and gave explanations to the occupiers.

"I did the same thing at Kingston, Southwick, and Portslade in Sussex, where, in addition to a few sail makers and boat builders, there are one or two shipbuilders competing with a shipbuilder at New Shoreham who is under the Factory Act Extension Act. I was unable, within the time then at my disposal, to communicate effectively with the local authorities.

"In conclusion, I would submit that that the above results are, on the whole, very satisfactory. There is but one place where the authorities decide altogther to ignore the Act; there are very many where it is fully carried out; but it remains to be seen whether the promise of the present will be fulfilled in the future. That it will be so in the larger number of these jurisdictions I do not doubt; about some I am not so certain. In these latter there may be two sets of influences at work, and according as one or the other of them prevails, will the restrictions be effective or not. On the one hand, there is the possibility that the governing bodies may grudge the expense of efficient supervision, and that, as a consequence, the efforts of their officers may relax. There is the probability, too, of some of the very persons who compose these bodies being employers within

the meaning of the Act, and thus having to direct supervision against themselves; an application of the law which will hardly quicken their sense of duty. On the other hand, inspection will be stimulated by the natural jealousy of those occupiers, who, working legally themselves, will not tolerate illegality in others, as well as by communications from the employed. I cannot but think, too, that the mere existence of the Act, which will at all events have been made known to all, must gradually tend to secure its objects. The minds of those concerned will begin insensibly to look upon a limitation of hours as a necessary condition of their labour, and they will acquiesce in regularity, as they did hitherto in irregularity. The Factory Acts, penetrating as they now do into almost every town, cannot but have a concurrent effect, in setting an example of efficient administration, and in pointing a contrast, should local efforts be inclined to slacken.

"If some external agency could be devised, by which the more supine of the local authorities might be stimulated and the altogether refractory coerced, I think that in my subdivision the Act would be altogether successful."

Mr. Oram's report for the east and north-eastern districts of the metropolis is as follows:

"In compliance with your request, that I would forward you a report on the 'general administration of the Workshops Act,' I beg to inform you that there is thorough co-operation between the medical officers of health and the Factory Inspectors department, they being ready to attend to any complaints forwarded to them by you in connection with the Workshops Act, whilst I am obliged by any information they can give which may be useful in the performance of my official duties.

"Since the receipt of your letter, I have either had interviews with or received communications from the medical officers of health for the city of London, St. Leonard Shoreditch, St. Matthew Bethnal Green, St. James and St. John Clerkenwell, St. Luke Middlesex, St. George's in the East, Hamlet of Mile End Old Town, Whitechapel, Hackney, and Stoke Newington, Limehouse, and Poplar.

City of London.

"Dr. Letheby says, with respect to the city of London, that immediately after the passing of the Act he reported on the matter to the Commissioners of Sewers, who are the local authority for the city of London, and advised them as to the best mode of putting the Act in force. He recommended that notice should be given to the owners of workshops in the city, and that a bill of instruction should be furnished to each of them. This was done, and from that time to the present the four sanitary inspectors of the city have periodically visited the workshops, and when necessary the inspection has been made at night, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act were duly observed. In his own nightly inspections he ascertained that the Jewish slop makers were much in the habit of working

overtime on Thursday night, to make up for the Saturday holiday, but he informs me that on remonstrance the practice was immediately discontinued. He has about 187 workshops in the city, with about 2,000 young persons and women employed in them. They are chiefly milliners, cap makers, mantle makers, and bonnet makers; and he is now preparing fresh notices and instructions which he intends to have distributed and suspended in all the workshops of the city, so that both the employers and employed may know exactly the requirements of the Act, as to times for work on each day of the week, and the times for each meal. The notices will also contain regulations (under the Sanitary Act, 1866,) for cleansing and limewhiting the workshops, for ventilation, and for cubic space per head of the young persons employed. At present he has not had occasion to take any proceedings before the magistrates for infringement of the regulations, as such irregularities have been at once corrected when notice has been given.

"He further informs me that he neither has nor intends to interfere with the children's attendance at school, as he considers it a matter more particularly belonging to the department of the Inspectors of Factories.

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

"Dr. Sutton, the medical officer of health, states that 'there are two inspectors of nuisances in St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and the duties imposed upon them by the several Acts of Parliament and by the vestry are very many, and it is impossible to carry out this Act more efficiently than is now done in this parish without increasing the staff of sanitary inspectors.' Every complaint received by the vestry stating that persons were employed contrary to this Act has been immediately inquired into, and when found correct the owner of the workshop has been served with a notice requiring him to discontinue infringing the Act, and the owners have in every case carried out the orders of the notice.

"There are a very great number of small workshops in Saint Leonard's, Shoreditch, and many of them are very small, therefore to prevent overcrowding he recommended the sanitary authorities to establish the following regulations with respect to cubic space for each person employed in the workshop:

"That every person under 12 years of age employed in a workshop be allowed 300 cubic feet and every adult 350 cubic feet.

"The sanitary inspector has visited 135 workshops, and ascertained by measurement the size of the workshops, in order to ascertain the amount of cubic space allotted to each workman.

"450 copies of the regulations, embodying the chief clauses of the Workshops Regulation Act, have been distributed throughout the parish.

"Four complaints have been received from the Inspector of Factories. Six anonymous complaints have been received by the vestry, and, independently of these complaints, the sanitary

inspector, on visiting the workshops, found that the Act was not carried out in eight.

St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green.

"Dr. Sarvis, the medical officer of health, informs me that he has investigated several complaints.

"Placards have been issued and extensively distributed over the parish, and many of the workshops visited. In a parish like this, to carry out the provisions of this Act in their entirety would entail a vast amount of work upon all concerned, and therefore, at present, educating, as it were, towards more efficient operations, is as much as we can expect to attain just now."

"Robt. Paget, Esq., the vestry clerk for St. James' and St. John, Clerkenwell, has written me, stating that the medical officer of health has seen his letter, and entirely endorses what he states.

Clerkenwell.

"He remarks, 'that on a communication from Mr. Redgrave being laid before the board, they determined to put the Act into force, passed a resolution to that effect, and referred it to their sanitary committee to give effect to such resolution.

"'Accordingly, for the information of the public, and especially for those immediately concerned (employers and employed), the forms obtained from your office, setting forth the provisions and requirements of the Act, were extensively posted about the parish and distributed among the workshops, and also advertised in extenso in the local paper three times a week for a month.

"'These forms have been reprinted by the vestry, for the purpose of being issued from time to time, and keeping the provisions of the Act alive.

"'The result has been, that some few complaints have been made to the vestry of infringements of the Act, which have been referred to the medical officer of health, with instructions to take such steps with reference thereto as he may deem fit. He has done so; the grounds of complaint have been removed,—at any rate the complaints have not been repeated,—and the vestry have not had occasion to resort to legal proceedings in any case.'

"St. Luke's, Middlesex.

"Dr. Pavy, the medical officer of health, informs me, that whenever a complaint falling within the scope of the Act has been made, it has been investigated, and duly received attention.

"The vestry, however, has not yet decided upon carrying out any initiative measures, although this matter has received consideration. It may be said, however, still to be under consideration.

"St. George's in the East.

"Dr. Rygate, the medical officer of health, states that he at all times causes immediate inquiry to be made into any cases of

complaint, and the operation of the Sanitary Act, 1866, brings him into frequent contact with many of the workshops in the district. He has caused the abstracts of the Act to be circulated throughout his district.

"*Milend Old Town.*

"Dr. Conner, the medical officer of health, states that the vestry have had placards containing the principal provisions of the Act printed and circulated, and that on receiving any complaints they will receive due attention.

"*Whitechapel.*

"Dr. Liddell, the medical officer of health, informs me that the sanitary inspectors have visited 38 workshops. Of these, 6 were found to be overcrowded, 28 were in a dirty and unwholesome condition, and in no case was there any other provision made for ventilation than by the windows, which in the winter will probably be kept closed. On revisiting the workshops, it was found that the overcrowding had ceased, and the rooms had been cleansed. The greater number of the workshops recently visited are occupied by Jews, who employ several hands as tailors. The occupiers of these workshops are for the most part willing to comply with the sanitary regulations of the Workshops Act, but they strongly object to that portion of the Act which prohibits them from working on Sundays. In Dr. Liddell's opinion all the provisions of this Act which are not of a sanitary nature should be enforced by the police, and the duties of the sanitary inspectors ought to be confined to the carrying into effect the provisions relating to the want of cleanliness, overcrowding, defective ventilation, and insufficient privy accommodation.'

"*Hackney and Stoke Newington.*

"Dr. Tripe, the medical officer of health, has drawn attention to the principal provisions of the Workshops Act, in the annual report of the board of works for that district, and states that the officers of the sanitary staff have inspected a large number of workplaces, served an abstract of the Act on 203 occupiers of workshops, and distributed 500 handbills. He inquires into all complaints, and has obtained conviction in three prosecutions.

"He has personally inspected several workshops, to see how the sanitary regulations are carried out, and especially to ascertain if overcrowding exists. The sanitary inspectors have measured above 200 rooms in 63 workshops, to ascertain the cubical contents, allowing in sedentary employments 200 cubic feet, and in laborious labour 300 cubic feet for each person working therein. He has found a decided and definite course in the matter of overcrowding answer well, and gives notice in cases where a less space is allowed.

"*Limehouse, &c.*

"Dr. Rogers, the medical officer of health, states 'that an abstract of the principal regulations of the Act has been made, and posted about the district. The forms regulating the half-holiday and the hours of work, &c., have been distributed to the managers of workshops, together with the abstract before mentioned, and I believe the provisions of the Act are fairly comprehended.'

"*Poplar.*

"Dr. Ellison and Dr. Woodforde, the medical officers of health to the board of works, which includes Bromley and Bow, state :—

"'In respect of putting the provisions of the Workshop Act into operation in this district, we have commenced ascertaining by inspection, or by such other means of information as we may be able to obtain, the whole of the workshops and establishments to which the statute applies. The names, addresses, nature of business, together with the age, sex, and number of persons employed, also means of ventilation and sanitary condition, and other necessary particulars, will be entered in a register kept for that purpose.

"'The occupiers will then be each served with notices embodying the principal clauses of the Act, also notices regulating the hours of work, and Saturday half-holiday, to be filled up and signed by the employer, and hung up in each workroom or shop, as the case may be. The district being then placed under notice, we shall then be in a position to take proceedings as complaints may from time to time arise.

"'With regard to the educational clauses, we do not at present intend to interfere, our object being to enforce the sanitary clauses and regulating the hours of labour.'

Mr. Henderson's labours are confined almost entirely to the east and west central, western, and northern districts of the metropolis. He has found the vestries and boards of work, who are charged with the administration of the Act, generally ready to put a stop to any irregularity when brought to their notice, but, with a few exceptions, not equally ready to put into existence a thoroughly effective restriction of workshops.

"In conformity with your instructions, I have endeavoured to ascertain how far the local authorities in my subdivision of the metropolis have carried out the provisions of the "Workshops Regulation Act, 1867."

"I do not find in any case that either the vestry or the district board of works have established any special machinery for the administration of this Act. Generally they have been satisfied with remitting the whole matter to the medical officer of the district, without making any provision for the additional labour which its effective enforcement would entail upon that gentleman, and his staff of sanitary inspectors. This is a point upon which

I have heard many complaints. Indeed in the parish of Saint Pancras it has been represented to me that the vestry, instead of making any allowance for an increase of work in the sanitary department, have positively reduced the staff of inspectors since the Workshops Regulation Act came into operation. Under these circumstances, the medical officer of health for the parish of Saint Pancras informed me that he found it impracticable to devote much attention to the Workshops Regulation Act, without neglecting other and more pressing duties affecting the health and well-being of the parishioners.

"The Act, therefore, does not appear to be administered by the local authorities in my district of the metropolis in a uniform or systematic manner. Each local medical officer has dealt with it according to his individual idea of its importance and value as a sanitary measure, and this will explain in some degree why it should appear in the following statement that so much more has been done in the way of enforcing the Act in one parish or district compared with another.

"St. George's, Hanover Square.

"In the parish of Saint George's, Hanover Square, Dr. Aldis, the medical officer, has throughout earnestly sought to enforce the several provisions of the Workshops Regulation Act with systematic impartiality, and as there are in this parish a large number of millinery and dressmaking establishments, a class of workshops in which there is at times great pressure put upon the work-people to remain at work beyond the legal time, Dr. Aldis's efficient administration of the law has been productive of the very best results.

"The following is a list of the prosecutions undertaken by Dr. Aldis under the Workshops Regulation Act between the months of April and September 1869.

"April 21. Madam Armandine, milliner, &c., New Bond Street.
„ 26. Mr. John Williams, milliner, Lupus Street, Pimlico.
"May 12. Mrs. O'Grady or Fletcher, milliner, South Audley Street.
„ Miss Margaret Graham, dressmaker, Conduit Street.
„ 21. Mrs. J. H. Hilton, dressmaker, 54, Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.
"June 4. Mr. Jules Leblond, dressmaker, &c., 147, New Bond Street.
„ Mrs. Jessie Pettit, dressmaker, 65, New Bond Street.
„ 16. Miss Margaret Graham, dressmaker, Conduit Street (second conviction).
„ Madame Devy, (Lt.) dressmaker, Grosvenor Street.
„ 30. Madame Le Jeune, dressmaker, George Street, Hanover Square.
„ Madame Golay, dressmaker, Davies Street, Berkeley Square.
"August 25. Mr. Henry Richards and Mrs. Henry Richards and Rogers, dressmakers, 71, Davies Street,

"*Paddington.*

"In the parish of Paddington, Dr. Hardwicke, the medical officer, has also enforced the Act with some vigour. I had the pleasure of having a very satisfactory interview with the sanitary committee of this vestry and Dr. Hardwicke at one of their ordinary meetings. The committee expressed themselves as highly favourable to the principle of the Workshops Regulation Act, and Dr. Hardwicke was encouraged to have the whole of the workshops in the parish systematically registered, and inspected periodically and as occasion might require. In Paddington no difficulty whatever has been felt in inducing employers to comply with this Act, and Dr. Hardwicke has not found it necessary to institute any prosecutions.

"*St. Marylebone.*

"Dr. Whitmore, the medical officer of health for the parish of St. Marylebone, has been good enough to furnish me with a statement respecting the administration of the Act in that district, in which he says,—

"Since the Act has been in operation, I have had 52 complaints " made to me, all for working over hours, chiefly on the Saturday " afternoon. Of these five were made verbally, and forty-seven by " letter. Nineteen of the latter were anonymous. The result of in- " quiries made into these complaints are as follows:—False reports " and no grounds for complaint, 23, and promises given to comply " with the Act, 27. Summoned for refusal to comply with the " Act, and fined by the magistrate the mere costs, 2. Total 52. " In almost every instance the workwomen were parties to the " infringement of the Act, they being anxious to get extra pay " for overtime, and it was much to their annoyance that they " were prosecuted. In one case only was the workroom found " to be overcrowded. The workrooms generally were clean " comfortable, and well ventilated.

"*Islington.*

"The extent to which the Workshops Regulation Act has been enforced in the parish of Islington will perhaps be best ascertained from the following extract from the last report of Dr. Ballard, the local medical officer, and which the latter has kindly sent to me. Dr. Ballard says,—

"An inquiry which I instituted here has demonstrated that " there exists in this parish a very large number of such establish- " ments as would fall naturally under the operation of this Act. " The most numerous trades are those of artificial flower making, " millinering, and mantle making, and it was thought that to " these, and especially to the first of them, it would be highly " desirable that the Act should be applied. The difficulties we " have met with, however, are such as to have entirely prevented " our taking any action to enforce its provisions. First of all, " the local authority has only power of entry on complaint, and

" with the order of a magistrate. Secondly, when entry has " been obtained into a place where children are employed there " is no way of arriving at their age except by interrogating the " children themselves, who find it to the interest of themselves " and their parents to tell the most palpable falsehoods upon this " subject. Thirdly, the permanent exceptions are of such a " nature as render it morally impossible to bring home to offenders " an infringement of the Act without such an expenditure of " time in the inquiry by our inspectors as I have not felt " warranted in sanctioning under the circumstances. And, lastly, " a number of representations made to me by artificial flower " makers has convinced me that the exigencies of their trade, " from the great irregularity of the orders they receive, are such " that for the present it would be inexpedient to press this Act " stringently against them. Excellent then as the provisions of " the Act are in their intention, and highly necessary as I find it to " be that the hours of labour of young children and young persons " in this parish should be regulated authoritatively, I have felt it " beyond my power to enforce them here as yet, and have con- " sequently limited myself to requiring the provisions of the " Sanitary Act to be observed, which enables us to deal with " such questions as unwholesome crowding, cleanliness, and " ventilation."

" *St. Pancras.*

"In the parish of Saint Pancass, Dr. Stevenson, the medical officer of health, informs me, that all complaints made to him relative to the infringement of the Workshops Regulation Act are investigated and reported upon ; but that, for the reason I have already referred to, namely, the curtailment of the staff of sanitary inspectors, no regular system of inspection of workshops has been established. One case Dr. Stevenson reported to the vestry for prosecution, but the latter refused its sanction, and the matter dropped.

" *St. James', Westminster.*

" From a return which has been forwarded to me by Mr. Buzzard, clerk to the vestry of St. James', Westminster, I learn that the Workshop Act is carefully administered in that parish. Numerous visits have been paid to workshops in which it was supposed the law was being evaded, and although no prosecutions have been entered upon during the past year the efficient action of the sanitary officers in this district cannot fail to have been productive of good results.

" *Chelsea.*

" Dr. Barclay, the medical officer of health for the parish of Chelsea, in a recent report to the vestry on the subject of the Workshops Regulation Act states that a register of the workshops in the district is kept by the sanitary inspector, and that any complaint of any breach of the Act is at once attended to. In

only one case has it been found necessary to prosecute an employer in this parish.

"*St. Martin in-the-Fields.*

"From a letter I have received from Mr. Lionel J. Beale, the medical officer of health for the parish of Saint Martin's in-the-Fields, I learned that the Act in that district is also regularly administered. The workshops are visited either by Mr. Beale himself or by the inspector of nuisances. The law, he remarks, is well known to those employed, but no complaints have been made, nor have there been any prosecutions. Mr. Beale adds, "I have "had no difficulty in examining the premises, and making such "inquiries as I have thought fit."

"*Strand District Board of Works.*

"Dr. Conway Evans, the medical officer of health for the Strand District Board of Works, in his last report on the sanitary condition of that district, remarks, that "during the past year the "provisions of the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, have, so far "as practicable, been enforced in the district. Many of the em-"ployments to which these regulations apply, and in respect to "which notices have been served from this office, are enumerated "in the accompanying table. In two instances, one a theatrical "costumier, the other a milliner, in which these provisions were "infringed, notwithstanding repeated warning, legal proceedings "were taken before the magistrates at Bow Street and Marl-"borough Street respectively, and in both cases penalties were "inflicted. Important modifications have recently been introduced "into the Workshops Regulation Act, by order of the Secretary of "State for the Home Department, and these, in their future "working, will unquestionably be found to press less severely "upon both employers and employed than the regulations in the "form in which they were originally issued."

"*Holborn District.*

"Dr. S. Gibbon, the medical officer of health for the Holborn "District Board of Works, has been good enough to forward a "communication to me, in which he says, 'During the past year "we have attended to about six complaints, and have enforced "the cleaning and improved ventilation of about the same number "of workshops. Besides the distribution of handbills, we have "taken no other action under the Act. We have compiled no "register. The Act is a very valuable one, and now that this "board has increased its sanitary staff I hope to be able to form "a register, and initiate periodical inspections of all workshops "in the district."

"*St. Giles' District.*

"Mr. R. Finnis, the clerk to the Saint Giles' District Board of Works, informs me that the Workshops Act is enforced by the sanitary staff when any complaint is made.

"*Westminster District.*

"The clerk to the Westminster Board of Works, Mr. E. Hollis, writes me to the effect: "We have no workshops in these parishes which come under the Act."

"With the exception of Dr. Ballard, the medical officer for the parish of Islington, no representative of any local authority with whom I have communicated has made any complaint to me of having met with any difficulty in enforcing the provisions of the Workshops Regulation Act, when they offered to do so. On the contrary I have heard the opinion very generally expressed among them that the owners and occupiers of workshops have been most ready and willing to comply with the law. The Islington district is an important one, so far as the enforcement of the Workshops Regulation Act is concerned. It embraces a large population engaged in manufactures, and many of them are employed in large establishments, which come under my own supervision as Sub-Inspector of Factories. It is obviously inflicting a grave injustice, both on employers and employed, to insist that the hours of work shall be restricted in these places, while in the smaller workshops they are permitted practically to work what hours they please." The prosecutions which have taken place in my district of London have been exclusively among milliners and dressmakers, and these are two branches of business exceptionally liable to sudden and short-timed orders, owing to the frequent changes of season and fashion.

Next to the metropolis, the most important part of my district is Manchester. For Manchester, Mr. Meade King reports as follows:—

"In compliance with your request, I beg to report to you such information as I have been able to gather on the progress made in the administration of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, in my subdivision.

"In the city of Manchester the administration of the Act has been intrusted by the local authority to the officer of health, who would strictly enforce all its provisions had he sufficient time at his disposal, but the many duties which devolve upon his office must of necessity preclude the possibility of his enforcing compliance with all the requirements of the Workshops Act, which can only be done by personal and periodical visitations. I may mention, therefore, that those clauses of the Act which have reference to the attendance at school of children employed in workshops are, for the most part, left to the good sense of the parents and employers. Copies of an abstract of the Act, prepared by Mr. Oram, have been distributed amongst occupiers of workshops, by the superintendents of police in their respective divisions. Since the law on the subject has been thus published, the attention of the officer of health, as well as of myself, has been frequently directed, by anonymous correspondence and other means, to infringements of those clauses of the Act which regulate the hours of labour, and provide for

sufficient ventilation of the workrooms, &c. All such complaints the officer of health personally investigates, with a view to procuring or enforcing the proper remedies. And it can scarcely be possible for him more fully to administer the provisions of the Workshop Acts, by reason, as I have previously observed, of the duties which devolve upon him as an important officer of the corporation.

"I have myself paid several visits to the workshops, against which, or the occupiers of which, I have received complaints. But whether I make a personal investigation or not, my practice is to forward or report all complaints I receive against workshops to the officer of health."

Mr. Coles, who has the supervision of Salford, Pendleton, Bury, &c., reports:—

"During the last two or three months I have, in addition to my usual duties, made a strict inquiry throughout the whole of my subdivision into the manner in which the Workshops Regulation Act is being carried out by the various local authorities.

"I have accordingly visited a large number of workshops in every part of my district, and have either personally had interviews or held communications with all the local boards in whose jurisdictions the various workshops throughout my subdivision are located. I am sorry to say that the enforcement of the Workshops Act was at first taken up most slowly and reluctantly by the local powers.

"In August last, when I commenced my inquiries, I found that out of 13 local boards only four had moved at all in the matter, and what had been done by these merely consisted, in most cases, in having issued notices, reminding occupiers of workshops of the existence of the Act, and pointing out its various regulations, but not following it up by any organized system of inspection.

"Since I communicated with the various local boards, the matter has been taken up more extensively. Still, however, there is a very lukewarm spirit manifested, and the local authorities seem to regard the matter as a very unpleasant duty thrust upon them, and only act because they think themselves compelled.

"I propose, first, to give you a list of the places in my subdivision which form the seats of the various local boards, stating what I found at the time of my inquiry had been done by each in the matter of the Workshops Act. I will then give you my opinion as to the likelihood of the Act being carried out efficiently by the local authorities, and propose some suggestions as to where I think the Act may be usefully amended.

"The total number of workshops in my district will be, at a rough calculation, about 1,270.

"Manchester (Cheetham township, about 60 workshops). Local authority, mayor and corporation.

"Only a very small portion of the city of Manchester, (Cheetham township) lies in my subdivision, and contains, I should think, about 60 workshops.

"You will learn better from my colleague, who has charge of nearly the whole of Manchester, what the local authorities are doing in the matter of the Workshops Act.

"Salford (about 800 workshops). Local authority, mayor and corporation.

"The local authorities of the borough of Salford took up the Workshops Act very reluctantly. Up to the middle of April last they had done nothing. On the 21st April they issued a notice, which they caused to be posted on the walls of the borough, drawing the attention of the occupiers of workshops to the Act, and put it into the hands of Dr. Syson, medical officer of health, to see it carried out. Dr. Syson appointed Mr. Bell, nuisance inspector, to visit the various works. Mr. Bell is a very active officer, and would, I believe, have done his duty well, but he is already overburdened with work, and after visiting a small portion of the worskhops he was calle d off by other duties, and, I believe, he has not been able to go on since with his inspection. I enclose a copy of a report I received from him concerning the workshops he visited in Salford. You will perceive that his remarks on the workshops are chiefly of a sanitary character.

"Bury (about 200 workshops). Local authority, improvement commissioners.

"The local authority at Bury is vested in a board of improvement commissioners. Nothing was done by them in the matter of the Workshops Act until March 1869. Owing then to solicitation on our part they issued a circular, which I enclose, but up to the last two or three weeks they took no active steps to enforce the Act. They have now, I hear, given directions to the inspector of nuisances to visit the various workshops, and report.

"Heywood (about 52 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"The local board of health of this place had taken no steps to carry out the Workshops Act up to the end of August last. I then saw the chairman of the local board, and, after talking over the subject with him, he undertook to see the matter attended to. Immediately after this the board appointed an Inspector for this purpose, and I believe he has visited all the workshops within the jurisdiction of the local board.

"Middleton (about 12 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"The workshops in this place consist chiefly of cottage houses, in which the manufacture of hat trimmings (by hand) is carried on. I visited most, if not all, of these workshops, on the 17th of August last, and found a number of very little children, some barely 8 years old, employed, among other hands, in them. The children were for the most part employed in turning by manual power the wheels or cranks of the smallware looms. On inquiry, I found they were in the habit of working very long hours, without attending school as required by the Workshops Act.

"In consequence of my report, you communicated, I believe, with the chairman of the local board on the subject. I also have seen the clerk to the board since, but, so far as I could learn, nothing had been done to enforce the Act.

"Buxton (about 6 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"The only places in Buxton coming under the Workshops Act are the dressmaking and millinery establishments. I visited the place, and drew the attention of the local board to the Workshops Act, on the 27th of August last. Up to that time nothing had been done. Since then I have received a communication from the clerk, informing me that the board had taken up the Act.

"*New Mills, Disley, &c.*

"After making inquiry, I cannot hear of any place coming under the Workshops Act in this part of my district.

"*Hollinwood.*

"This part of my district lies within the jurisdiction of the mayor and corporation of Oldham, forming part of the borough of Oldham. The Sub-inspector for Oldham will best inform you as to what the local authorities there are doing in the matter of the Workshops Act. There is only one place, so far as I can learn, in Hollinwood, (a rope and twine factory,) coming under that Act. I have visited it, and found the occupier duly carrying out the law.

"The places that follow are villages in the suburbs of Manchester.

"Newton Heath (about 40 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"This was the first local board in my subdivision to take up the Workshops Act, and the Inspector appointed by the board has, I believe, visited each workshop.

"Failsworth (about 12 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"Nothing was done before August last by this board in the matter of the Workshops Act. Since then, owing to my solicitation, they have appointed an Inspector, and are seeing to the Act being carried out.

"Swinton, Pendlebury, and part of Worsley (under one board; about 10 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"I have brought the matter of the Workshops Act under the notice of the Local Board, and they have promised to attend to it. I cannot hear, however, that any active steps have been taken up to this time.

"Crumpsall (about 12 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"Same remarks as of Swinton.

"Eccles and Patricroft (under one board, about 20 workshops). Local authority, local board of health.

"Same remarks as of Swinton.

"Blackley, Moston, and Harpurhey (under one board, about 40 workshops). Local authority, board of guardians.

"There is no local board of health for these places. The local authority is vested in the board of guardians. Owing to an interview I had with their clerk, a month or so since, the board have appointed their nuisance inspector to superintend the carrying out of the Workshops Act, and I believe he has visited all places under the Act."

Mr. Coles subsequently forwarded to me the following Report on Workshops made to him by the Sanitary Inspector of Salford, showing the course of his proceedings under the Act:

No. on Register.	Name of Firm.	Street where situate.	Trade.	Remarks.
230	S. Phillips	Palmer Street	Cap Maker	Workroom very dirty; not been limewashed for years; promised to have it done at once.
801	A. Tucker	Salford Bridge	Sign Writer	Large, clean, and well ventilated.
800	W. F. and T. Richmond.	Chapel Street	Smithy	Very dirty; will limewash at once.
686	J. Stillings	Blackfriars Street.	Plumber	Large, clean, and well ventilated.
467	W. Owens	„ „	Joiner	Ditto Ditto.
738	J. Dalton	Barlows Croft	Size Maker	Ditto Ditto.
346	F. Bowden	„ „	Wood Turner	Small and clean.
807	J. Wragg	Blackfriars Street.	Whip Maker	Ditto.
853	J. Cheetham	Chapel Street	Wire Worker	Small, and requires limewashing; has promised to do it at once.
854	E. Jackson	Blackfriars Street.	Ticket Writer	Large, clean, &c.
855	J. Oates	Chapel Street	Tin Plate Worker.	Ditto.
804	J. Kirkham	Clowes Street	Saw Mills	Ditto.
805	Harrison and Sons.	Bonding Warehouse.	Cotton Mills	Ditto.
264	G. Minshull	Quay Street	Clogger	Small, clean, &c.
807	W. Weston	„	Wood Turner	Ditto has limewashed the shop when called on to do so.
45	C. Bent	Chapel Street	Shoe Maker	Clean, but small.
65	J. J. Cookson	New Bailey Street.	„	Ditto.
540	J. Smith	„ „	Polish and Lead Works.	Large and well ventilated.
215	J. Hand	„ „	Upholsterer, &c.	Ditto Ditto.
812	T. M. and P. Bass.	WorsleyStreet	Saw Mills	Ditto Ditto.
814	A. Holt	Brown Street	Nail Maker	Four men work in a small cellar, which is quite black and dirty.
176	J. Fenton	Spaw Street	Saw Mill	Large and clean.
733	W. Birch	Gore Street	MachineWorks	Small; requires limewashing; has promised to do it.
666	W. Chadwick	„	Plumber	Large and clean.
673	Harrison and Son.	Brown Cross Street.	„	Large and clean; refused to give any information or receive a paper.

"The owners of workshops upon whom I called were very civil, and gave me every information, after I had explained who I was, and the working of the Act.

"The only exception was at Messrs. Harrison and Son, Brown Cross Street, who would have nothing to do with either me or the Act.

"JOHN H. BELL."

In the district of Leeds and the neighbourhood, and the towns between Leeds and Hull, MR. RICKARDS reports.

"REFERRING to your letter of 10th July 1869, I beg to hand you my report on the operation of the Workshops Act in my subdivision.

"On the receipt of your letter, I addressed the following questions to the officers in the various towns in my subdivision, charged with the administration of the Act.

"'1. What number of places have you under the Workshop Act?

"'2. What are the principal trades, and the estimated number in each trade?

"'3. Is there any complaint about the Act.

"'4. Is it fairly obeyed?

"'5. Have you any trades now under it that you think should be transferred to the Factory Act?

"'6. From what you have seen of the working of the Act, have you any modifications to recommend?

"'7. Have you any difficulty in carrying out the Act?'

"These questions were answered by all to whom they were addressed, except the town clerk of Pontefract.

"From the reply to No. 1, I find there are 1,944 places in my subdivision visited by the various officers appointed by the local authorities, viz., Leeds, 1,300; Hull, 400; York, 150; Knaresboro', 31; Bingley, 18; Keighley, 14; Beverley, 20; Otley, 6; Tadcaster, 5; Total, 1,944. In addition to this, there are many places in which no special officer is charged to administer the law;—*e.g.*, Castleford, Knottingsley, Selby, Wetherby, Harrogate, Padsey, Morley, and the various country places in the district; in these I think there will be at least 150 places under the Act. At Pontefract the mayor has had some abstracts distributed by the superintendent of police, but as yet I have no information from him.

"I will now give some of the replies to my questions, arranged according to the towns.

"'*Leeds.* Inspector says to Qu. No. 3. Is there any complaint about the Act?—Milliners and dressmakers complain that they are unable to carry out funeral and wedding orders in busy times, and comply with the Act as to time and holiday regulations.

"'No. 4. Is it fairly obeyed?—Yes.

"'No. 6. Have you any modifications in the Act to recommend?—Yes, the same power should be given to Inspectors of Workshops as are conferred upon Factory Inspectors.

"'They should have the right of entrance, without having to go before a magistrate every time they are wishful to visit a workshop where they may suspect the Act is being broken.

"'Also the owner of a workshop should be compelled to put up a notice in some conspicuous place in the workshop of the time of commencing and leaving off work, and the time when meals are taken, as in factories.

"'Also, where persons have different days for their half-holiday, the names of all having their holiday on any other day but Saturday should be written and posted in some conspicuous place, stating the days on which each person has his or her holiday.

"'Also the Act should be made as near as possible to the Factory Act.

"'Also it might be made identical with the Factory Act, without seriously inconveniencing any one in this district.

"Question No. 7. Have you any difficulty in carrying out the Act.

"'Reply.—Yes. By the wording of the Act, and the modifications introduced by the Secretary of State, it is next to an impossibility to carry it out strictly. There are no specific meal times. There is no specified time between six in the morning and nine o'clock at night when all the hands in a workshop are to begin or give up, or take meals. A workshop may open at six in the morning and not close till nine at night; and there are no means of telling (except by the workpeople themselves) whether they have been violating the law or not. A person may come at 6, stop 3½ hours for dinner, and work till 9, as one day work from nine to nine, and another day from six to six, and in the same workshop some workpeople may work on the same day six to six, others seven to seven, others eight to eight, and others nine to nine, and nothing required to be put up to indicate what hands are working the different hours; or an Inspector may find a young person working at nine o'clock at night, and next morning at six, and not know whether the Act is being violated or not. He may find them working on the same day at six in the morning and nine in the evening, and not know whether the Act is violated or not.

"'Also then the half holidays on different days cannot possibly be checked by any Inspector.

"'Also the half holidays may at any time be given during the week, and no record required to be kept when any one has been given. Unless an Inspector can be present daily he has no means of ascertaining how the Act is carried out.

The Hull Inspector says:

"Question No. 3.—Are there any complaints about the Act?—Yes. Brick-makers employ boys about six months during the summer from 11 to 13 years of age, who earn from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per week. Masters refuse to employ them in consequence of the provisions of the Act. The boys are consequently thrown on the streets; the same is the case in saw mills, where boys are employed at very light work, but the masters refuse to employ them for the same reason; consequently there is a great pecuniary loss to the parents.

"'Qu. No. 5. From what you have seen of the working of the Act, have you any modifications to recommend?

"'Reply.—I am informed that in some millinery establishments the young women have their half-holiday, but their wages are stopped. In one establishment of the same kind, the young women employed say that although they have their half-holiday, the masters get two hours more work during the week than was the case previous to the Act being brought into operation.

"I have no reason to think there was any dissatisfaction amongst the workpeople generally before the passing of the Act.

"Qu. No. 4.—Is it fairly obeyed?

"Reply.—Yes, it is, but in many cases reluctantly, and often with pecuniary loss both to employess and employed.

"In many establishments where boys might be employed the masters refuse to take them subject to the provisions of the Act, and the time of such boys is therefore spent in compulsory idleness.

"Qu. 7.—Have you any difficulty in carrying out the Act?

"Reply.—The principal difficulty was in the case of seed-crushers, but this has been met by their being allowed to employ a second set of hands during the night.

Bingley Inspector says:

"Qu. No. 5.—Have you any trades now under it that you think should be transferred to the Factory Act?

"Reply.—Yes one paper-tube maker.

"This is a trade where many young children from 8 to 13 years of age are employed, and before the Workshops Act came into force children of seven years of age were, I know, employed for 12 hours a day."

The Keighley Inspector says,—

"Qu. 3.—Is there any complaint about the Act?

"Reply.—Some of them say that at Leeds and Bradford they are not under the Act unless they employ more than five persons.

"Qu. 5.—I think the paper-tube makers ought to be placed under the Act.

"The most urgent objections to the working of the Act are given, as will be seen, by the inspectors at Leeds and Hull; from the other places the reports are that the Act is fairly obeyed, and is carried out without any difficulty, and I believe, except in the cases named, it has been accepted readily as a a great boon."

There are a vast number of workshops in Sheffield, which, indeed, of all the towns in my district, would seem most to require the intervention of an authority to regulate excessive labour; nothing has been done, and the mayor and corporation have refused even to inquire into complaints forwarded to them. Mr. Gould reports thus:—

"In compliance with your instructions of 17th July last, I beg to report upon the reception accorded to the 'Workshops Act, 1867,' in the various districts of the Sheffield subdivision.

"The towns governed by either a corporate body or a local board, in those portions of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire which are comprised in the subdivision in question, are,

		Popul. about
Yorkshire.	Sheffield	230,000.
	Rotherham	26,000.
	Doncaster	17,500.
Notts.	Worksop	8,000.
	Retford	10,000.
Lincolnshire.	Brigg	3,500.
	Gainsborough	8,000.
Derbyshire.	Chesterfield	14,000.

"There are also several villages in the district, governed by neither local board nor any tangible authority, wherein children, young persons, and women are employed in various trades, and which the "Workshops Act," as at present framed, is powerless to touch.

"Of the towns above-named, the only one in which the carrying out of the "Workshops Act" would seem to present any difficulty, is Sheffield.

"In the other seven, situated as they are, for the most part, in purely agricultural districts, and having no staple trades of their own, there are very few establishments, except those of milliners, dressmakers, and clothiers, which are not provided for by the Factory Acts.

"I may therefore for the moment dismiss them, merely saying that the greatest courtesy has been shown me by the local authorities in each, who express themselves as ready and willing to carry out any instructions they may receive.

"With respect to Sheffield, I am sorry to be compelled to report a totally different feeling on the part of the local authorities. From interviews I have on various occasions held with these gentlemen (commencing In January 1868), and reported to you, as well as from your personal experience of their views, you are aware that a disinclination, in the first instance, to act, has been followed by a distinct refusal to move in the matter at all. The real reasons for such refusal are very palpable, but are entirely beside the purpose of this report. The alleged reasons are, (1) the inefficacy of the Act to compel them to carry it out, and, (2) that superior powers are conveyed to the Inspectors of Factories, who, says the chairman of the board, 'are the indivi-'duals intended to put the Act in force, and paid for that 'special purpose."

"The result is, that since the local authorities repudiate their responsibility, nothing has been done in Sheffield to diminish the immense amount of discontent arising from the inequality of the privileges accorded respectively to those who work in factories and workshops.

"In Sheffield alone, exclusive of the villages referred to above, where a large amount of work incidental to the staple trades of

the district is carried on, there are, roughly, about 2,500 workshops, in which are employed variously from 49 down to two or three hands; and from the total absence of supervision on the part of the local authorities, and the consequent facilities afforded for employing young hands, and working them any hours, the occupiers of these workshops are enabled to compete at a very great advantage with the occupiers of the factories.

"The difference is most severely felt in the silver plating, electro, and Britannia metal works.

"I have in a former report to you strongly recommended that some special trades, at present exclusively carried on in 'workshops,' should be included among those subject to the provisions of the Factory Acts; such as, wood turning, horn, bone, ivory cutting, &c, because they are principally carried on in buildings the greater part of which are devoted to trades already under the Factory Acts, and are intimately connected with such trades. Therefore, by doing away with the contrast at present existing in the treatment of the two cases, the thorough working of the Factory Acts will be greatly facilitated; but whether you endorse my recommendation or not, it will be utterly impossible to carry out the Factory Acts in Sheffield satisfactorily, unless either the local authorities are compelled to carry out in their entirety the provisions of the 'Workshops Act,' or a completely new arrangement be made.

"I beg, then, most distinctly to state,—

"(1.) That no reason can be alleged by the local authorities of Sheffield for declining to bring the Act in question into operation which cannot be urged with equal or even greater force by the local authorities of other towns where the Act is in full vigour.

"(2.) That the character of the Sheffield trades generally would render such local supervision, if possible, more efficacious than in most other places.

"(3.) That the utility of the Factory Acts, as regards Sheffield, is greatly impaired, and its administration neutralized, by the present state of affairs, and by the attitude of antagonism assumed by the local authorities.

"I may be permitted to offer a suggestion as to the means by which, in my opinion, the difficulties or objections to carrying out the 'Workshops' Act might be overcome, as the objects of both the 'Factory' and 'Workshops' Acts are practically the same. And as the trades which are carried on in establishments under the latter are frequently identical with or closely allied to those which are carried on in 'factories,' it seems to me that a government supervision would be highly desirable in both cases. For instance, a jobbing cutler, who employs, say, his wife and one boy, would surely require less looking after than a scissor manufacturer, boot and shoe maker, or comb manufacturer, who employs, say, 20 to 40 girls and women; yet, there being steam power used in the first case for perhaps an hour a day, the cutler is under the 'Factory' Acts, the latter under the 'Workshops.' I would suggest that the

superintendence of both Acts be under the Inspectors of Factories."

In the Bradford district Mr. Paget reports that much has been done. He says,

"I have endeavoured to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the number of establishments to which the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, applies, in my district, as well as to obtain any information as to the practical working of the Act.

"My district includes Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Batley, Heckmondwike, Cleckheaton, Ossett, Birstal, Thornton, Horbury, Mirfield, Ravensthorpe, Wilsden, and Haworth, but I think there are so few places in the five last-mentioned districts that there is little necessity to mention them particularly.

"*Bradford.*

"By your directions, I brought the matter under the notice of the town council, early in the year 1868, who at once set themselves to carry out the Act. The duty devolved upon the sanitary committee of the council, who appointed Mr. Pickles, the smoke inspector, Inspector of Workshops, acting under the direction of the town clerk, Mr. McGowan. I have every reason to believe that at the present moment the Act as a whole is working well. There have been but few prosecutions, and I think the manner in which the Act has been administered reflects great credit on the sanitary committee, Mr. McGowan, and Mr. Pickles.

"Mr. Pickles informs me that some of the milliners who substitute another day for the Saturday half-holiday are very anxious to be allowed to employ their workers till 10 p.m. on that night, saying, they would gladly give them more than the time lost on another day; but I am particularly requested to state that, in the opinion of the sanitary committee, any such relaxation of the provisions of the Act would be highly inexpedient; and further, that they consider that the regulation as to the Saturday half-holiday should apply to all places, whether less or more than five persons are employed. Many complaints have been made to Mr. Pickles by the employed people, and by those who employ more than five persons, who consider the distinction an unfair one.

"The committee are of opinion that the same power of entry should be possessed by an Inspector of Workshops as by an Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Factories.

"Mr. Pickles states that he sees no reason why the half-time system should not be introduced in all places where children are employed, and that in fact in many of the workshops the children are actually attending school on that system.

"Mr. Pickles is of opinion that to make the school certificates of practical use they should be kept, not merely for a month, but for six months, as under the Factory Acts, and that the Inspector of Workshops should have power to demand their production.

"There are 324 workshops in the borough, 54 of which are millinery establishments, and the remainder are miscellaneous trades.

"*Wakefield.*

"The Act is administered by the chief constable, acting under the town clerk. Abstracts have been distributed by him to all millinery establishments (where, I believe, the Act is in full working order), but as yet to no others.

"A list of all the workshops has been prepared, and I have a promise that they shall at once be visited. The total number is 250.

"*Batley.*

"The administration of the Act is in the hands of the sanitary inspector, acting under the town clerk. The former reports to me, 'As far as I can ascertain, the proximate number of places 'within the powers of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, is 'about 100, and generally the requirements of the Act are com- 'plied with. I have not been able to ascertain any breach of 'its provisions.'

"*Dewsbury.*

"The town clerk writes, 'I have to inform you that our town 'council have appointed an inspector under the Act, and have 'distributed copies of the 'Abstracts of the Act' amongst the 'persons most likely to come under the provisions of the Act, for the information and guidance of such persons, but as yet we 'have had no cases of infringement of such regulations reported 'to the town council.'

"The town clerk states that they have no list of the places; in fact I much doubt if all the places under the Act have been visited, or if any attention has practically been paid to the matter, although in July last I called on the town clerk, who gave the information similar to that of which I have sent a copy. He was then apparently under the impression that the Act only applied to millinery establishments. I pointed out his mistake, and told him I thought he would find there were more workshops than he expected. Judging by the return from Batley there may be perhaps 100.

"*Heckmondwike.*

"Here the clerk to the local board of heath is the Inspector of Workshops. He informs me that there are about 30 in the district.

"I am without accurate information as to the working of the Act, but I believe it is fairly observed.

"*Cleckheaton.*

"I have called the attention of the local board to the matter, but up to three weeks ago nothing whatever had been done.

"The clerk to the board has promised me that proper steps shall be taken. I should say there might be about 30 workshops in the district.

"*Ossett.*

"Here there is no local authority. I have had some difficulty in ascertaining the number of workshops, and the names of the occupiers, but I have within the last few days, through the kindness of the assistant collector of taxes, Mr. Lodge, obtained a list, and I will send them abstracts of the Act. The number is 110.

"*Birstal.*

"The local board of health have requested permission to employ police serjeant George Ellis, W. R. Constabulary, now inspector of nuisances, as Inspector of Workshops, and believe that there will be no objection on the part of the chief constable to this course. Nothing has yet been done, but the number of workshops will not be more than six.

"*Thornton.*

"I am informed by the clerk to the local board of health that there are five workshops in Thornton which have all been served with the necessary papers. There are two large shawl manufactories where children are employed.

"The approximate total number is 985, viz:—

Bradford		324
Wakefield		250
Batley		100
Dewsbury		100
Hecmondwike		30
Cleckheaton	(say)	30
Ossett		110
Birstal		6
Thornton		5
Horbury, Mirfield, Ravensthorpe, Wilsden, Haworth	(say)	30
Total		985

"It appears to me to be very desirable that the provisions relative to the Saturday half-holiday should be extended to all establishments, whatever the number employed may be; that the Inspector of Workshops should have the same power of entry as an Inspector of Factories; and that all places where children are employed should be under the Factory Act, for I fear the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, is a failure from an educational point of view.

"Bradford has shown that where there is a will there is a way to carry out the spirit of this Act; and I think I ought not to

omit to mention that, in my opinion, much of the success of the Act here is due to the determination shown by Mr. James Law (mayor of this borough last year), that at all events it should have a fair trial. I well remember his speaking to that effect at the meeting of the town council which I attended.

"Such places as Wakefield and Dewsbury show, at all events, that in some places the local authorities do not act with any promptness in the matter, and it is, I think, highly necessary that means should be adopted to secure uniformity in the administration of the Act.

Dr. Bridges' report for the Halifax District:—

"The condition of the Halifax district with reference to the Workshops Act may be broadly stated in very few words.

"The local authority in Halifax enforces the Act. The local authorities of the neighbourhood of Halifax do not. I have had communications, verbal and written, with the local board of Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Sowerby Bridge, Elland, and Brighouse. In Hebden Bridge a constable has, I believe, been sent round once with notices. But his visits are not renewed. In the other places nothing has been done. The subject has been brought up for discussion at least twice by the local boards of Todmorden and of Brighouse; but the result was simply a tacit agreement to shelve the matter. The other boards have hardly gone so far as to make it a subject of formal discussion.

"Very different is the attitude of the Halifax corporation. A police sergeant in plain clothes visits periodically a large proportion of the workshops in the town. He met at first with some opposition; but that has ceased, and from the time that I have held office here no prosecution under the Act has taken place.

"It would, however, be saying a good deal too much if I were to state that the inspection of workshops as carried on by this official is altogether adequate, as matured by the standard got up by the Factory Extension Act of 1867. In the first place, it is certain that not nearly all the places that come under the denomination of workshops have been visited. He has supplied me with a list of the Halifax Workshops, which I subjoin.

Number visited.	Number in Halifax Directory.
41 Milliners and dress makers	63 milliners, &c. 50 drapers.
13 Joiners and cabinet makers	94
7 Boot makers	118
6 Waste dealers	25
8 Brickfields	6
5 Ropewalks	8
3 Blacksmiths	No entry.
3 Painters	20
3 Brush makers	7 (one is under Act of 1867.)
2 Pianoforte makers	2
2 Tin-plate workers	9

Number visited.	Number in Halifax. Directory.
2 Carpet warehouses	No entry.
1 Corkcutter	3
1 Paper bag maker	1
1 Washer maker	No entry.
1 Small ware dealer	8
1 Brace maker	8 (one is under Act of 1867.)
3 Plumbers	18

"About two hundred women, the Inspector informs me, are employed in the above shops, and about 46 children under twelve years of age.

"But it suffices to contrast the number of workshops visited with those mentioned in the Halifax directory, which I also insert, to be convinced that the inspection thus carried on, though creditable to the corporation of Halifax, is yet far from complete.

"I am of course far from implying that the number as found in the directory represent the number of workshops as defined by the Act; but it is certain that a considerable number of those not visited so are now. And it is also certain that any of them may at any moment, by taking in an apprentice, come under the Act.

"I may observe also that the above list omits altogether certain trades, amongst others the stone quarries, which abound in Halifax and the neighbourhood. I have visited several of these, and in nearly every case have found young children under the age of 13, often under the age of 12.

"With regard to the degree of success with which the law is carried out in Halifax, I can say that in all places where children under twelve are employed I have found the greatest willingness to carry out the provision of the Act. In the brickfields and ropewalks in or near Halifax children attend school quite as regularly and for exactly the same number of hours as the factory children; and I may observe that in the brickfields, quarries, and ropewalks of other places, some of which had, previously to my visit, never even heard of the Act, I found, generally speaking, both masters and men very well disposed to carry it out.

"On coming next to the far more numerous collection of trades in which no children are employed, but only young persons or women, my experience convinces me that in the large majority of these the law would require very little trouble to enforce, because, owing to changes which have taken place during the last ten years, the habits of the people have spontaneously accommodated themselves to its provisions.

"In all the various branches of the building trade, in stone quarries, and in a large number of the trades that fall under the Factory Extension Act, the weekly hours of labour are considerably less than those permitted by the Factory Act, so that a comparatively rapid inspection of the shops engaged in those trades would suffice. It is true that when the trade of the country is active, there is a constant liability to overtime. But the increased price which in so many trades is paid for overtime

labour, and the growing repugnance to overtime among the working classes, tend constantly to diminish this difficulty."

There are very few workshops in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield Mr. Thornhill reports that there have been.

"The Workshops Act will not (as far as I can see) affect this subdivision. We have no great trade in which a few persons are employed which does not already come under the Factory Act, 1867.

"There are a few staymakers in the Kirkburton district, and a few handloom weavers in Denby Dale, and Clayton West, to whom the Act will be most beneficial.

"It appears to me that the details of inspecting these outlying places might be intrusted to the rural police, as they are constantly passing backwards and forwards.

"In Huddersfield the corporation and police are quite determined to carry out the Act.

"In fact they have already appointed an inspector, who has already fined two firms under the Workshops Act.

"I think, however, as the total number of workshops in the borough of Huddersfield sent into me are only thirteen, they can hardly be aware how far the Act extends.

"I have also had a list of fourteen works from Barnsley.

"As Barnsley has been lately incorporated, any movement as regards the Workshops Act has been necessarily delayed, but I think there will not be much difficulty there.

"It is utterly impossible even to guess at how many workshops there may be in the subdivision.

"I think that when the Act is properly understood there would not be much difficulty in carrying it out here at a trifling expense.

Prosecutions by the local authority of Huddersfield under the Workshops Act.

"Mrs. Field, milliner, New Street, August 15th, 1869. Summoned for breach of Workshops Act, by working young ladies untill 10 p.m. Fined 1*s.* and costs.

"Mrs. North, milliner, Wentworth Street, July 5th, 1869. Summoned for breach of Workshops Act, by allowing two young ladies work to 11½ hours in one day. 1*s.* and costs.

In Nottingham there is a great need of a thorough administration of the Act. The difficulties are well described by Mr. Oswald.

"In compliance with your letter of the 28th June, I have communicated with the principal local authorities of my subdivision, and endeavoured to ascertain how far the Workshops Act is being administered.

"In Nottingham things remain pretty much as at the date of my last report. As far as the hours of work are concerned, the regulations are tolerably well kept in these shops, which are occasionally visited either by the local inspector or myself; but

the educational clause is I fear almost a dead letter, as I find the attendance at the schools very small, and except in some of the larger places school certificates are seldom produced when asked for. There are also hundreds of workshops that have never been inspected at all, and the police inspector who has been directed to attend to this Act informs me that he cannot give anything like proper attention to it, in addition to his regular duties.

"At an interview with the mayor, he informed me that the corporation declined to take any further steps until the Act was enforced in the suburbs. He advised that all the district should be under one authority ; that their officer should have the power of entry without a special order ; and that the employer should be compelled to state his hours of work on a notice.

"He also seemed to think that it would be very advisable to bring a large jurisdiction of additional works under the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspectors.

"On the 14th September I attended a special meeting of the Derby town council, when the superintendant of police and inspector of nuisances were appointed to see that the Act was obeyed.

"Several strong speeches were made in opposition, but they emanated from parties who come under the operations of the Act, and object to be looked after by their own neighbours and servants.

"As far as Derby is concerned the educational advantages will be very small until the clause of the Factory Act allowing children of eleven to work full time in silk mills is repealed.

"On the 21st September I had an interview with the town clerk of Lincoln, who has since written to say that an Inspector will be appointed.

"I have also attended meetings of the Radford, Sutton in Ashfield and Hucknall Torkard local boards.

"In the former place steps have been taken to enforce the regulations, but nothing has been done in either of the two latter, although I still hope I may induce them to do something.

"The authorities at Matlock, Mansfield, Basford, Arnold, Spalding, and Stamford have all written to say that they have appointed Inspectors to enforce the Act. From Boston, Belper, Newark, and Louth, I have received no satisfactory replies since the Act first came into operation. I have visited personally workshops in all the above towns, and left abstracts, so that it must to some extent be known all through the subdivision. The result of my experience in dealing with the various local authorities is that they will only do what they are compelled, and that unless we are perpetually urging them on this measure, except perhaps in very large towns, will fall into abeyance like the Chimney Sweepers, Bakehouse Acts, &c. I find from inquiries that these Acts are regularly broken for want of any proper supervision.

"Both employers and employed are generally favourable to the regulations, but almost unanimously opposed to the local machinery for enforcing them, and with such a feeling prevailing the local authorities dare not enforce them if they were so disposed. The best cure for this evil will be to bring the Act under the super-

vision of the Factory Inspectors, and do away with the absurdity be having it enforced in one street and neglected in the next, of cause the latter is under a different government.

"I have endeavoured to obtain some idea of the number of workshops in my subdivision, and I estimate them at between 2,700 and 3,000. I should not like to guarantee these numbers, as my information is very vague, but still I think they will be somewhere near the truth."

In a subsequent report Mr. Oswald states that further progress is making in his subdivision. He says,—

"I believe the local authorities of all the important places in my subdivision are now professing to look after the Act, with the exceptions of Boston and Sutton in Ashfield. I have written twice to the former without receiving any reply, and the latter, up to this date, have refused to move in the matter."

Mr. Sale thus reports of Ashton, Stalybridge, and Oldham:—

"In reply to your letter with reference to the administration of the Workshop Regulation Act in my subdivision, I beg to send you the following report:—

"First, as regards Oldham. I believe that the Act is now very well enforced in the borough. The chief constable has been appointed the local Inspector, and, as far as I know, the provisions of the Act are strictly observed. The number of workshops is, however, very small, and they are almost, entirely confined to retail establishments, and premises in which the manufacture of rope and bricks is carried on.

Next, with reference to Ashton-under-Lyne. In this town I have received every assistance from the local authorities. In July last, on my reporting a breach of the Act to the town clerk, he at once prosecuted the offender (who had been employing several children, regardless of the educational clauses of the Act, and one child was under eight years of age), and a conviction was secured. Since that time (principally, I believe, owing to the interest which Mr. Mason, the chairman of the watch committee, has taken in the enforcement of the Act), the sanitary inspector of the borough has been appointed the Inspector under this Act, and I have reason to believe that at the present time it is being generally carried out in the town.

"At Staleybridge, I have also met with every encouragement from the local authority. The chief constable has been appointed the local Inspector, and, as far as I know, no children are now employed in the borough contrary to the provisions of the Act.

"At Glossop, also, the mayor of the borough informed me that the town council had taken the matter in hand, and that they had already appointed the chief constable as their local Inspector.

"At Guide Bridge and Hooley Hill I found that a number of children were employed at home or in private houses in the

manufacture of hats, and I at once wrote to the Ashton board of guardians (the local authority in this instance), and they promised that my letter should receive their immediate attention. I have since heard that the serjeant of the constabulary has been appointed the local Inspector.

"At Dukinfield I had the pleasure of meeting the local board of health in July last. The chairman promised that the enforcement of the Act in the district should receive their immediate attention, but I believe that they have not appointed an Inspector.

"As regards the outlying districts of my subdivision, I regret that I have not had more time at my disposal for inquiring into the observance or otherwise of the Act, but I believe the number of workshops to be exceedingly small, and confined to the manufacture of ropes and bricks, and heald knitting."

Mr. Chaytor thus reports for Northumberland and Durham:—

"The local authorities in this district have been somewhat slow in taking up the Workshops Regulation Act, but I think that now in most of the larger towns they see the necessity for it, and that it is in a fair way for being properly enforced, as Inspectors have been appointed in most cases, either the inspectors of nuisances, or the chief constables or superintendents of police."

Mr. Osborn's report for Blackburn and the neighbourhood is as follows:—

"In reporting upon the observance of the Workshops Act in this subdivision, I have to notice that, with the exceptions of the corporation of Blackburn and the local board of Darwen, the local authorities remain inactive. Recently, Dr. Coultate, the experienced certifying surgeon of Burnley, has undertaken to bring the Act under the notice of the Burnley town council, of which he is a member, but with what issue I have not yet learned. In view of the probable revision of the Act, I have simply noted its working in the instances which have come under my observation, so far as possible, in the same town, visiting all places engaged in the same trade, that all might be subject to the same conditions. And here it is a pleasing duty to refer to the excellent spirit displayed by the employers of every description in Blackburn, Burnley, and other places, and to bear witness to the cheerful alacrity with which they adopted regulations which on first acquaintance seemed to some likely to prove prejudicial to their trade, as well as troublesome to carry out. It is yet more pleasing to be able to add that the benefit of the limited hours is felt alike by employer and employed. Even in the isolated cases where the idea of interference was at first distasteful, after a little good-natured English grumbling, it was always at last admitted to be good that the child should not have to undergo the hardships of its predecessors, and should have the chance of becoming 'a bit of a scholar,' which was denied to the childhood and youth of so many of the present adult generation of workers. The

educational influences of the Act will naturally not be traceable for some time, but there can be no doubt that eventually the sharpened intelligence of child labour will command a ready market.

I append short reports from the respective local officers of Blackburn and Darwen: the former does not include all the workshops in the town. The places where no action has been yet initiated by the authorities are, Burnley and Clitheroe (corporation), Accrington Church, Oswaldtwistle, Colne, Padiham, Enfield, Harwood, Haslingden, &c., places under boards of diverse constitution.

Borough of Blackburn Police.

A Return of Workshops, also number of Women and Children employed, in the Borough, on the 8th September 1869.

Description of Workshop.	No. of Workshops.	No. of Females employed.	No. of Children under 12 years employed.	Total.	Remarks.
Brick makers	8	—	6	6	
Brush makers	7	—	—	—	
Basket makers	1	—	—	—	
Boot closers	1	21	4	25	
Curriers	2	—	—	—	
Cloggers	1	—	—	—	
Cork cutters	1	—	—	—	
Chair makers	1	—	—	—	
Confectioners	2	—	2	2	
Ginger beer manufacturers	4	—	5	5	
Milliners	10	70	—	70	
Pipe makers	3	7	—	7	
Paper bag manufacturers	3	14	4	18	
Ropers	8	6	27	33	
Tailors	23	13	—	13	
Tallow chandlers	3	—	2	2	
Shoemakers	7	—	—	—	
Wire workers	1	—	—	—	
Total	86	131	50	181	

H. Osborn, Esq.,
Inspector of Factories,
Blackburn

Joseph Potts,
Chief Constable, Blackburn.

RETURN of Workshops in the district of Over Darwen.

Description of Workshop.	Number of Workshops.	Number of Women.	Number of Children.	Total employed.
Joiners, &c.	7	—	—	—
Milliners	7	13	—	13
Heald knitters	3	22	—	22
Tinners	5	—	—	—
Clog and Shoemakers	7	—	2	2
Tailors	1	1	—	1
Reed makers	1	—	—	—
Saddlers	1	—	—	—
Painters	1	—	—	—
Plasterers	1	—	—	—
Rope makers	2	—	6	6
Hatters	1	—	—	—
Total	37	36	8	44

C. AIREY, Inspector of Nuisances.

Mr. Lakeman, who has now charge of the eastern counties, has sent me the following report:—

"Having kept in view your instructions of the 28th June, upon the importance of the administration of the Workshop Act by local authorities, and having endeavoured to bring the Act under the notice of the local authorities of most of the large towns in the eastern counties;

"I beg to be permitted to lay before you a report of my proceedings.

"In jurisdictions where the Act had not been administered, I addressed the following copy of a letter to the town clerks, chairmen, and surveyors of the various authorities hereunder named.

"Sir, "Ipswich, 23 July 1869.

"I beg to inform you that the Workshop Regulation Act of 1867 is being administered throughout the country.

"You will perceive, from the forms herewith sent, that local authorities are required by law to administer the Act, and to appoint officers for that purpose.

"I have therefore to beg the favour of your giving the subject your kind consideration, with the view to your placing it before your local authority.

"The Act is an appendage to the Factory Act of 1867.

"I shall be most happy to supply you with any number of forms, and to give you every possible assistance and information.

"Addressed to

Inspector Chapman, Haverhill.
Inspector Keeble, Melford.
Inspector Lambert, Glemsford.
Rev. J. Bull, Pentlow, Essex.
Chairman of Risbridge Union.
Town Clerk, Sudbury.
Chief Constable for Suffolk.
Surveyor, Board of Health, Witham.
Town Clerk, Maldon.
Surveyor to Board of Health, Braintree.
Clerk to Guardians, Haverhill.
Surveyor to Board of Health, Stowmarket.
Town Clerk, Yarmouth.
Chairman, Local Board, Hadleigh.
Town Clerk, Ipswich.
Chairman, Board of Health, Halstead.
Town Clerk, Wisbeach.
Chairman, Local Board, St. Ives.
Chairman, Local Board, March.
Inspector at Bury.
Town Clerk, Bury.
Chairman, Local Board, Wells.
Town Clerk, Eye.
Town Clerk, Sudbury, 2nd application.
Chairman, Local Board, Thetford.
Town Clerk, Colchester, two applications.
Chairman, Local Board, Chelmsford.
Town Clerk, Lynn Regis.
Town Clerk, Huntingdon.
Town Clerk, Beccles.
Chairman, Local Board, Braintree.
Improvement Commissioners, Lowestoft.
Chairman, Local Board, Newmarket.

"With further applications to officers at Maldon, Witham, and Colchester.

"Only 14 of those above named replied to my applications.

"In jurisdictions where the Act is said to have been administered, or where promises were made to me, I addressed the following letter:

"Sir,

"As I am desired by Mr. Redgrave to collect information upon the administration of the Workshop Act throughout my subdivision, and being authorized to address you for that purpose, I beg that you will be pleased to instruct the officer appointed by you to supervise the administration of the Act, to reply to the following questions:

"1. To what extent is the Workshop Act regarded within your jurisdiction?

"2. About how many workshops are there in your locality?

"3. How many places have been visited by you?

"4. If the documents supplied to the occupiers have been hung up?

"5. Is there any local industry (not factories) in your locality; if there be, to what extent, having regard to the number employed?

I am, &c.
J. B. LAKEMAN.

"Addressed to
Inspector Clarke, Norwich.
Inspector Howlett, Cambridge.
Town Clerk, Colchester.
Town Clerk, Maldon.
Inspector Clark, Bury.
Town Clerk, Ipswich.

"I was favoured with replies from each person addressed.

"The Inspector of Norwich states that 700 notices have been served on the employers of labour. Handhills have been distributed throughout the city, and the firms visited by him appear to conform to the Act.

"The Inspector of Cambridge states that he has visited 20 workshops, delivered forms to each of their occupiers, and that he has had no cause to make complaint of any illegality.

"The town clerk, Colchester, states that no officer has been appointed. The sanitary officer has visited a few workshops, ascertained the number, ages, and proportion of females of those employed, and he has also taken the dimensions of each workshop.

"The town clerk, Maldon, states that no one has been appointed. The chief police officer has, by direction of the mayor, distributed handbills throughout the town, and visited places where five or more persons are employed. The abstracts and notices are hung up in each workshop.

"The Inspector of Bury St. Edmunds has worked the best of all.

"He has gone through his town, visited each place, and delivered forms.

"I am informed by Mr. Clark, that all children under 13 years of age have been discharged, principally through the fear the occupiers entertain of their not being able to adhere to the provisions of the Act in regard to school attendance. He concludes with his opinion that the Act works very fairly in Bury.

"The town clerk, Ipswich, states that no officer is appointed; that the inspector of police and the sanitary officer have received instructions to report any case of illegality heard of.

"As I reside in Ipswich, I have been able to put the Act into force myself, owing to the many communications made to me which I felt obliged to notice.

"Throughout this subdivision, Norwich, Cambridge, Colchester, Maldon, Bury, Chelmsford, Ipswich, Stowmarket, Diss, Wisbeach, Sudbury, Lowestoft, are the only places where a desire to enforce the Act is evinced. and Norwich, Cambridge, Colchester, Maldon, Bury, Stowmarket, are the only places where any steps have been taken.

"I attribute the lukewarmness of the authorities to the following causes :

1 That the principal officers who would have to put the Act in motion derive no benefit from it.

"Some town clerks reply to my letters, but they do little else. Many chairmen of local boards and surveyors are totally silent. Perhaps it is that they do not understand what is required of them.

"2. That the expense of administering the Act is regarded as an item, and those in authority demur to any outlay, however small, fearing it would be unacceptable to the taxpayers,

"3. That the Act does not make it compulsory for a local body to appoint an officer ; verbal instructions to report any case of illegality heard of are deemed sufficient.

"4. That in very many places it is thought unnecessary to put the Act into force.

"5. That as this is an agricultural district, where the local authorities are chiefly occupiers of land, the commercial element does not so vitally enter into their thoughts, and any restriction upon the hours of labour is distasteful to them.

"When I found that my applications were not entertained, I addressed another form of letter to town clerks, chairmen of local boards, and surveyors to boards of health, requesting each officer to place my communication before their respective meeting of boards.

"I asked for a day to be named to discuss the subject, when I would willingly present myself. I suggested that a number of your forms and Mr. Oram's abstracts should be posted in all public places, and by side of them a circular issued by the town clerk in boroughs, and by chairmen and surveyors of other authorities, stating the regulations to be observed, setting forth the appointment made by them, and defining what handicraft is.

"I am sorry to say this letter shared the fate of its pre decessor.

"My subdivision presents no noticeable feature in regard to its workshops. The general trades in towns which administer to the wants of every day life are the prominent ones, and local industries do not prevail, except in Norwich, Haverhill, Glemsford, Lavenham, Melford, Sudbury.

"There are several coachbuilders throughout the eastern counties, many of whom have employed their hands 70 hours per week.

"In concluding my report, I would beg to be allowed to add my belief that at no distant period I shall be enabled to secure the co-operation of most of the local authorities in my subdivision.

"The experience of the working of the old Factory Acts should, I think, lead us not to expect too much all at once,

"The example set by the authorities of the larger jurisdictions will operate favourably upon the lesser ones, and one great element

of success is to be found in the willingness of occupiers to adopt the provisions of the Act, believing them to be wise, salutary, and beneficial to employers and employed.

"I propose in another report to notice the local industries of the eastern counties.

As regards Scotland, I learn from Mr. Walker's report, see Appendix No. 1. p. 118., that progress has been made by the local authorities in administering the Act in Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Perth, St. Andrew's, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Alloa, Stirling, Falkirk, Galashiels, Selkirk, Hawick, Dunbar.

I have no reports as to the details of what has been done in the western or the eastern subdivisions of Scotland. At Glasgow there has been great supineness in taking up the question, and in Paisley a positive reluctance; but as there was very great objections raised at first in Edinburgh, which were subsequently removed, I trust in a little time the authorities of Glasgow and Paisley will be convinced of the necessity of administering the Act in those places. Mr. Saurin, however, the Sub-Inspector for Edinburgh and the southern part of Scotland, reports to me as follows:

"Sir,

"I received an intimation from Mr. Walker in July last that you desired a report from the Sub-Inspectors on the administration of the Workshop Act.

"The town council in Edinburgh have at length, after many representations, taken up the matter seriously, and appointed an Inspector.

"At Hawick and Falkirk, I believe that general instructions have been given to the superintendent of police on some other existing local officer to see to its enforcement. From incidental remarks in one of your reports, I gather that steps have also been taken to this end at Ayr and Kilmarnock, but I have no official cognizance of the fact.

"My personal experience has been limited to some visits to workshops in the millinery and dressmaking line, in consequence of complaint.

"The discussions in the town council had excited a degree of interest, and aroused the public attention. Since the months of June and July of this year, several letters reached me, in some instances anonymous, in others substantiated by the names and addresses of the writers, attributing overtime and later hours, and neglect of other provisions of the Act, to some employers in the above-mentioned class of business.

"My proceedings have necessarily been confined to inquiries into the alleged contraventions. The representations were found in the main to be correct, and admitted by the employers. I have in every instance acquainted them with the principal terms of the Act, and furnished them with the abstract.

"The females employed in these establishments are divided into two classes, boarders and day-workers. The former suffer most from the protracted hours of work, and curtailment of the intervals for meals and rest, when business is brisk and orders pressing; the latter are more fortunate in regular hours for meals and leaving at night, being in a more independent position.

"Some employers in this class of business represented the hardship of being limited to certain hours during the season, whilst at other times, when trade is dull, they keep on their hands, without adequate employment, and at a loss to themselves; others allege that the enforcement of the Act would put an end to the system of boarders, who frequently come from a distance, and thus increase their expenses and deprive them of all moral supervision; and that work, when unfinished in the shop, would be given to the females to complete at home, where Inspectors cannot penetrate, thus introducing the slop system, and aggravating the evils intended to be remedied. I have thought it right to mention these objections, which sound reasonable; but my impression is that the Act would be popular with both employers and employed were it fully and fairly observed.

"The hours of work in most trades are now regulated by the enactments of the different trades' unions, and are therefore not likely to exceed the legal number or limits.

"I regret that I cannot give a fuller report upon the working of this Act."

I think an alteration in the Workshop Act is urgently called for. The machinery for administering the Act was faulty, even from the first; but it was so much of an experiment that a hasty amendment would, in my opinion, have complicated the subject, and have stood in the way of other equally important improvements, especially in regard to placing under the Factory Acts many trades in which children are employed, and which could with difficulty be administered by a local authority. I have been of opinion also, that it would be most unadvisable to hamper the owners of small establishments with the factory system of registration and surgical examination, and that it would be absolutely necessary to propose the respective definitions of factory and workshop upon a clear and definite principle, such as I have suggested at pp. 14, 46, et seq.

Looking at the whole question, however, as I have done in respect to the Factory Acts, the defects of the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, appear to me to be the following:

A. The hours of work may be taken between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m.

B. The exemption from the Saturday half-holiday of retail establishments in which not more than five persons are employed.

C. Insufficient power of local inspector to enter workshops.
D. School attendance of children insufficient, and inadequate means for administering educational section of the Act.
E. No proof of age of persons employed required.
F. No adequate power to cause local authorities to administer the Act in case of neglect.
G. Definition of workshop imperfect.

I would propose to remedy these defects as follows:—

A.—*Hours of Work.*

I would assimilate the hours of work in workshops and factories.

There is really no valid reason why this should not be done. The tables of the hours of work at pp. 33, 34, show that there can be no difficulty in such an enactment.

There is only one occupation in which so far as I am aware the hours of work are from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; viz., the millinery and dressmaking, and these hours are by no means common. The hour named in the Bill as it left the committee was 8 p.m., but at the last moment, and without time for consideration, that was expunged, and 9 p.m. was substituted.

The great good that must follow the prevention of late hours of work for young women has to some extent been lessened by the substitution of 9 p.m. for 8 p.m., and as it is only in the smaller establishments under the Workshops Act that this late hour is permitted, I would propose to do away with this and every other arrangement that is not sanctioned and in operation under the Factory Acts.

I would propose to enact for workshops the same hours of work and the same modifications as those proposed for factories, under the alterations I have already suggested, so as to place factories and workshops upon precisely the same terms and conditions. That which is desired is that there should be no distinction in the hours of work in the two classes of establishments.

B.—*Saturday Half-holiday.*

The exemption of the small retail establishments from giving a half-holiday cannot be justified. There is a power, which is extensively exercised, of the substitution of some other day in the week for the Saturday. In country towns, for instance, when the market day is Saturday, and in manu-

facturing districts, where the people flock into the town on Saturday afternoons, it has been indispensible to permit the half-holiday to be given on some other day except Saturday, and it would be infinitely better that the young persons in these small retail establishments should have their half-holiday on a Monday or a Tuesday than be deprived of it altogether.

C.—*Insufficient power of Local Inspector.*

The local inspector can only demand entrance to a workshop when he is armed with an order from a justice, granted after cause shown before him.

Practically I am happy to say the local inspectors have met with no obstruction, but have entered workshops without a justice's order.

But, as will be seen from the reports of the Sub-Inspectors from which I have quoted, some local authorities take advantage of the want of power of their officers to enter workshops without the order of a justice of the peace, and do not require the visitation of workshops unless a complaint had been made and an order obtained.

I do not propose that the local inspector should have power to enter a workshop because it is necessary to arm him with authority to enter places which have been closed to him, for there is abundant evidence that the occupiers of workshops have shown the utmost readiness to receive the visits of the local inspectors, and to abide by the provisions of the law, when explained to them, but it is to deprive local authorities of any cause for their neglect to administer the Act of Parliament, and to arm their officers with only such an amount of power as it is fit they should possess. The Act requires a local inspector, when he has reason to believe that the law has been infringed, to obtain the order of a justice, to whom he must make special application for an order of admission to the particular workshop in question. This process, therefore, depends, firstly upon the nature of the information which has been communicated to the local inspector, and, secondly, whether the justice may think the information sufficient to justify him in issuing his order. The efficacy of the visit of the inspector would be greatest if his visit were paid as soon as possible after the communication had been made to him; but by the process named in the Act delay must take place, and the real good to be done by the inspector's visit is diminished. But the local inspector should, for other reasons, have power to enter at once a suspected place; for instance, when a justice refuses to grant

an order, and this is no imaginary case. I have already reported to you the refusal of the mayor and corporation of Sheffield to administer the Workshops Act. I brought before them instances of the violation of the law, and they refused to notice them at all. I sought interviews with the mayor and sanitary committee, and upon one occasion the mayor, being a solicitor and coroner, stated that even if applied to by a local officer for an order he should decline to give one. This was a statement made to the committee, but it was afterwards referred to by the chairman of the sanitary committee at a public meeting, which by a resolution condemned the mayor and corporation for their neglect to enforce the Act.

D.—*Insufficient provisions in regard to the school attendance of children.*

I would propose to obviate all difficulty in regard to the administration of the educational clauses by the local officers, by declaring all places in which children, *i.e.*, half-timers under 13 years of age, are employed, to be factories, and consequently under the supervision of the Inspector of Factories. It is the opinion of everyone to whom I have made the suggestion, that all regulations touching education would be much more efficiently administered by the Factory Inspectors than by any other body of men.

E.—*Proof of age of persons employed not required.*

I have been frequently asked by local inspectors how they are to know the age of the children and young persons whom they find employed, and whether they could, if they doubted the age of a child, for instance, require a certificate of birth to be produced.

This is very important, because if a local inspector has reason to believe that a child employed is under age, he must obtain a certificate of birth at his own expense before he could prosecute; and I have no doubt, even where workshops are visited, and the local authorities are anxious to administer the Act, that children and young persons are employed under age, and that the local authorities have no means that they could be expected to put in motion to prevent such illegal employment. I would propose, therefore, that no young person be employed without a certificate of birth or baptism, to be produced when required to the inspector.

F.—*Imperfect definition of "Workshop."*

All premises are now workshops in which, not being expressly declared in any previous Act of Parliament to be "factories," fewer than 50 persons are employed. For the reasons stated at pp. I have proposed to place under the factory regulations all trades of a like nature which upon inquiry give employment to the younger classes of hands, and all occupations in which children under 13 years of age are employed. This would leave under the Workshops Act a much diminished number of works, but they would consist of establishments in which chiefly adults are employed, and in which the hours of work could be properly supervised by local officers living upon the spot, and cognizant generally of the proceedings of their neighbourhoods.

G.—*No adequate means to cause Local Authorities to administer the Act.*

It will be seen, from the reports of the Sub-Inspectors of my district, how earnestly they have endeavoured to induce the local authorities to administer the Act. It has been our object to seek the co-operation of the local authorities, and to spare no pains to aid them in what has been to them a new duty. The public spirit evinced by a great number of the local authorities is most creditable. There is an Act of Parliament confessedly defective in many particulars, an experiment, and entailing duties of a novel nature upon various local authories, and yet I have to report but three actual refusals by corporate bodies to administer the Act, viz., Sheffield, Paisley, and Chichester.

By some of the local authorities I believe the Workshops Act is efficiently administered; establishments have been visited, the state of ventilation, &c. has been examined, and inspections will be repeated; local officers specially paid for their work, and a fair observance of the law may be expected. In others the duty has been performed in a more perfunctory manner, leading to the inference that no great interest exists. Then there are numerous districts in which there are none of the specified local authorities, and consequently no public body to whom we could address ourselves.

The local authorities are defined to be—

The mayors and corporations.
Vestries.
Boards of works.
Local boards.
Local commissioners.

I propose to add, where none of the above bodies can act, the boards of guardians.

These boards are the local authorities in Scotland and Ireland, and unless they are also created local authorities in England there will be very numerous places in which no local authority will exist.

The question how to ensure the uniform administration of the Act has been one which has given me great anxiety.

It would, of course, be easy enough to propose to place all labour under the supervision of the Inspectors of Factories, and by an increase of the staff provide for an efficient inspection all over the country; but that would be directly in the teeth of the Act itself, which declares that it shall be administered at the expense of local authorities, and not of the government. Certain local authorities, as I have mentioned, are administering the Act, and the expense is charged upon the local rates; and those other places in which the Act is partially or wholly neglected ought to be compelled to undertake these duties, and bear the expense.

It has been suggested that, as in the case of Sheffield, for instance, upon the local authority declining to administer the Act, the Secretary of State should appoint a local officer to act under the Inspector of Factories, but to be paid by the local authority.

There are several objections to this course. In the first place, the appointment of an officer by one authority but receiving his pay from another would render his services of doubtful value, for, be it remembered, the authority which pays is the authority which objects to the appointment of the officer at all.

Again, it is possible that in Sheffield there might be, at any rate for a time, sufficient work for the employment of an officer; but in the greater number of localities there would only be occasional occupation for an officer, and it could not be made worth the while of a respectable man to undertake the work.

I think, therefore, that whatever plan be adopted should be equally feasible for a large borough or a small hamlet, and that anything like dual authority or dual obedience should be avoided.

To attain this end I see no other plan but for the work to be done by the Sub-Inspectors of Factories at the charge of the local authorities.

I believe, when local authorities see the duty must be done, that they will do it; but until that is the case there will be supineness and worse than supineness.

The Sub-Inspectors are so constantly over all parts of the country, and have duties to perform under the Factory Acts in such a variety and extent of country, that I consider the employment of this department, upon the failure of a local authority, would be the most economical method of putting the Act into thorough operation.

I think this may done in the following manner :—

First, as regards such places as Sheffield, from which there has been a deliberate refusal to enforce the Act :

The Inspector would submit to the Secretary of State a statement of facts, showing the refusal of the local authority to act.

The Secretary of State would then give notice to the local authority that unless they proceeded within a specified time, for instance, one month, to fulfil their duty as laid down in the Act of Parliament, he, the Secretary of State, would direct the Inspector of the district to enforce the Act, and that the cost of such enforcement would be recovered from the local authority.

If upon the expiration of that period the local authority did not act, the Sub-Inspector of the subdivision would proceed to administer the Act.

Upon the termination of every three months the Inspector would submit to the Secretary of State a statement of the number of days any Sub-Inspector was employed in enforcing the Workshops Act in any local jurisdiction, and the Treasury would thereupon claim from such local authority such fixed sum per day as may be determined upon as the daily cost to the government of a Sub-Inspector of Factories. The above arangement to cease whenever the local authority assumed their proper functions.

It is my firm opinion that, under such an enactment, all the larger public bodies would appoint their own officers, and pay them adequately for the work to be done, and that it would be most valuable in securing in smaller places an efficient administration.

There are a great number of localities in which the workshops are few, and in which there is no officer exactly suited as a local inspector of workshops, and in which the authorities may be quite willing and desirous of fulfilling all their obligations, but hesitate to incur expense, or to delegate a duty to a person whom they may think not adapted. I think it would be a boon to such localities if they could voluntarily come under such an arrangement as I have proposed for the recalcitrant jurisdictions, and were permitted, on like pecuniary arrangements, to be relieved of the duty

of enforcing the Act, which would then be done by the Sub-Inspector of Factories of the subdivision.

I would propose, therefore, that any local authority might apply to the Secretary of State to be relieved of the administration of the Workshops Act, upon paying to the Treasury such sum as may be agreed upon, calculated upon the number of days during which a Sub-Inspector of Factories would be employed in the locality in administering the law.

By an agency such as I have sketched out, I believe the Workshops Act could be enforced without any expense to the Government, and with the smallest possible expense to localities. I will instance how this arrangement can be carried out. I take a manufacturing town in which a Sub-Inspector is resident. The town is governed by a corporate body, and there are sanitary or other officers attached to the corporation who would administer the Workshops Act. Surrounding that town are from six to nine jurisdictions under separate local boards. Now it would be necessary for an officer under each local board to undertake in his jurisdiction the duty of visiting workshops, &c., and each officer would expect payment for his services. But the Factory Sub-Inspector is visiting daily one or more of those jurisdictions, and he could take charge of the workshops without much interference with his other duties, and the time he gave to duties under the Workshops Act would be so small in each jurisdiction that the sum the local authorities would have to pay would be much less than the pay of the local officer for doing the same work, and the administration of the law would gain greatly in its being uniform and strictly impartial.

If the alterations which I have brought under your notice in respect to the registration of names, &c. were carried out, the time of the Inspectors would be so greatly economized that they would be able to undertake the extended duties without any great addition to the staff, while I believe the existence of an independent authority like the Inspector of Factories, to whom appeal could always be made, must tend to render the Workshops Act as popular and as successful as the Factory Act itself.

Extension of the usefulness of the Factory Department.

In considering how to secure the better administration of the Workshops Act, 1867, I was led naturally to inquire in what manner other Acts of Parliament were enforced by local authorities.

The Workshops Act, 1867, is to be administered at the expense of the localities in which workshops exist, upon the same principles as the Smoke Prevention Act or Nuisance Removal Act is to be enforced by localities.

Having, after much consideration, submitted to you a proposition for securing the administration of the Workshops Act, I have come to the conclusion that our agency would be equally effectual if we had authority to use a similar kind of influence in urging the administration of other Acts which bear upon the health and social welfare of the working classes.

It has been laid down recently as an axiom by high authority in the House of Commons, that when acts are done for the benefit of localities, the locality, and not the country at large, should pay the cost. I think it may be a fair subject of further discussion whether a town like Manchester, Blackburn, or Bradford, which thrives in consequence of the number of industrial establishments in the town, should not be called upon to pay a larger quota for the supervision of those establishments, and that towns in which there is no necessity for Factory Inspectors should contribute nothing to the cost of inspection in such industrial towns. Assuming, however, that proposition as settled, and that legislation has already imposed certain duties upon the Government, I would not propose to touch those duties as already existing. The country would continue to provide for and to pay for the inspection of factories, mines, and alkali works. With respect to mines and alkali works, the inspection required is that of persons possessing special qualifications; but I would take from the inspectors of mines any duties in regard to the employment of children and women, and the education of the children, and place that portion of their duties under the Inspectors of Factories. The Inspectors of Factories have at the present time to exercise supervision over the condition of factories, the existence of nuisances therein, the ventilation, the suppression of noxious gases, and overcrowding in them, and they meet with the objection that it is not fair to enforce regulations only in a certain portion of works, while similar works are not subjected to the same supervision. Cases occur in which workpeople complain of nuisances in the neighbourhood of factories, but which we cannot remove. Little objection is made to the improvements suggested as improvements, but the objection is to the partiality of our proceedings; that we complain of one nuisance and take no notice of others. These latter form part of numerous matters affecting the social and sanitary condition of the

people, which, though forbidden by law, yet exist in a vast number of places, unheeded, and, therefore, almost enouraged.

I think we should do good service in aiding in the removal of nuisances, prevention of overcrowding in lodging houses, administration of the Bakehouse Act, prevention of the pollution of rivers, prevention of the employment of climbing boys, and in the abatement of the smoke nuisance. All the points which I have named are of what I may call personal irregularities, committed by one member of a community, which are offensive and hurtful to other members of the same community, and I hold that they cannot be dealt with impartially by another member of that community whose livelihood depends upon the voices and goodwill of the same community. When questions of this nature are brought before local boards members cannot help considering how the question affects themselves; and it is almost impossible to dissociate personal from public feeling in these home questions. I propose, therefore, without interfering in any way with the functions of the authorities already constituted, to empower the Inspectors of Factories to enforce the suppression of things forbidden, in the first place, when local authorities neglect their duty, and, secondly, with the consent of the local authorities; in both cases the charge of the performance of the duties being borne by the locality. Such authority is given to the chief officers of police by section 16 of the Sanitary Act of 1866. Therefore it shows that the legislature intended some sort of supervision to be used over the local authorities, in case they neglected their duties; and the officer of police being an officer locally paid, I presume that was the reason that he was mentioned in that Act.

In all the matters which I have enumerated the Inspectors of Factories seem to be peculiarly adapted to interfere.

As regards nuisances, we already have a certain authority. Members of my staff have already caused improvements to be made in the tobacco factories in the east of London, but they cannot interfere, where interference is greatly needed, in the parts of the premises over which we have no jurisdiction.

As regards bakehouses, the local authority exercises jurisdiction over the baking department, the Inspectors of Factories over the other departments.

No one could interfere with so much effect to compel the consumption of smoke as the Sub-Inspectors, who see the conditions of these towns and districts daily and hourly.

Again, as to the pollution of rivers, the Sub-Inspectors, constantly seeing their condition, could give an excellent opinion as to the causes of pollution.

I should propose to give the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors concurrent authority of inspection and prevention with the local authority, but to be exercised only under certain conditions.

It would be known in every part of the country that if matters were unsatisfactory in regard to any of these sanitary and social questions, the Inspectors, upon representation made to them, would have power to interfere.

Thus, upon the neglect or inattention of a local authority, there would be a remedy at hand; and I believe that the knowledge upon the part of the local authorities that another officer could interfere at their expense would greatly influence them in administering these Acts.

As regards the details of putting this proposition into action, the following would be the modus operandi; viz., that which I have already suggested as adapted for the enforcement of the Workshops Act, but which is shortly repeated here:—

When local authorities neglect either to appoint an officer to perform the duties in respect to the matters herein enumerated, or, having appointed an officer, the things forbidden still continue, the Inspector of Factories of the district should represent the same to the Secretary of State, who would give notice to the local authorities that if the same state of things continues for one month after the date of the notice the Inspector of Factories will proceed to enforce the Act. The Sub-Inspector will, acting under the directions of the Inspector, proceed to enforce the statutory regulations. At the end of every three months the Inspector of Factories will certify to the Home Secretary the number of days during which a Sub-Inspector has been employed in each locality, and the Home Secretary shall thereupon make a requisition upon the local authorities at the rate of, say, 1*l.* per day for every day of six hours during which a Sub-Inspector has been employed in respect to such local duty, such sum to be paid to the Treasury in diminution of the expenses of the department. The sum of 1*l.* per day is fixed upon, because the salary of a Sub-Inspector commences at 300*l.* per annum, and as the travelling expenses will, as a rule, be small, it is well that the charge to the local authority should be rather under than above the actual cost to the Government. Since the passing of the Factory Act, 1867, the Sub-Inspectors have to visit every bookbinder's and printer's shop, and consequently they already travel over every part of the country in the exercise of their ordinary duties. I do not think that there is any town above the size of a village

where the Sub-Inspectors do not go under the present Act. Of course, when they were appointed, many years ago, they had only to inspect cotton and woollen and worsted factories; now, by the recent legislation, they have to inspect every possible class of work, and many of the places they inspect are absolutely in dwelling houses, for instance, the tobacco factories in Whitechapel and Spitalfields; and if we have to go into those dwelling houses for that purpose, we might as well go for similar purposes into those of other people. This would, therefore, be the most economical way of putting the various regulations to which I have referred into operation. The Sub-Inspectors of Factories are all men independent of local prejudices; they are respected, from their character and position; they have a personal knowledge of their duties, and from these causes they have a power of administering Acts and possess an influence which an officer appointed locally has not. As a rule, the Acts under which they now act are observed through the reliance placed upon them and their integrity, occupiers of works rarely giving themselves the trouble to read an Act or an abstract of an Act; and I am satisfied that they would administer other Acts with a like success, and secure that which has not yet been general, a fair observance of sanitary regulations, at a cost of one half of what would be necessary under any other organization. Though the administration of the Workshops Regulation Act is in the hands of the local authorities, yet the Inspectors have concurrent jurisdiction; and it is by means of this concurrent jurisdiction that I have been enabled to obtain a very fair observance of the Workshops Act through the local authorities. Hence I think that, if the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors had in a similar way concurrent jurisdiction as regards nuisances, smoke, &c., they could with as much success enforce the administration of all those Acts of Parliament which provide for the health and social comfort of the people.

From what has occurred since the passing of the Workshops Act, I think when the local authorities have become convinced that the Acts must be enforced by them, that they will generally undertake the duty in all the larger towns, and appoint such officers as may be necessary to administer the law, and that the interposition of the Inspectors, under the arrangement I have suggested, will not be often called into operation. It is rather in the smaller jurisdications, where the expense of the salary of an officer specially appointed is a serious item of expenditure, that pressure will

have to be applied; and in order to relieve them from what might be a frequent appeal from the Inspectors I would propose that it should be open to a local authority, if so inclined, to give notice to the Home Secretary that the duties under the various Acts should be performed through this department, and the Inspector of Factories should perform then the duties upon a sum to be determined upon being paid quarterly to the Treasury.

I believe many local authorites would be glad to contract for the performance of duties, which are very difficult of performance by a local officer; and I am satisfied that the public would be immense gainers by the employment of the Inspectors of Factories in these duties.

There is another direction in which I believe we might exercise most useful functions; I mean, in connexion with any general scheme of education. Whatever plan may be devised for ensuring an elementary education for every child in the country, I think a supervising authority, exercising control over attendance, totally unconnected with any examining authority, as Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, will be essential; and in this respect also we should be able to do good service.

The officers of this department would unquestionably be travelling into subjects very different from those for which they were originally appointed; but I see no necessity why their functions should not be extended The training they have undergone fits them peculiarly for the duties which I propose for them. In all matters requiring special knowledge skilled inspection must necessarily be employed, but the duties now proposed for the Inspectors of Factories would not clash with those of other officers, and would be purely administrative, as at present. The Legislature having enacted that certain duties should be performed by certain persons, it would be for the Inspectors of Factories to see that those duties were performed; and I believe, however delicate such a task may appear, that the experience of the members of the staff in similar circumstances would enable them to bring these questions forward in such a manner as to carry with them general sympathy and support.

This proposition for the extension of our usefulness has been generally approved by the whole of my staff. In the first instance I sent them an outline of my views, inviting an expression of their opinion; and, subsequently, at a meeting of the whole of our body, when we discussed this question, amongst others, for the improvement of the Factory Acts, and the promotion of the welfare and comfort of the operatives, a general approval of the scheme was expressed.

Several of the Sub-Inspectors gave me their opinions in writing; others reserved their views until they met their colleagues. Of the reports given to me I have great pleasure in calling attention to the following, in which our want of authority in sanitary matters is pointed out from actual experience, and in which it is shown how our duties could be made most serviceable to the public in the direction which I have suggested.

Mr. Coles has had long experience in Manchester and Salford, and after 1864, when we had the supervision of fustian-cutting and tobacco pipe-makers' shops, taking us into courts and alleys in which the greatest nuisances existed, the want of some means of enforcing the suppression of such nuisances was forced upon us:

"Sir,

"I have read your proposal to give our body greater powers in enforcing local sanitary improvements. I have always felt that we possessed too little power in sanitary matters, especially since the passing of the Factory Acts Extension Act (1864). By that Act a lower class of works was brought under our inspection, and we have of necessity to visit the poorer and more neglected parts of the various towns and villages in our respective districts. On going my rounds to the fustian-cutters, who reside in the poorest parts of Salford and other places in my district, I have been frequently brought in contact with the vilest nuisances, owing to bad drainage, neglected cesspools, &c., and I have frequently been most feelingly appealed to by the poorer inhabitants to get these things remedied for them. Then it was that I wished I had greater sanitary powers, and though I have always brought these matters before the local board of the particular place, I could never make sure that the matter would be attended to. There is no doubt that under the Factory Acts we have not sufficient influence in sanitary matters; and I should hail with satisfaction any scheme which would give us greater power as to the removal of nuisances in and about the neighbourhood of places which we already inspect.

"I therefore quite agree with that part of your proposition which would give us the means of enforcing—

(1.) The removal of nuisances;
(2.) The preventing overcrowding;
(3.) Smoke consumption;
(4.) The preventing the pollution of rivers and streams;
(5.) The Bakehouse Act might, I think, be left to us.

"As regards lodging-house inspection and climbing boys, I think this, being a lower duty, should be left to the police authorities."

Mr. Oram's experience has also reference to Manchester and the neighbourhood:—

"With reference to your letter, I have often thought that inasmuch as the Sub-Inspectors are necessarily visiting the various

cities, towns, and villages, we might, in addition to works under the Factory Act, undertake the supervision of children and young persons under the Mining Act, leaving, of course, all questions as to ventilation, fencing, &c., as at present, in the hands of the Inspectors of Mines.

"The Bakehouse and Chimney Sweepers Acts, together with the question of the pollution of rivers, might also be included. With reference to the latter, my attention was specially called to the subject when in Lancashire, in consequence of millowners, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act, throwing ashes into the river. It was a well-known fact, but no person felt inclined to become informer.

"I am told that within the last few months the matter has been inquired into, and steps taken to abate the nuisance; but if the Sub-Inspector resident in the district possessed the same powers in these matters as he does in respect to factories, there would probably be no cause for prosecutions, inasmuch as the fact of an official in the neighbourhood being authorized to interfere would tend to prevent the pollution of the river.

"Power given to the Sub-Inspectors to act in sanitary matters, when for private and local reasons the authorities neglect to do so, would prevent the Acts of Parliament being 'laid on the table,' and becoming for all practical purposes null and void."

Mr. Lakeman has occupied himself most assiduously in the Eastern Counties, not only in his duties of administering the Factory Acts, but in endeavouring to induce the local authorities to administer the Workshop Act, and he is well qualified to speak upon the question of the state of the administration of permissive laws, and my proposition for making such laws effective. He says, in his report,—

"You have conveyed to my mind an idea of ensuring the administration of all Acts for the public health now in the hands of the local authorities, who, for want of a sound and independent check, neither see nor hear till some forcible agency sets them in motion.

"The tardiness of local authorities in moving to the administration of the Workshops Act has caused it to be put into force chiefly by instrumentality of the Inspectors of Factories. Where the way has been prepared for them they are disinclined to follow, and the indirect mode of shelving their responsibility by not appointing officers, but merely giving them verbal instructions to report all cases of illegality they hear of, clearly proves, I think, that nothing short of direct Government interference will make the Act a reality. In these remarks I refer especially to my own sub-division.

"As the Workshops Act, in its mode of administration by local authorities, is not dissimilar to the Public Health Acts, it seems to be a natural question to ask, whether they are also loosely enforced, and if they are, is it wise to allow the system to continue.

"I consider that as public servants we should be employed to the best advantage, and I am of opinion that from the knowledge we possess of localities, embracing nearly every spot in the Kingdom, and by our contact with persons of all grades and employments, we are enabled to supervise the effective working of the Public Health Acts.

"As the 16th section of the Health Act of 1866 empowers the chief officer of police, under sanction, to act where the local authorities neglect their duties, it infers that an independent check is necessary; and in mentioning the chief officer of police only it implies that qualifications as to moral force, persuasion, and an ability to perform are indispensably necessary.

"The Factory Act of 1867 has done much to render the proposition acceptable to the Government. It has brought us into contact with places where the evils mentioned in the Acts do exist; and the knowledge by the public that we can cause the removal of nuisances, overcrowding, &c. in factories, makes them think that we ought to be able to deal with their existence elsewhere.

"I may mention, in illustration, that in Halifax an offensive nuisance existed close to a factory, under the Extension Act of 1867. I was asked if I had the power to cause its removal, as it was hurtful to the health of the persons employed. The inspector of nuisances had been applied to several times, but no notice was taken of the complaints.

"Although beyond my province, I called on the nuisance inspector, and upon my representation the nuisance was immediately removed. Here is just the thing we can do.

"I had an application sent to me from ———, requesting that I would abate a nuisance. In this town a shopkeeper asked my interference to protect him from an offensive flowing from his neighbour's house, which was allowed to continue because his landlord had influence with the inspector of nuisances, the object being to secure an increased rent before necessary alterations were to be made.

"I read with satisfaction the evidence given before Sir Wm. Denison upon the pollution of the Aire and Calder, which stated that these rivers were polluted to an extent not conceivable except by an eye witness, and even to Sir William a difficulty arose as to the constitution of a local body to carry out the resolutions arrived at.

"Amongst those present was an influential gentleman who gave as his opinion in evidence, 'that whatsoever the conservancy board might be, the inspectors acting for these rivers 'only should be perfectly independent of local authorities, otherwise the surveillance would be a dead letter.'

"Here is the public statement of a man of position in his locality, and who has great interest in the question now under discussion.

"I hope to see the various Acts relating to health made thoroughly efficient. As far as my limited views are concerned, I entirely concur in your remarks, that it is impossible to disso-

ciate personal from public feeling in these home questions, and I should not dislike to see the Inspectors of Factories empowered to enforce the suppression of things forbidden."

Mr. Gould, who has had to contend against the dead weight of an inert local authority in the mayor and corporation of Sheffield, who have declined even to notice complaints when made to them, says,—

"I beg to return enclosed the report of your proposal to give enlarged powers to the Factory Department in certain particulars named.

"I am strongly of opinion that the additional duties contemplated in that proposal could be undertaken by the Sub-Inspectors more easily, and carried out more efficiently, than by any other staff.

"Inasmuch as from the nature of his employment the Sub-Inspector is constantly brought into immediate personal contact with the evils you mention, the existence of which (nearly akin as they are to many irregularities he is at present engaged in reducing) he is absolutly powerless to remove, I refer especially to nuisances, pollution of rivers, and consumption of smoke."

Mr. Paget, shows very forcibly, from his own experience, how readily the co-operation of the local authorities may be secured.

"I beg to refer to your circular containing proposals for increased sanitary powers for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories.

"I think that we require fuller powers to enable us to cause the removal of nuisances in factories arising from defective drainage, or any other cause. I think it would be well if we had power to compel the consumption of smoke, and to carry out the provisions of any Act that may be passed to prevent the pollution of rivers by drainage from mills, &c.

"It would be useful that we should have power to compel local authorities to remove any nuisance that may come under our notice wherever it may exist. Opportunities of using this power would, I think frequently occur in passing about from mill to mill on the ordinary tours of inspection.

"If I may judge of the general readiness of local authorities to act in concert with a Government official, by their conduct with reference to the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, I should say there would be no real difficulty on that score. I have always found them ready to adopt any suggestion from me with reference to carrying out that Act.

"I beg to refer to a case which has come under my notice. which bears on this sanitary question in more ways than one.

"The drainage at————mill————is most defective. The stench is often so offensive in the working rooms that many of those employed have been taken ill. There are two or three firms in this mill, which is the property of Mr. ———, and all

complained to me that they could not get their landlord to do anything in the matter.

"I spoke to Mr. ——— junr., but nothing was done. I had no legal power to compel him to remove the nuisance. He is not even under the Factory Act in any way. I therefore, in July last, laid the matter before the town clerk, and I received the following letter :—

"Dear Sir, "Town Clerk's Office.

"On behalf of the sanitary committee I have to thank "you for the interest you have taken as to nuisance at——— "mill, and to inform you that compulsory measures were taken "against the proprietor of the mill immediately after the receipt "of your letter."

"Yours faithfully,
"(Town Clerk),
"J. R."

"Berkeley Paget, Esq.,

"On visiting the mill a fortnight ago, I found the nuisance as bad as ever, and was informed by Mr. Jennings, one of the tenants, that nothing had been done by Mr. Allen. I have again communicated with the town clerk, who promises attention.

"I venture to think that this case shows that the Sub-Inspector has not sufficient power in sanitary matters in mills, &c.; secondly, that, judging from the tone of the above letter, there would be no difficulty in working with the local authorities in this town in sanitary matters; and, thirdly, that it would be well to have some power to compel the local sanitary authorities to act promptly in such matters."

Mr. Osborn's opinion is as follows :—

"Your proposition to extend the usefulness of the department will I hope bear good fruit. The transfer of all workshops where children are employed will of course add to our labours, but there are several matters, sanitary and other, which come within our scope, as it were "en passant," and in which we could act, and be felt to act quite independently of all local influences. Indeed the wish has sometimes been expressed to me that action in the smoke prevention came within our jurisdiction; and the reasons are numerous and obvious why many useful regulations are not duly enforced. It is not necessary to recapitulate them here. Should your proposed extension of our functions be carried out, it will only be necessary that it be fully understood that where the Treasury is indemnified for our action we gain no personal advantage.

"I am not without hope that our usefulness may be still further extended in another direction, and that when a general education scheme is matured it may not be outside our province to assist in the work, one in which, whatever form the nation may choose it shall take, every man must wish to have a share."

Mr. Meade King, who is resident at Manchester, has seen, in the course of his duties, the importance of our having such extended powers as have been proposed. His report is as follows :

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter enclosing copy of your proposition with regard to a contemplated extension of our usefulness in assisting local authorities in the administration of those Acts which have been committed to their charge, and asking for an expression of my opinion upon it, with any suggestion that may occur to me.

"With the principle of your proposition I have no hesitation in saying that I cordially agree.

"The responsibility which local authorities own to their respective constituencies doubtless hinders in many cases the strict performance of the various duties which the several sanitary Acts of Parliament have imposed upon them. And I have no doubt that assistance in the administration of these Acts rendered by officers acting directly under Government, either by way of suggestion or compulsion, when found necessary, would be willingly accepted by them, and at the same time increase the efficiency of the Acts in question.

"In large town and cities the discovery of nuisances, &c., and indeed of all infringements of the several Acts to which you have alluded, must form one of the greatest difficulties to the local authorities in their endeavours to enforce systematic obedience to them. And it certainly appears to me, that we, freed as we are from all suspicion of partiality, have opportunities, in the performance of our daily and ubiquitous duties, of discovering and pointing out many and grievous causes of complaint, especially in obscure districts, which are not possessed by any other body of men. And inasmuch as accurate information on these points, strengthened by the additional shoulders on which you propose to lay the responsibility of the due enforcement of the Sanitary Acts, will constitute, in my opinion, all the assistance that will be found necessary to procure the desired result. I do not anticipate any very material addition to our present labours, while at the same time we shall frequently find the power, which you propose should be given to us to compel the removal of nuisances, &c., a great assistance in our endeavours to render the Factory Acts as efficient as possible.

"The provision you propose for the proper administration of the Acts, where the local authorities desire to avoid the expense of appointing a special officer, of course refer to country districts, and not to large towns, in which an officer will of necessity be compelled to give up his whole time to the sanitary regulations, by whomsoever he may have been appointed."

I may assure you, Sir, for myself, as I can also upon the part of every member of my staff, that we are ready to render our services as useful as possible to the public. It is true that we received our appointments to administer simply the laws regulating the labours ofchildren, young persons, and women in factories; but we cannot perform those duties without becoming acquainted, frequently most painfully, with evils existing which we have no power to remedy.

Ventilation, cleanliness, the existence of nuisances, the pollution of rivers, the prevention of smoke, are all matters which force themselves upon our notice daily in every part of the country. We feel how much we could do to alleviate these evils. From our experience of the Workshops Act, which has brought us into communication with numerous public bodies, we are satisfied that by continuing the system of co-operation which we have inaugurated we should, with some statutory increase of concurrent authority, as we already have under the Workshops Act be the means of aiding most materially in the improvement of factories and workshops, in the abatement of nuisances, and in ameliorating the sanitary condition of a vast number of places, and the social habits of vast populations, which as yet it has not been possible to reach.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Home Department.

APPENDIX No. 1.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT of DANIEL WALKER, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Factories, for the Half year ended 31st October 1869.

SIR, Broughty Ferry, 31st Oct. 1869.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that, in addition to my other official duties, I have, in the course of the last six months, visited the principal towns in the north of England in my district, and in Scotland, in which "the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867," had not been previously enforced; and I am glad to be able to inform you that in every instance, except one, I received from the local authorities, or those representing them, satisfactory assurances that Inspectors would be appointed, and the Act duly attended to.

I have every confidence that these assurances will be given effect to; and I also think that the Act will be productive of much good. In many employments it was urgently called for. Among these might be instanced millinery and dressmaking establishments, warehouses, &c. In many of these employments the working hours were excessive, not only during what is called "the season," but at other times, without the slightest regard to the health and comfort of the

persons employed, principally young girls and women, many of whom, after their work was over, had long distances to walk home, frequently late at night.

It has been urged against this Act that it would throw difficulties in the way of orders being executed with the same promptitude as formerly. In the outset, milliners, dressmakers, &c. were of this opinion. They were afraid that in this respect the Act would interfere with them disadvantageously. I believe, however, they are now satisfied that their fears were groundless, and that the Act, while putting an end to the oppressively long hours of work, will also enable them to resist the demands of their more exacting and inconsiderate customers.

In this, as in most other instances, I have generally found that the loudest complaints against the law either proceeded from misapprehension, or from a desire to continue abuses which it was the object of the legislature to put an end to.

I subjoin a list of the towns I visited, and in which the local authorities, or those representing them, agreed to give effect to the above Act.

In England—Berwick-upon-Tweed, Morpeth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, North Shields, South Shields, Sunderland, Durham, Darlington, Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbro', Whitby, Scarborough, and Pontefract.

In Scotland—Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Perth, St. Andrew's, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Alloa, Stirling, Falkirk, Galashiels, Selkirk, Hawick, and Dunbar.

Paisley is the only town in which the provost, representing the local authority, declined to recognize the Act, and to appoint an Inspector to enforce it.

In my letter to you of the 15th November 1868, I brought under your notice the result of an investigation I had caused to be made as to the state of education in seven of the principal towns in my district, selected as being the residence of a Sub-Inspector, viz., Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Rochdale, and Blackburn.

In each of these towns a hundred young persons, principally about thirteen years of age, were examined as to their educational acquirements; and without repeating the details contained in that letter, the following is the result:—

Could read and write	- -	53·285 per cent.
Could read only	- -	14·285 „
Could neither read nor write	-	32·430 „
		100·

In that letter I expressed my belief that the lists from which the above summary were taken, had been prepared with great accuracy, and afforded a reliable estimate of the state of education in the seven towns referred to; and I added that the result strengthened an opinion I had for many years entertained that a remedy for such a lamentable state of matters was to make education a condition of employment. The plan I suggested was, that after the expiry of a given time, say two years, young persons of thirteen years of age should not, for the first time, be employed in any of the factories or public works under inspection, who could not read and write.

I excluded from this test those young persons who had been previously employed in the factories and works in question, as, from circumstances, many of them might have some difficulty, either in acquiring, at their period of life, the necessary amount of education, or, if excluded from these works, in obtaining any other suitable employment.

I also expressed the opinion that those young persons who could not read and write should only be employed as half-timers, and be placed under the same conditions, regarding school attendance, hours of work, &c., as children under thirteen, until they had acquired the necessary amount of education to entitle them to be employed for full time.

The plan I recommended possesses this advantage, that it could be effectually carried out by the present staff of factory officials, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and certifying surgeons, without imposing any additional expense on the Government. I could give details, but perhaps these would be out of place in this letter.

I have since been gratified to find that competent judges, who take an interest in the question of education, concur in the views I have expressed in that letter.

As bearing upon this question, I beg to mention that I have lately read, with great interest, the report of a commission appointed in 1863 by the French Government to inquire into the state of technical education in Germany and Switzerland; and presented, last session, by command of Her Majesty, to both Houses of Parliament.

From this document I make the following extracts, showing the system of practical instruction adopted and rigidly enforced in the following countries; viz., Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, and Baden.

You will observe that education, either expressly provided for or implied, is made a condition of employment in those countries.

I. Prussia. Royal Ordinance, 16 May 1853. Report p. 9.

"Since 1837 the Prussian Government, in the threefold interest of society, of the education and the morals of youth, has constantly enforced efficacious measures. According to the last regulations (16th May 1853),—

"Children cannot be allowed to work in factories under the age of 12.

"From and after 1st October 1853, young people under 16 years of age cannot be admitted to work in factories until their father or guardian presents a certificate stating that they can read and write. The manufacturer must keep this certificate, and produce it when required by the authorities.

"Children under 14 years of age cannot be allowed to work more than six hours a day. Three hours a day shall be devoted to instruction.

"It is strictly forbidden to allow children under 16 years of age to work before half-past five in the morning or after eight in the evening."

"II.—Hanover. Royal Ordinance, 26 May 1848. Report p. 30.

"§ 3. The children of every inhabitant of the country are bound to attend the primary schools during the prescribed period, unless they attend the classes of an educational establishment of a higher order, or receive from private teachers the required instruction. The spiritual authority of their communion may grant a dispensation.

"§ 4. The age at which attendance at school becomes compulsory is six years.

"§ 5. This prescribed period ends at the age laid down by law in the different provinces of the kingdom and for the different religious communions. Wherever there may be no regulations laid down on this subject, our Minister of Public Instruction and Worship is empowered to fix the time.

"§ 6. Private instruction does not dispense with attendance at the primary schools, unless it comprises all the matters taught in the latter, and unless the capacity of the teacher is recognized by the authorities charged with the supervision of the primary schools."

"III.—Saxony. Report, p. 77–8.

"General System of Instruction in Saxony.

"*Primary Instruction.*—The principle of compulsory instruction appears to have been established in Saxony by the Elector John George in 1573, since which time it has been enforced with more or less severity, Its application is now regulated by the law of 6th June 1836, which requires the attendance at school of children of both sexes between the ages of six and 14 years. The expenses of the primary schools are defrayed in part by the school fees from which the poor only are exempted, the

deficiency being supplied by local taxation, and by grants from the Government in the poorer districts.

"*Instruction of Children who work in Factories.*—Children cannot be employed in factories untill they are 12 years old. Their employers are bound to allow them the time necessary for attending the primary school, or else to have a school on the premises, as required by the provisions of the law of 6th June 1835. Children under 14 years of age must not be kept at work more than 10 hours, including the time allowed for meals.

"IV.—AUSTRIA. Report p. 90.

"The laws of the State render primary instruction compulsory. Primary schools must be established wherever needed. A very large portion of the empire is already well provided in this respect; and in other parts, especially the east and south, they are to be found in sufficient numbers so that the law on compulsory education may be strictly enforced.

"Report, p. 92.

"According to the regulations, which render primary instruction compulsory, every child who does not receive at home, or in a private school, the instruction required, must attend the public primary school on week days from six years of age till 12, and when, on leaving the primary school, he does not enter a higher school, he must, until 15 years of age, attend the Sunday school, the object of which is to improve and extend the instruction of boys and girls in the knowledge required for the business of practical life.

"V.—BAVARIA. Report, p. 133.

"Following the example of Prussia and Austria, primary instruction was made compulsory in Bavaria by a decree dated 9th July 1856, as regards children from six to 13 years of age. In the application of this decree allowances are made for the local and peculiar difficulties which may be opposed to its prescriptions; but in towns, where such exceptional circumstances are rarely found, its enforcement is far more strict.

Report, p. 134.

"The law, which makes primary instruction compulsory, without any exception, is so well observed that there is scarcely any difference between the number of children bound to go to school and of those who actually attend.

In 1864, out of the recruits who joined the army, the number who could *read and write but imperfectly, or only read*, was but 8 per cent., a fact which proves the efficacy and the strict observance of the law.

"VI.—Switzerland. Report, p. 149.

"In republican Switzerland, as in the different states of Germany, primary instruction is compulsory.

"Every canton of Switzerland has its own laws and administration, and therefore the system of instruction may vary from one to another."

Taking Zurich for an example, "all the children of the canton of Zurich who have attained their sixth year on the 1st of May are bound to attend the primary schools at the next resumption of studies after a vacation, which under ordinary circumstances usually takes place in May. Under this age children are not admitted to the schools. Attendance at primary instruction is compulsory until the age for confirmation (16 years). The inhabitants who have their children taught at home are bound to satisfy the authorities that the children receive an education at least as good as that of the primary schools, and they have to pay the school fees just the same until their children have attained the age fixed by the regulations."

"VII—Wurtemberg. Report, p. 167.

"The laws which make instruction compulsory in the kingdom of Wurtemberg are not of very ancient date. The first was passed on the 29th September 1836, and the second on the 6th November 1852. Their application encountered no difficulties, even in those parts of the country where circumstances seemed most unfavourable.

"Report, p. 168.

"Factory Schools.

"In this kingdom education has become so much a part of the national habits that a law compelling the education of children employed in factories is scarcely necessary. The industrial establishments which employ children, and are situated in isolated positions, nearly all have schools attached to them, which are as well managed as those of the parishes.

"VIII.—Baden. Report p. 179.

"In the Grand Duchy of Baden all children between the ages of six and 14 (except in cases of ill-health) are compelled to attend the primary schools.

"Report,, p. 180.

"Factory Schools.

"Children bound to attend school cannot be exempted from so doing for the purpose of working in factories, unless they attend special schools, the establishment of which must be authorized by

the superior council of instruction, and the expenses of which must be borne by the manufacturers. Children over 11 years of age who have not passed the two lower degrees of elementary primary instruction cannot attend the factory schools. Each division must receive on the average at least two hours teaching every day. The class hours must be, as far as possible, so arranged in the morning and afternoon as to precede the working hours; if this be impracticable, the children must have at least an hour's recreation before they go to school. The sum total of hours for work and study, in the case of children who have not got beyond the age when they can leave school (14 for boys and 13 for girls), must not exceed 12 hours. Children are allowed during the working hours, both morning and afternoon, a quarter of an hour's rest, and a whole hour at noon for play, with an opportunity of open air exercise in both instances."

I fear these extracts may be considered lengthy, but I hope not more so than the importance of the subject, which is exciting so much attention at the present time, would seem to justify, the more especially when it is considered that, while the great majority of the people are in favour of compulsory education, they are not aware of the advantages that have resulted from that system in other countries.

Upon this point I make the following extracts from the above Report, page 9.

"In all the countries we have visited, whatever the form of government or religion, both law and custom make primary instruction compulsory. Nowhere is it admitted that fathers have the right, to the prejudice of society, of withholding from their children this nourishment of the mind, any more than they can deny them that of the body. Laws and formal regulations establish this compulsion; a special supervision is exercised to ensure its observance, and it is further secured by graduated penalties, consisting in the first instance of an admonition from a magistrate, or a special authority, next of a fine, and lastly of imprisonment.

"These rules are as strictly observed in republican Switzerland as in monarchical Austria. They are everywhere accepted, and few persons ever attempt to evade them without legitimate grounds. But grounds of this kind too commonly exist in the rural districts. The isolated and scattered position of houses, the state of the roads, the mountainous nature of the country, are so many obstacles which necessitate a relaxation of the rule, at least for a time.

"In central Germany and Switzerland the attendance is general, and secured by a regular supervision, of which we shall afterwards give instances. But notwithstanding the natural obstacles, or the indifference of some populations, remote from centres of intellectual activity, the principle subsists everywhere; the exception, therefore, astonishes when it does not present itself as the consequence of evident circumstances. For instance, the colonel of a regiment in one of the minor States of Germany having

ascertained that, out of a contingent of 800 men recently sent to him, four individuals could not read, the fact appeared so extraordinary that an inquiry was held in order to ascertain the cause."

I will only further add, that, in the course of the last 30 years, I have had the most ample opportunities of ascertaining the opinions of all classes of persons connected with factories upon the question of making education a condition of employment; and I feel convinced that such a measure would be hailed as a great boon throughout the manufacturing districts, both by the employers and employed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WALKER.

Alexander Redgrave, Esq.

Appendix No. 2.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts, &c., in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., for the Six Months ended the 31st October 1869.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1869.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Patrick.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	The Britannia Mill Company, Limited, Crawshaw Booth, Rawtenstall.	The Rev. J. L. Mordacque, Dr. Binns, Thomas Rawstorn, and G. Whittaker, Esqs., Haslingden.	Employing four women and young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	4 0 0	3 8 0	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Oram.			
Oct. 7	Morris Witmond, tobacco manufacturer, Church Lane.	John Paget, Esq., Thames Police Court, Stepney.	For employing two young persons and one woman on Sunday the 26th September.	- -	- -	The defendants in these cases were convicted, and bound in their own recognizances to appear for judgment when called.
,,	Leon Corper & Son, tobacco manufacturers, Magdalen Place.	,, ,,	For employing one woman on Sunday the 26th September.			
,,	Rachel Levy & Son, tobacco manufacturers, Leman Street.	,, ,,	For employing one young person on Sunday the 26th September.	- -	- -	Adjourned until the 4th November, for the attendance of Mr. Levy.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Oram*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 7	Morris de Haas, tobacco manufacturer, Whitechapel Road.	John Paget, Esq., Thames Police Court, Stepney.	For employing eight women on Sunday the 26th September.	- - -	- - -	Adjourned until the 4th November, in consequence of Mr. Morris de Haas being on the continent.
Oct. 15	A. and H. Isaacs, tobacco manufacturers, 4, Commercial Street.	Cuthbert E. Ellison, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	For employing nineteen young persons and one child on Sunday the 26th September.	- - -	2 0 0	The defendants were convicted, and bound in their own recognizances to appear for judgment when called.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Henderson.			
June 10	Mr. James Wakeham, letter-press printer, Notting Hill.	J. T. Ingham, Esq., Hammersmith Police Court.	Employing a child forenoon and afternoon of the same day.	- - -	- - -	Dismissed.
Aug. 5	Messrs. W. C. Jay & Co., silk mercers, Regent Street.	A. A. Knox, Esq., Marlborough Street Police Court.	Employing fifteen females after 8 o'clock p.m. -	0 10 0	0 4 0	
Sept. 30	Messrs. Taylor and Spearing, letter-press printers, Holborn.	James Vaughan, Esq., Bow Street Police Court.	Employing three young persons after 8 o'clock p.m.	3 0 0	0 14 0	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Gould.			
July 8	Henry Fisher, Hollis Works, Sheffield.	Thos. Dunn and T. W. Rodgers, Esqs., at the Town Hall, Sheffield.	Employing a female after 8 p.m. - - - - -	- - -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 8	Henry Fisher, Hollis Works, Sheffield.	Thos. Dunn and T. W. Rodgers, Esqs., at the Town Hall, Sheffield.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 4 6	
"	Frederick Law, Hollis Works, Sheffield.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 4 6	
"	George Hulley, Hollis Works, Sheffield.	" "	Employing a young person after 8. p.m. - -	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Walter Palmer, Hollis Works, Sheffield.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 4 0	
"	Thomas Dignam, Hollis Works, Sheffield.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 4 0	
"	Edward Atkin, Eyre St., Sheffield.	" "	Employing a female after 8 p.m. - - -	- -	0 4 0	
Sept. 10	Henry Ward, Egerton Street, Sheffield.	Henry Wilkinson and R. N. Phillips, Esqs., at the Town Hall, Sheffield.	Employing a child without a school certificate -	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	George Hall, Egerton Street, Sheffield.	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate -	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	John Biggin, Egerton Street, Sheffield.	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate -	- -	0 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	Henry Ward, Egerton Street, Sheffield.	Henry Wilkinson and R. N. Phillips, Esqs., at the Town Hall, Sheffield.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	- -	- -	Withdrawn, the defendant promising not to offend again.
"	George Hall, Egerton Street, Sheffield.	" "	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	- -	- -	Withdrawn, the defendant promising not to offend again.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. E. H. Osborn.			
June 10	John Taylor, Over Darwen, paper manufacturer.	Richard Eccles, Nathaniel Walsh, J. Baron, and R. T. Ashton, Esqs., Over Darwen.	Neglecting to fence two fly-wheels as required by the Act, after repeated notices.	10 0 0	1 4 6	

Appendix No. 3.

Accidents in Factories, Bleachworks, &c., and Works under the Provisions of the Acts of 1864 and 1867.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	26	1	9	1	–	1	35	3	38
Amputation of right hand or arm	7	–	7	3	1	–	15	3	18
Amputation of left hand or arm	5	–	8	–	1	–	14	–	14
Amputation of part of right hand	58	22	54	40	12	6	124	68	192
Amputation of part of left hand	66	14	45	17	9	3	120	34	154
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	6	–	3	–	2	–	11	–	11
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	56	8	40	9	8	2	104	19	123
Fracture of hand or foot	68	17	25	27	8	13	101	57	158
Injuries to head and face	60	21	26	19	6	3	92	43	135
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	571	150	354	216	90	42	1015	408	1423
Total	923	233	571	332	137	70	1631	635	2266

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	21	–	5	–	5	–	31	–	31
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of left hand or arm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amputation of part of right hand	13	–	2	–	–	–	15	–	15
Amputation of part of left hand	14	–	1	–	–	–	15	–	15
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	9	–	4	–	–	–	13	–	13
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	86	3	27	1	2	–	115	4	119
Fracture of hand or foot	63	–	4	–	–	–	67	–	67
Injuries to head and face	245	2	70	3	3	–	318	5	323
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	1198	9	254	10	16	2	1468	21	1489
Total	1650	14	367	14	26	2	2043	30	2073
Total number of acidents reported	2573	247	938	346	163	72	3674	665	4339

Appendix No. 4.

List of the Workshops under the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, visited by the Sub-Inspector of Factories in the district of Mr. A. Redgrave, during the six months ended the 31st October 1869

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Patrick.

Michael Drury, Toad Lane, Rochdale.
John Casson, Toad Lane, Rochdale.
John Muir, Toad Lane, Rochdale.
William Gray, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
John Schofield, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
Mrs. Ann Ashworth, Market Street, Bacup.
William Unty, Union Street, Bacup.
Miles Ashworth, Saint James' Street, Bacup.
William Moony, Saint James' Street, Bacup.
Alfred Caldwell, Yorkshire Street, Bacup.
The above are all clothiers.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Coles.

1869.

June 9. Joseph Whitehead, heald knitter. Failsworth, near Manchester.

June 16. John Woolstenholme, wholesale druggust. Bury, Lancashire.

June 19. Platt and Sankey, washing powder manufacturer. Blackley, near Manchester

Aug. 10. James Allen, cotton winders. Failsworth, near Manchester.

Aug. 17. J. and J. Thorp, smallware manufacturers. Middleton.
S. and G. Scholes, smallware manufacturers. Middleton.
J. and J. Smithies, smallware manufacturers. Middleton.
Smethurst and Hilton, smallware manufacturers. Middleton.
Thornley and Bestwick, smallware manufacturers. Middleton.
Richard Pendleton, smallware manufacturer. Middleton.
Thomas Simpson, hand-loom weaver. Chadderton.

Aug. 24. Mary Hine, hat manufacturer. Bury, Lancashire.
William Stott, clog-iron manufacturer. Bury, Lancashire.
Sept. 2. Mary Crompton, smallware manufacturer. Park Street, Manchester.
Louis Cobe, cloth cap manufacturer. Park Street, Manchester.
J. Phillips, cloth cap manufacturer. Salford.
John Pollitt, stay manufacturer. Salford.
John Townsend, soda water manufacturer. Salford.
Sept. 17. Ralph Wrigley, rope and twine manufacturer. Hollingwood, near Oldham.
Sept. 25. John Cunliffe, paper stainer. Salford.
Oct. 16. John Casthelaz, chemical manufacturer. Crumpsall, near Manchester.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Rickards.

1869.
May 5. Harrison and Co., seed crushers. Winchinlee, Hull.
May 11. Waller and Richardson, mantle makers. Briggate, Leeds.
Mrs. Burton, milliner. Briggate, Leeds.
June 9. Miss Fletcher, dress mrker. Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.
June 17. Steel and Cockburn, cap makers. Oxford Mill, Leeds.
July 9. J. W. Pickard, rag sorter. Armley Road, Leeds.
July 15. Hindes and Friend, cap makers. Lady Lane, Leeds.
J. Ballon, clothier. Lady Lane, Leeds.
July 23. Mrs Dawson, milliner. Tadcaster.
J. Wardell, milliner. Tadcaster.
Miss Varley, dressmaker. Tadcaster.
Miss Farrer, dressmaker. Tadcaster.
Miss Wood, milliner. Tadcaster.
Aug. 4. Thos. Hall and Son, builders. Harper Street, Leeds.
Sept. 17. J. W. Green, saw mills. Boro' Bridge.
Oct. 9. T. Burrow, bootmaker. Meadow Lane, Leeds.
Oct. 28. T. Cussons and Sons, tanners. Beverley.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Oram.

1869.

May 6. East London Refuge, 4, Mansell Street. Brushes, blacking, and ink.

May 13. E. Schneider, 10, Fashion Street. Wearing apparel.

June 15. Mr. Fousca, Tenter Street. Sarsaparilla.

June 22. Henkel and Co., 24, Chisenhale Road. Pasteboard.

June 30. Mr. Turner, Mary Street. Clay pipes.
J. Raby, 3, Westover Street. Clay pipes.
Mr. Westwood, 8, Henry Street. Clay pipes.

July 10. Redwood and Co., Homerton. Gelatine and starch.
Mr. King, Wallis Road. Bricks.
J. Ferguson, 34, Smithfield. Surgical instruments.
Miss Sugden, Charterhouse Street. Artificial flowers.

July 14. Brown and Co., Union Court. Numerical stamping, &c.

July 15. Soanes and Co., Bow Common Lane. Rope-walk.

Aug. 4. Clarke and Son, Cowcross Street. Coppersmiths.

Aug. 11. Harper and Co., Three Colt Street. Coopers.

Aug. 20. Executors of W. Bailey, 216, Kingsland Road. Lemonade and ginger beer.

Aug. 25. Messrs. Stroud, Leytonstone. Bricks.

Aug. 26. Mr. T. Hanbury, 120, Wood Street. Wearing apparel.

Aug. 30. Mr. Brunet, 26 Redcross Street. Bonnet fronts.

Sept. 1. Mr. Ingram, 41, Old Street, and 4, Memel Street. Fancy boxes and valentines.

Sept. 25. Mr. Forsyth, 3, Boundary Street. Lucifer match boxes.
Mr. Eckinbar, 15, Winston Street. Lucifer match boxes.
Mr. Payne, 17, Fryers Mount. Lucifer match boxes.
J. Vandy, 46, Ford Street. Lucifer match boxes.

Oct. 21. W. H. Rowe, 290, Hackney Road. Boot uppers.
Oct. 29. Simmonds and Co., Norman's Buildings. Fancy boxes.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Henderson.

1869.
July 2. Messrs. Perkin and Sons, colour makers. Greenford Green, Middlesex.
July 5. Messrs. Acton and Co., emery grinders. Highbury.
July 14. Mr. J. Stone, crinoline manufacturer. 65, Newton Street, Hoxton.
July 23. Messrs. Gibbon and Cronford, brewers. Brentford.
Messrs. Rowe and Co., soap manufacturers. Brentford.
Oct. 25. Mr. Waind, silk mercer, &c. 169, Upper Street, Islington.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Lakeman.

1869.
May 11. Singleton, Bros., workers in iron. Ipswich.
Keeble and Son, workers in wire. Ipswich.
Backhouse N., workers in zinc. Ipswich.
May 12. Gibbons and Co., brickfields. Ipswich.
Morgan and Co., brickfields. Ipswich.
May 14. Grimwade and Kidley, manufacturing chemists. Ipswich.
May 19. Osborne, F, clothier. Colchester.
Knopp and Son, shoe manufacturers. Colchester.
Hammond, Wm., clothier. Colchester.
May 20. Essex and Suffolk Flax Co., scutchers, &c. Manningtree.
Leigh, George, fellmonger. Manningtree.
Hamilton, Stephen, brickfields. Manningtree.
May 22. Swaffield and Bevill, milliners and dressmakers. Ipswich.
Juby, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker. Ipswich.
Read, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker. Ipswich.
Beart and Co., milliners and dressmakers. Ipswich.

May	25.	Fison, Joseph, chemical works. Bramford.
		Chapman, Bros., chemical works. Bramford.
		Goddard, J., tar distillers. Bramford.
June	1.	Martin, Benj., shoe manufacturer. Norwich.
		Blyth, J., brush manufacturer. Norwich.
June	7.	Warmisham, S., scale maker. Ipswich.
		Webber and Co., oil and seed crushers. Ipswich.
		Packard, Edward, chemical manure. Ipswich.
June	11.	Tilney, H., machine maker. Halesworth.
June	18.	Johns, W. and T., fellmongers. Chelmsford.
June	22.	Barker and Gosling, shoe manufacturers. Norwich,
		Bostock and Co., shoe manufacturers. Norwich.
June	23.	Smith, John, shoe manufacturer. Norwich.
		Soman and Co., shoe manufacturers. Norwich.
		Harris, Jas. T.. shoe manufacturer. Norwich.
Jnly	5.	Baldwin, Messrs., bricks and tiles. Cornard, near Sudbury.
		Cross and Son, cocoa matting. Sudbury.
		Kipling, Pain, and Co., silk winding by hand. Sudbury.
July	6.	Richold, Wm., cocoa fibre. Melford.
		Lengəman, Hy., horse hair. Melford.
		Churchyard, J. N., horse hair. Melford.
		Downs, Wm., cocoa matting. Glemsford.
July	7.	Walters and Son, silk winding by hand. Haverhill.
July	13.	Stephens, Wm., tin worker. Norwich.
July	14.	Hall, W. E., engraver. Norwich.
July	21.	Adnum and Spooner, brush manufacturers. Witham.
		Cheeseman, C. J., silk winding by hand. Braintree.
		Shead, Geo., silk winding by hand. Braintree.
		West and Sons, silk winding by hand. Braintree.
July	26.	Skoyles, A., blacksmith. Lowestoft.
		Wilton and Sons, sawing mills. Lowestoft.
		Allen and Craig, fishing net manufacturers. Lowestoft.

Aug. 6. Prentice, Bros., chemical works. Stowmarket.
Miles, E. D., whitesmith. Stowmarket.
Aug. 7. Threadkill, Miss, dressmaker. Ipswich.
Dallinger, Miss, dressmaker. Ipswich.
Aug. 10. Thompson and Son, tin plate workers. Norwich.
Aug. 12. Mallett, C. T., horse hair manufacturers. Norwich.
Loombe, Thos., wire worker. Norwich.
Andrews, R., soap works. Norwich.
Aug. 26. Wright, F., glue works. Needham.
Aug. 27. Broomfield, W., bricks and tiles. Halstead.
Brown, Hugh, tannery. Halstead.
Sudbury, H., sawing mills. Halstead.
Aug. 31. Wadsworth, John, soda water manufacturer. St. Ives, Huntingdon.
Culpin, Chas., blacksmith. Saint Ives. Huntingdon.
Marshall, Bros., milliners, &c. Saint Ives, Huntingdon.
Pigott, Lorenzo, clothier. Saint Ives, Huntingdon.
Minson, Geo., clothier. Saint Ives, Huntingdon.
Fyson, Thos., milliner. Saint Ives, Huntingdon.
Beezler, Saml., tin plate worker. March.
Shute, Wm., glove maker. March.
Bates, Chas. B., tin worker. March.
Sept. 1. Benton, Mrs., dressmaker. Wisbeach.
Waller, James, brush maker. Wisbeach.
Sept. 9. Bone, Wm., machine repairer. Framlingham.
Nunn, Jas., millwright. Framlingham.
Sept. 13. Burlingham, Geo., oil and seed crusher. Bury Saint Edmunds.
Peckham, Wm., rope maker. Bury Saint Edmunds.
Lee, Robt., spade maker. Bury Saint Edmunds.
Sept. 14. Churchyard, John, horse hair. Melford.
Richold, Wm., cocoa matting. Melford.
Lengeman, Hy., horse hair. Melford.
Sept. 15. Bentote, George, cocoa fibre. Lavenham.
Singleton and Co., tin plate workers. Saffron Walden.

Sept. 21. Crane, Chas., machine repairer. Wymondham.
Sept. 22. Elvin, Chas., coach builder. East Dereham.
Wells, Wm., coach builder. East Dereham.
Gidney, W. T., tin plate worker. East Dereham.
Sept. 23. Southgate, Bros., coach builder. Fakenham.
Loose, Miss, dressmaker. Wells.
Baker, Robt., rope maker. Wells.
Isaacs, Wm, rope maker. Wells.
Smithbone, J., rope maker. Wells.
Thugger, Wm., rope maker. Wells.
Oct. 18. Osbourne, F., clothier. Colchester.
Hammond, Mrs., clothier. Colchester.
Death, Joseph, clothier. Colchester.
Death, George, clothier. Colchester.
Oct. 25. Collins, Bros., millwrights. Melton.
Oct. 27. Bentote, Geo., cocoa fibre. Lavenham.

By Mr. Sub-Inshector Oswald.

1869.
May 1. Parker and Smith, Bargate, Boston. Milliners.
Linton and Price, Bargate, Boston. Milliners.
John Fisher and Co., Corn Exchange, Yc. Boston, Labels.
May 8. Vale of Belvoir Plaster Co., Beacon Hill, Newark. Plaster.
May 11. Thomas Marshall, Poplar, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
William Marshall, Poplar, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
May 12. Miss Hill, Bath Street, Nottingham. Making up.
May 14. Bennett and Stephenson, Victoria Street, Great Grimsby. Saw mills.
Wintringham and Son, Victoria Street, Great Grimsby. Saw mills.
Marshall and Atkinson, Victoria Street, Great Grimsby. Saw mills.
Price, Potter, and Co., Dock Chambers, Great Grimsby. Saw mills.
Misses Brown, Pelham Street, Nottingham, Milliners.
May 22. Lesson and Lacey, High Street, Nottingham, Milliners.

May	29.	F. and A. Cleaver, Meadows, Nottingham. Lace dressers.
		Mrs. Bown, Shakspeare Villas, Nottingham. Dress maker.
June	11.	Sam. Lowe, Nun Street, Derby. Gymp.
		Mrs. Welch, Nun Street, Derby. Gymp.
June	26.	W. Young, Alfred Street, Nottingham. Lace dresser.
June	30.	Vale of Belvoir Plaster Co., Orston. Plaster.
July	2.	Meggitt and Son, Hermitage Mill, Nottingham. Bone grinders.
July	5.	John Winfield, Stockbrook Street, Derby. Gymp.
		T. Stenson, Stockbrook Street, Derby. Gymp.
Aug.	26.	J. B. Turner and Co., Burton Road, Derby. Wire weaving.
		Thomas Stenson, Stockbrook Street, Derby. Gymp.
Aug.	28.	Mr. Walker, Little Toll Street, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
July	7.	Richard Young, Matlock Moor. Bricks.
Aug.	30.	William Kirkland, Beeston. Lace.
		Robert Foster, Beeston. Orchard houses.
Sept.	1.	E. Cartwright and Co., Queen's Road, Nottingham. Trimmers.
Sept.	3.	Miss Simkins, Alfreton Road, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
		J. Bott, Alfreton Road, Nottingham. Sinker maker.
		Thomas Wallis, Alfreton Road, Nottingham. Hosier.
		Edward James, William Street, Radford Lace.
Sept.	7.	Henry Rhodes, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
		Levi Wagg, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
		William Barker, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
		William Calladine, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
		John Plumb, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
		Levi Saxton, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
		Mrs. Cole, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.

Joseph Stainforth, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
William Rhodes, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
Samuel Holdsworth, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
John Rogers, Hucknall Torkard. Shetland falls.
Sept. 8. W. Cotton, Weekday Cross, Nottingham. Lace caps.
Sept. 9. S. Lowe, Azard Street, Derby. Gymp, &c.
Sept. 10. Matthew Taylor, Hucknall, near Alfreton. Hosier.
H. Simpson, Hucknall, near Alfreton. Hosier.
Mr. Vallance, Skegby, near Sutton. Bricks.
Mrs. Harris, Long Row, Nottingham. Milliner.
W. L. Marshall, Poplar, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
T. Marshall, Poplar, Nottingham. Lace clipping.
Spencer and D'Aubagne, Belper. Silk dyers.
Sept. 18. G. Bentley, Woolpack Lane, Nottingham. Boots.
H. Egginton, Marygate, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
S. Atkin, St. Mary's Place, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
E. Goldschmidt, Halifax Place, Nottingham. Box.
Sept. 21. Norton and Sons, High Street, Lincoln. Drapers.
Miss Moody, Silver Street, Lincoln. Milliner.
Mrs. Flint, Silver Street, Lincoln. Milliner.
Peter Foukes, High Street, Lincoln. Draper.
Mr. Collingham, High Street, Lincoln. Draper.
S. May, High Street, Lincoln. Draper.
Lord, Middleton, Wollaton. Bricks, &c.
Sept. 23. W. Spriggs, Spittlegate, Grantham. Bricks.
Sept. 28. G. Leedham, Alfred Street, Nottingham. Chairs.
Sept. 29. T. S. Dobson and Co., Queen's Road, Nottingham. Lace warehouse.
F. and A. Cleaver, Meadows, Nottingham. Lace dressers.
Oct. 27. Geo. Webster, Clumber Street, Nottingham. Boots.

Oct. 28. Mrs. Woodward, New Basford. Lace drawing.
Miss Jeffrey, New Basford. Lace drawing.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Gould.

May 11. Collridge, John, Eyre Street, Sheffield. Comb-maker.
Gordon, Mr., Mary Street, Sheffield. Comb-maker.
Cutts, Jas., Vicar Lane, Sheffield. Buttons, &c.
July 15. Cooper, Bros., High Street, Sheffield. Electro plate.
July 21. Dodworth, J., Rockingham Street, Sheffield. Scales manufacturer.
July 30. Varah, Wm., Ecclesall Road, Sheffield. Knob manufacturer.
Aug. 27. Hawkesworth and Tibby, Hawley, Croft, Sheffield. Forks.
Hoyland, Mr., Hawley Croft, Sheffield. Britannia metal.
Aug. 30. Utley, Chas., Sydney Street, Sheffield. Comb buffer.
Sept. 2. Clarke, Mr., Scawby, Lincolnshire. Bricks.
Alcock, Mr., Scawby, Lincolnshire. Bricks.
Sept. 3. Thompson, Jas., Napier Street, Sheffield. Electro plate.
Sept 9. Frith, O., and Sons, Arundel Street, Sheffield. Opticians.
Sept. 17. Oyle, Mr., Clarborough, Sheffield. Bricks.
Durney, Mr., West Retford, Sheffield. Glue manufacturer.
Sept. 23. Hancock, Geo., Edward Street, Sheffield. Mark manufacturer.
Bown, A., Radford Street, Sheffield. Mark manufacturer.
Oct. 7. Robinson, Messrs., Masbro', Sheffield. Bricks.
Nov. 3. Copley, E., Rockingham Street, Sheffield. Forks.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Thornhill.

Rootsey Wards, draper. John Wm. Street, Huddersfield.
Messrs. Atkinson and Son, drapers, &c. John Wm. Street, Huddersfield.
Thomas Denham, draper, &c. John Wm. Street, Huddersfield.

Mr. Stansfield, draper, &c. New Street, Huddersfield.
Joel Denham, draper, &c. King Street, Huddersfield.
Saml. Chapman, draper, &c. King Street, Huddersfield.
David Jowitt, draper, &c. King Street, Huddersfield.
Kaye, draper, &c. King Street, Huddersfield.
Mrs. Barker, milliner. Cross Church Street, Huddersfield.
Mrs. Fields, milliner. New Street, Huddersfield.
James Swallow, cap manufacturer. High Street, Huddersfield.
Miss Myatt, milliner. New North Road, Huddersfield.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Saurin.

June 7. Misses Blyth, Yule, and Co., milliners and dressmakers. 112, George Street, Edinburgh.
Misses Lamb, milliners and dressmakers. 115, George Street, Edinburgh.
June 21. Misses Bartholomew, milliners and dressmakers. 29, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Miss Pilinor, milliner. 36, N. Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
June 25. Misses Nichol, milliners and dressmakers. 121, George Street, Edinburgh.
July 24. Misses Crossan, milliners. 29, Broughton Street, Edinburgh.
Miss Baxter, dressmaker. 61, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Clark, dressmaker. 83, George Street, Edinburgh.
Miss Simpson, dressmaker. 92, George Street, Edinburgh.
July 31. Messrs. Budge and Webster, dressmakers. Frederick Street.
Miss Conquergood, dressmaker. George Street, Edinburgh.
Miss Forsyth, milliner and dressmaker. George Street, Edinburgh.
Oct. 9. Messrs. Gowans and Goodlet, mourning. 25, George Street, Edinburgh.
Messrs. Aitken, milliners and dressmakers, Broughton Place.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Paget.

Teasdale and Holroyd, Stanley Lee Moor, near Wakefield. Brickmaking.

Holmes, Thomas, Outwood, near Wakefield. Brickmaking.

Hargreaves, Robert, Outwood. Brickmaking.

Hudson, R. J., and Co., alum works. Lofthouse, near Wakefield.

Hartley, Richard, Outwood. Brickmaking.

Dobson, W., Outwood. Twine manufacture.

All the above visited on 4th May to explain Workshops Act. No local authority.

Ryder, Bros., Church Bank, Bradford. Lithographic printing. Visited on 20th May. This place had been treated as a factory, and papers sent, letter-press printing being taken in, but it is not executed on the premises.

Pattern Card Co., Charles Street, Bradford. Same remark as above. Visited on 26th May.

Calvert, John, Howden Clough. Brickmaking. Visited 4th June, explained Act.

Thompson, Joseph, New Leeds, Bradford. Brickmaking. Visited 7th June.

Cliffe, Jos., and Son, fire brick works. Laister Dyke. Visited 7th June.

Kirshaw, David, Gomersal. Brick works. Visted 16th June.

Leather, G. H., Zetland Vitriol Works, Bradford. Visited 22nd June.

Zeall, Wm., Zetland Grease Works, Bradford. Visited 22nd June.

Holmes, John, Wapping Road, Bradford. Bricks. Visited 22nd June.

Bradford Brick and Tile Co., Wapping Road, Bradford. Bricks. Visited 22nd June.

Stephenson, Bros., Lister Hills, Bradford. Tallow. Visited 25th June.

Semon, C., and Co., Church Bank, Bradford. Warehouse. Visited 29th June, by request, to explain Workshops Act.

Gimis, Garnet, and Co., Hull Ings, Bradford. Warehouse. Visited 29th June to explain Workshops Act.

Lee, William, Dewsbury, Rope Walk. Visited 9th July to explain Workshops Act.

Fawcett, Thomas, saw mills. Dewsbury. 12th July to explain Workshops Act.

Oldroyd, March, and Sons, Wellington Street, Dewsbury. Warehouse. Visited 12th July to explain Workshops Act.

Burns, James, Little Horton, Bradford. Soap works. Visited 30th September to explain Workshops Act.

Oxley, William, Hopton Lane, Mirfield. Handloom weaving. Visited 5th October to explain Workshops Act.

All, except those in the Stanley and Outwood district, and Messrs. C. Semon and Co., Messrs. Ryder, Bros., and the Pattern Card Co., the special circumstances of visiting which is stated, were visited in passing to ascertain whether they were under the Factory or Workshops Act. I have in all cases forwarded an abstract of the Act.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Salf.

June 22. W. Brookes, Ashton Road, Oldham. Bricks.
Thos. Rudge, Ashton Road, Oldham. Bricks.

June 23. J. Winterbottom, Ashton Road, Oldham. Tin.

July 2. J. Towland, Ashton. Heald knitting.
E. Garside, Henry Square, Oldham. Heald knitting.
Mr. Stone, Chapel Hill, Dukinfield. Heald knitting.
Ashworth and Heginbotham, Hooley Hill. Hats.

July 3. J. Kenjon, Dukinfield. Ropes.
J. Hodgson, Whitelands Road, Ashton. Ropes.
G. Wrigley, Alma Bridge, Dukinfield. Ropes.
D. Illingworth, Bridge Street, Stalybridge. Ropes.

July 5. W. Bannister, Middleton Road, Oldham. Ropes.
Hiram Hurst, Middleton Road, Oldham. Bricks.
Robt. Wrigley, Middleton Road, Oldham. Bricks.
J. Broadbent, Middleton Road, Oldham. Ropes.

July 6. G. Bowden, Marple. Bricks.

July 15. E. Shepley, Knowl Street, Stalebridge. Bricks
S. Whitehead, Guide Bridge. Bricks.

July 17. C. Nield and Sons, Charlesworth. Hats.

July 29. T. Bardsley, Market Place, Ashton. Brushes.

July 31. G. and J. Shaw, Alberd Works, Dukinfield. Soap.
T. Shaw and Son, Crescent Road, Dukinfield. Brushes.
Anne Robinson, Mellor Buildings, Rook Street, Katherine Street, Ashton. Heald knitting.
Mrs. Irwin, 58, Wellington Road, Ashton. Heald knitting.
Mrs. Chambers, Camp Street, Ashton. Heald knitting.
Betty Garside, Winter Street, Ashton. Heald knitting.
R. Gould, Winter Street, Ashton. Heald knitting.
Aug. 4. M. Marland, Oxford Street, Ashton. Tin.
Aug. 11. E. Gould, Winter Street, Ashton. Heald knitting.
Aug. 23. J. Towland, Ashton. Heald knitting.
Joel Diggle, Middleton Road, Oldham. Bricks.
Aug. 30. G. Paget, Glossop. Bricks.
Oct. 2. Mrs. Crookes, Stamford Street, Ashton. Milliner.
G. Bowker, Stamford Street, Ashton. Milliner.
Oct. 22. C. Ridley, Alma Bridge, Dukinfield. Ropes.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Cullen.

1. John Soutar, 21, Princes Street, Dundee. Draper and straw hat maker.
2. Thos. Cockburn, 42, Reform, Street, Dundee. Milliner.
3. Alexander, Henry, Murraygate, Dundee. Draper and milliner.
4. Alex. Henderson, High Street, Dundee. Silk mercers and milliners.
5. Spence & Co., Reform Street, Dundee. Drapers and milliners.

By Mr. Sub Inspector Osborn.

1869.
May 5. Bateson and Johnson, milliners, Blackburn.
July 1. Myers Ropery, Padiham.
July 5. Myers, Ropery, Padiham.
Sept. Copeland and Co., milliners, &c., Blackburn.

Oct. 4. T. Hart, ropery, Blackburn.
Oct. 5. Hayes, rope maker, Blackburn.
Oct. 7. Crabb, ropery, Burnley.
Pomfret, rope maker, Blackburn.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Bridges.

May 4 Brighouse Brickmaking Company, Rastrick.
May 21 Brooks and Pickup, brickmakers, Portsmouth. Two children.
July 21 Poulman and Co., piano manufacturers, Corporation Street, Halifax. No children; two lads under 18.
July 23 Greenwood, Thos., Crown Street, Hebden Bridge. Wholesale clothier.
Crowther, Joseph, Hebden Bridge. Wholesale clothier.
Barker, Wm., Wood Top, Erringden. Clothier. 20 to 30 young women employed in sewing-machines in upper room of dye works.
Sowden and Wheelhouse, Hebden Bridge. Blacksmith.
July 26 Dyson, E., draper, Brighouse.
July 27 Smith, John, Culver Street, Halifax. Pattern manufacturer.
Aug. 2 Morton, Joseph, Cinder Hill, Halifax. Brickmaker.
Saville, J., Southowram. Brickmaker.
Aug. 5 Beckwith, J., Parliament Street, Brighouse. Blacksmith.
Robinson and Carter, Parliament Street, Brighouse.
Aug. 6 Robinson, J. G., Ainley, Elland. Brickmaker.
Sharratt, J., Ainley. Brickmaker.
Kitson, R., Grimescar near Elland. Brickmaker.
Kitson, E., Woodman Clay Works, Elland. Brickmaker.
Aug. 7 Nicholson, F. H., and Co., Crown Street, Halifax. Drapers and dressmakers.
Willis, E., Crown Street, Halifax. Draper. Act strictly enforced.
Aug. 10 Gibson, Messrs., Todmorden. Drapers.
Coop, Messrs., Todmorden. Drapers.
Halstead, Miss, Todmorden. Dressmaker.
Union Co-operation Store, Todmorden.

Aug. 12 Taylor, Bros., Cross Hills, Halifax. Bracemakers.

Aug. 13 Aked, Miss, Bolton Row, Sowerby Bridge. Dressmaker.

Riley, W., Workshops, Halifax. Outfitter.

Aug. 18 Hooson, Miss, Sowerby Bridge. Dressmaker.

Holdsworth, Miss, dressmaker, Sowerby Bridge.

Chadwick, Mrs., Sowerby Bridge. Dressmaker.

Eastwood, Mr., Sowerby Bridge. Tailor and outfitter. No knowledge of Act.

Sept. 6 Marsden, J., Elland Edge, Stone Quarry.

Firth, Jas., Elland Edge, Stone Quarry.

Ramsden, Solomon, Elland Edge, Stone Quarry.

Sept. 7 Mason, James, Eastwood. Rope maker.

Clegg, Jonas, Sandholme. Rope maker.

Highley, John, Todmorden. Bootmaker.

Sept. 8. Crowther, Saville, Paradise Quarry, Southowram.

Sept. 9. Grenwood, James, Cross Hills, Halifax. Rope walks. Ten children.

Gill and Salmon, New Bank, Halifax. Rope walks.

Jagger, W., New Bank, Halifax. Brickmaker.

Sept. 15. Lee, James, Hipperholme. Tannery.

Sept. 22. Holt, J., Hope Street, Halifax. Blacksmith.

Sept. 29. Crossland and Son, Bedford Street, Halifax. Wood turner.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector W. O. Meade King.

1869.

June 2. Peter Lowe and Son, 32, Church Street, Manchester. Packers.

June 19. Emma Bartlett, 297, Oxford Street, Manchester. Milliner, &c.

R. and J. Longworth, 6, Pool Street, Manchester. Packers.

June 25. McNair, Greenhow, and Co., 39, Hilton Street, Manchester. Warehouse.

Wright and Co., 39, Hilton Street, Manchester. Warehouse.

June 26. David Pickup, 6, Greenwood Street, Manchester. Packer.

June 29. J. and N. Philips, Church Street, Manchester. Mantles and millinery.

July 1. Geo. Hodgkinson, Bond Street, Manchester. Packer.

July 5. Wallace and Co., Mount Street, Manchester. Warehouse.

Aug. 2. R. B. Edmondson and Sons, New Wakefield Street, Manchester. Glass stainers.

Aug. 19. W. H. Stott, 12, Church Street, Manchester. Clothier.

Aug. 26. T. Faulkner, West Gorton, Manchester. Cap fronts.

Aug. 27. James Gregson, Bradford Road South, Manchester. Paper-stainer.
S. Taylor and Son, Gorton Lane, Manchester. Paper-stainer.

Aug. 30. Wm. Dean, 14, Sutton Street, Manchester. Brushwood japanner.

Sept. 4. John Cunliffe, 6, Great John Street, Manchester. Paper-stainer.

Sept. 16. Mary Singleton, Timber Street, Dantzic Street, Manchester. Wood-turner.
John Smith, Mazes Street, Manchester. Saw mill.

Sept. 21. Richd. Magner, 27, Long Millgate, Manchester. Artificial flowers.

Sept. 24. Booth and Rowland, Audenshaw, Manchester. Hats.

Oct. 27. Wm. Towers, 19, Irk Street, Manchester. Fustian-cutter.

Twenty-fourth Half-Yearly Report, under the Laws relating to Factories and Workshops, by Robert Baker, Esq.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
30th November 1869.

Sir,

I have regularly received the weekly reports of the Sub-Inspectors who administer the Factory Acts in my division.

I trust you will be satisfied with our efforts to develop the Workshops Act, as well as the Factory Acts during the past half year, according to your expressed wish in the autumn of 1868. Each Sub-Inspector has reported to me all that he has done in this respect; and their observations form an appendix to my own, on the present occasion.

The total number of factories proper, including those of the Act of 1867, amounts now in my division alone, to rather over 12,000. I have no just idea of the number of workshops, only that I think, from our visitation of them so far, their aggregate number will prove not to be so large as has been generally anticipated. I am thus still further encouraged to believe that, if the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshops Act, were assimilated, and the present dividing line of fifty persons reduced to seven, as I ventured to recommend in my last two reports, there would not require many more Sub-Inspectors adding to the present staff in order to bring both Factories and Workshops under the same discipline. Indeed, I have little doubt that the gentlemen who now form it, would not object to work a little longer each day, (and would do it with more uniformity of purpose than new men) if they were encouraged to do so by an annually increasing remuneration of small amount (as their work is also an annually increasing work) up to the maximum now authorized after thirty years' service, a maximum which is ever before them as an almost hopeless possibility, because it is a class increase, is easily filled up, and in which vacancies are few. At present it stands as follows:— There are at 300*l.* a year under 10 years' service, 31; at 350*l.* a year after 10 years' service, 4; at 400*l.* a year after 15 years' service, 2; at 450*l.* a year after 20 years' service, 1; at 500*l.* a year after thirty years' service, 1. I believe such promotion would be real economy. The reports which my Sub-Inspectors have sent in to me (and I have no doubt they would all prove equally excellent) show a zeal worthy of

such encouragement, and a discretion which is worth even more than zeal: and well deserve that I should bring them under your special notice now that the Factory Act Extension Act 1867, is in general operation.

Let me add, that the first four Inspectors had each 813 factories upon the average in their entire division; and now, each of my Sub-Inspectors has on the average 570 under his special care in his sub-district.

State of Trade.

I have nothing to add to my April observations in respect to the state of trade. There does not seem to be any real revival yet in the cotton districts. In some of them the manufacturers are a little more hopeful than in others; but generally speaking the state of trade appears to be about what it has been for some time.

Accidents.

It is with real concern that I direct your attention to the number of accidents in half a year in my division alone, the total being not less than 4,262. True it is that many of these accidents have not been occasioned by machinery; but they have happened on the factory premises. It is melancholy too to observe that, there have been not less than 95 deaths, though some were multiplied by boiler explosions; not less than 182 amputations of whole or parts of limbs, 310 fractions of bones, 366 injuries to head and face; while the number of lacerations and contusions amounted to 3,309. A catalogue of suffering, and privation arising from want of employment thereby, of which no one would have any idea but for these reports.

I am of opinion, however, that a very considerable part of of the last-named accidents, are reported unnecessarily; and I have before ventured to recommend, which I again do, that no accident whatever should be reported unless the sufferer was compelled to stay from work for a whole week. The annual saving effected in this way might easily be transferred to the increments in the Sub-Inspectors' salaries, which I have suggested, and which, added to the saving of new appointments, would almost eke out the whole cost of enforcing the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, if assimilated, by this department.

Hours of Work.

The hours of employment, both in factories and workshops, vary from many causes, some of which are probably local,

others incidental. In the textile as in the fictile trades they are 60 hours a week of actual work. In the hardware and metallurgic trades they are here and there 60 hours, but in the majority of trades they do not exceed 57 or 58 hours a week, and sometimes less than that. The worst of it is (for uniformity's sake) that in the same trade these hours are very capricious, and dependent on so many circumstances, that it has been exceedingly difficult to classify them so as to meet every requirement.

For example, the following permissions to vary the fixed hours of the Factory Acts have been given within the year 1869, exclusive of the ordinary 7 to 7 notices.

To letter-press printers,—

To work between	8 and 8	98	Newspaper printers mainly.
„ „	7 and 7	233	
Connected with retail shops	8 and 8	8	
„ „	7 and 7	1	
Variable holidays		26	
„ breakfast hours		2	
Male young persons to work as men		3	
The weekly half holiday changed to another day than Saturday		13	
Total		384	

To shipbuilders,—

To work between the hours of	8 and 8	8
„ „ „	7 and 7	4
Male young persons to work as men		18
Young persons to work at night		1
Saturday half holiday changed to Monday		1
Total		32

To electro-plate workers,—

To work in warehouses between	8 and 8	3
„ „ „	7 and 7	2
„ „ „	8 and 7	1
Variable holiday		1
Saturday half holiday changed to Monday		1
As lacquerers between	7 and 7	5
Total		13

Metal tube manufacturers,—	
Youths to work as men	13
Tobacco manufacturers,—	
To work between 7 and 7	8
„ „ 8 and 7	2
Variable holidays	1
Total	11
Miscellaneous trades,—	
To work between 8 and 8	7
„ „ 7 and 7	16
„ „ 8 and 7	1
Variable holidays	7
Youths to work as men	7
Young persons to work at night	2
Total	40
Summary of the foregoing modifications:—	
To work between 8 and 8	142
„ „ 7 and 7	264
Connected with dwelling houses 8 and 8	8
„ „ „ 7 and 7	1
Variable holidays	47
Youths to work as men	41
To employ boys at night	3
To work between 8 and 7	4
Connected with warehouses 7 and 7	1
„ „ „ 8 and 8	3
Lacquerers „ „ 7 and 7	5
Holidays changed to some other day than Saturday	58
Total	577

Thus it appears that out of a total of 12,000 works, the number of notices issued by me under your authority amounted to 577, of which not less than 384 were for printers, and therefore exceptional, leaving only 193 for all other kinds of trades, proving almost to a demonstration that the Factory Act hours, *i.e.*, between 6 and 6, are most general, most convenient, and those which the working classes, as a rule, prefer. No doubt, on a careful consideration of the whole question of variable hours of work, there is to be

found a difference in the social aspects of different localities which affects it. On the one hand, for example, in the textile and fictile trades, working hours between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. have been so long established that it would materially disturb existing arrangements between masters and men to attempt to alter them. And this habit of early rising and of early leaving off work extends by mere sympathy to the workers in the same district in most of the trades under the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867. On the other hand, in the hardware and other trades located in those parts of the country to which the Factory Acts are new, other and later hours are preferable at both the commencement and termination of the day's work. There are more married women to be found in the Factories than in those of the textile districts, and consequently more domestic duties to be cared for before they can leave home in the morning. Hence, between 7 in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening in the summer months, and between 8 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening in the winter months, are the hours of employment preferred. Both the employers and employed in these latter districts have long accepted fewer hours of work per week as a day's work, and are content with it, both as to produce and wages. The difference extends even further than this. The manufacturers of the textile districts begin life with fortunes which those of the hardware districts are content to retire with. The same idea of "enough," therefore, seems to pervade both capital and labour.

Happily in either case the Factory Acts as they stand are sufficiently elastic, with a slight exception, to meet the desires of both districts. That exception lies in the third section of the Factory Act of 1850, which was provided for workers who always commenced early, and enacts, "that the meal hours "shall be taken between half past 7 in the morning and "6 o'clock in the evening. This, in the summer months, "prevents the breakfast from being taken before commencing work, which is what the workers would do to enable "them to leave earlier in the evening without losing any "part of their wages, if they could."

In the winter season the same objection applies to tea time, which is often the general and more attractive meal of the day.

For this exception there is, however, a remedy, in the 16th section of the modifications of the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, in which, Sir, you are empowered to declare the meal hour clauses of the Factory Acts inapplicable to any trade; and if you were thus to declare it, in any case where

the dinner hour was between twelve and one at noon, no other alteration of the hours of work by law would be necessary, and the change would be more satisfactory. In those factories where 6 to 6 prevails the present meal times would remain probably unchanged, and still the workers would get 60 hours a week; whilst in those where 56, 7, or 8 hours have been the average week's work, the same hours would also be obtained as heretofore.

Piece work and Day work.

The Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, has more or less affected the labour of the people with respect to "piece" and "day work." In some branches of "piece work" the reduction of hours even from 8 AM. to 6 PM. appears neither to have diminished production nor reduced wages. Wage lists show that the same weekly sums have been received by the workers as formerly when the hours of work were between 8 AM. and 9 PM.; and as in such cases wages are dependent upon production so production cannot have diminished. The difference is to be attributed to the constant employment of every minute under the new régime. There is no dawdling on Monday, no time is wasted in needless conversation, nor in any other form of whiling it away. Every energy is exerted to effect the accustomed tale of produce. At the commencement of the week the amount of wages to be obtained on Saturday afternoon is already fixed, and there can be no voluntary relaxation till the required product is within the bounds of completion. To the employer, in the winter season, the deficiency in the cost of gas, and in the diminished absenteeism of the employés on short errands, alone are a saving, in itself compensatory for shorter hours.

Thus Mr. Sub-Inspector Buller writes of the glove trade in his district:—"The glovers at Yeovil seem to be most pleased "with the Factories Act, so much so that almost every one "now works under it, whether he employs 50 hands or not. "They say it has done away with all that irregularity in "the hours of works which formerly used to exist in the "trade, and which was so very undesirable. As far as I "can learn, it has made no difference in the amount of "work turned out. The hands are mostly on piece work."

It is true that the wages in some kinds of piece work where machinery has already accomplished all that industry possibly could do by extra diligence are somewhat diminished by shorter hours; but it will only be temporary. The

difference in product will be remedied by an extension of the same kind of machinery, under the same taxes, rent, and repairs, and wages will rise as the demand for extra workers is supplied from the labour market.

The wages of workers by day suffer by reduced hours, but not very much. The effect of the Act upon day work is to diminish both production and wages. A worker earning 10*s.* a week, for example, at day work of 57 hours a week, or at the rate of about 2*d.* an hour, and is reduced to 9 hours a day, loses money; but the effect of this reduced production is to create a demand for the same kind of labour to make up the deficiency, and thus in a very short time wages rise to their former level. As the proportion of piece work to day work is estimated in such a place as Birmingham to be as 40 to 1, the temporary suffering occasioned by reduced hours cannot be very great, and must be quickly removed.

With respect to the working hours of 6 and 6 in some of the new fields of labour in which they have been introduced, the following letters, representing several that I have received since the 1st of October, shows that the hours of 6 and 6 are not so objectionable to all the workers as has been stated.

"15 Oct. 1869.

"We are sorry to inform you our workpeople are very dissatisfied they have to work till 7 p.m. They would much rather go through the winter months between 6 and 6, the same as in the summer. They say they have no time for anything, neither to go to school nor to attend to household duties, it is all work and bed. This is the first time we have gone between 7 and 7, and our people thought they would like it; but now there is quite a mutiny amongst them."

Modifications.

On the question of "modifications," I am aware that by some persons I have been thought to have adhered too rigidly to the "hard and fast line" of the Factory Acts, viz., 6 and 6 for five days and 2 on Saturdays, notwithstanding the assurances of the employers of "the customs and exigencies" in their respective trades requiring them; and notwithstanding also, the complaints of workers at the hardship of their being compelled to a little earlier rising than usual, and especially of mothers, who have domestic work to preside over, at home, before leaving.

The returns I have shown you of the notices asked for and given, and which have never been refused, when they fell within the agreement of the Inspectors in May 1869, is I think an answer to these complaints of "great cry and

little wool," if I may so speak, without meaning anything in the slightest degree disrespectful to anybody; a cry which has rendered the question of exigencies more difficult than it needs to have been. For workers have often prayed to be protected from the greed of employers, as well as employers of my refusals to extend the hours of labour; and mothers, in seeking to place before me their home necessities, have not failed to point to some masters, as regardless of moral and social obligations, and of anything but the work to be done within a given time.

I can, however, conscientiously declare, that amidst this conflict of expressions, I have endeavoured to steer an even course. If I may have seemed to lean to the workers at all, rather than the employers, it has been because from long experience I know how much better able the latter are to protect themselves than the former; how dangerous it is for workpeople to speak out what they think, and what moral courage it requires on their parts to tell the true story of an act of oppression, or a wrong committed upon their liberties. One sample out of many may be shown, dated Dec. 8, 1869, written by a female operative, (whose description I do not even develop, for this very reason,) to stop a petition by an employer, who did not hesitate to say that he was actuated in what he was about to ask by the special request of his workers generally.

"Sir, I have heard you are a friend of poor factory girls. I and many in this town wish from our hearts that you only knew the cruelty practised by Mr. ——— at his factory where we work. No one who works for him can speak of him but with hatred and contempt and dread. He's so cruel, he's drove many a poor girl to do what once they'd rather die than do, and everybody leaves him as fast as they can get anything else. He's made us work up to now without a bit of heat. The cold has made many too ill to work; and because some complained he's going to stop our Saturday half holiday, and make us work all through the summer till 7 o'clock at night. All the last week he's been trying to make us sign a petition to you, for we to work till 7 in summer, and say we want to be stopped our Saturday half holiday, and not one would sign it. But he says he'll make us, and if we don't I know he'll make us suffer for it. If, Sir, you get one signed, please know from this it was forced from us, and pray don't attend to it, but listen to the prayer of a poor girl who dares not sign her name."

It is not, therefore, always when the masters require relaxations of the law that they should be attended to without equal consideration for the workers; and, as the latter dare

not always express a free opinion, it requires care to discern the truth between the two.

Then, again, it is advisable not to lengthen the working hours of married women. A very common reason for working between 8 and 8 is, that the workers, and particular the married women, live a long way from their work, and therefore cannot get to it so early in the morning as those that have no home duties. And there seems a good deal of reason in this argument. But, if we consider that they who come a long way to work in the morning have to go a long way to their homes at night when work is over, and after they are weary and jaded with the day's toil, we shall perhaps see the question of this relaxation in another light.

It is melancholy too, to think of the time that is wasted on the Monday in many of the districts. The fact of one class of workmen not getting to work till 6 o'clock p.m., because the furnaces are not ready, and therefore nearly all classes "may as well play" on Monday, *i.e.*, drink and be improvident, is far too characteristic. It is for such husbands that so many mothers have to supplement the week's wages by their own; that infants are put out to nurse, and often die from what is administered to them to keep them quiet, or become deformed by being left to the care of children of a few years' old, or, if they do not die, become the "gutter and arab children" now classified as such, and so extensively the pupils of criminality and vice. It is not only this; the drunkenness of the father is leading, there is reason to apprehend, to the same habit in the mother and sons. The race of factory workers is in danger of once more becoming stunted, and the morals of the people of degenerating still further.

This condition of the factory population has, in addition to my own observation, been brought under my notice by one of my certifying surgeons at Bolton-le-Moors, who is also a magistrate. Dr. Ferguson writes thus on this interesting topic:—

"Within my short experience, nine years in July next, I see a marked degeneration in the height and general development of children presented for examination, especially in those of 18 years and upwards, and have had to reject during the last two years more than two hundred, because those coming to pass had not more than the average strength and appearance of eleven years; and those coming to pass half-time had not more than the average strength and appearance of six years. I attribute this degeneration mainly to the intemperate and improvident habits which prevail extensively amongst the parents, inducing them to bring up their children on tea and bread and butter three times a day. Smoking amongst the boys is very common, and I think on the

increase. Boys of 15 and 16 years old come before me almost every week, not having more than the average height and development of thirteen years, their lips pale, and the muscles flabby. I fear drunkenness is on the increase among factory hands, especially amongst the women."

And thus seeing, as I have so long done, the Saint Mondayism of the men, and the danger of the example which it offers to the women and children, I shall, perhaps, be excused, if I confess to having essayed to check in some measure this great evil, by keeping, so far as was consistent with the real and not assumed exigencies of trade, the employment of women and young persons within Factory Act hours as it was intended they should be kept. I have been anxious that wives should be enabled, by leaving off work early, to render their homes more attractive, and so to draw their husbands away from the public house—to encourage their daughters to seek domestic acquirements, and their sons, (who are to be the bread-winners of the next generation) to attend night schools; that both their heads and their hearts may think and feel differently to those of their predecessors. No other force is equal to this natural attraction, when once it begins to manifest its power. We may judge by our own feelings how great its influence is, and thereby test its value on those of the working classes.

I admit it may be presumptuous in an Inspector of Factories to intrude social and moral obligations on the factory population, instead of limiting himself to his restrictive duties. But it is possible, and very often I have found it so, without departing from even strict duty, materially to help on works of social regeneration, and to stop the growth of weeds which were beginning to smother the young corn. Nobody has such useful opportunities as he has for this purpose, if his eyes are open. Nobody can exercise more influence for good, if that is the purpose of his heart; for unfortunately in associated labour, these great obligations have been too generally disregarded; and the children of the working classes have been necessarily brought into contract with immorality which middle class life would shudder to contemplate for its offspring.

And if I have to regret that "exigencies or customs of trade" have "won somewhat of a victory" over these efforts hitherto, I am, nevertheless, not discouraged; the purposes were right, and in the end will be accomplished.

The Employment of Children under 12 *years of age full time.*

The Dowlais Iron Company of Merthyr were reported to me as employing children under 13 years of

age in the night, and I therefore directed them to be prosecuted. They asked for time to obtain a legal opinion, which was in their favour; whereupon the prosecution proceeded, and the company was accordingly brought before the magistrates at Merthyr on the 27th of October last, and the case was adjourned for the judgment of Mr. Fowler, the stipendiary magistrate, which was as follows:

The Prosecution under the Factory Acts at Dowlais.

In this case the summons set forth that the Dowlais Iron Company have unlawfully employed one John Morris, a child under the age of 13 years, to wit, of 12 years, in the night. It is not contended that such boys may be permanently so employed. The only question is, whether they may lawfully work by night up to July 1870; in other words, the question to be decided is, whether boys under the age of 13, and over 12, may or may not be lawfully employed in iron works during the night. By a series of statutes, beginning with William IV. and ending with the 13th Victoria, the labour of persons under the age of eighteen has been prohibited in certain factories by night. The "Factory Acts Extension Act" (32 and 33 Vict. 103.) reaches the iron works for the first time. It contains, however, various temporary and permanent modifications of the regulations contained in preceding statutes. These modifications are evidently intended to ease the earlier provisions of those Acts, under the peculiar circumstances and requirements of the iron works. Two of these modifications are material to the present inquiry. The temporary modification No. 2. states that during the first 30 months next after the 1st of January 1868 children of not less than 12 years may be employed for the same time and subject to the same limitations for and subject to which young persons exceeding 13 years of age may be employed in pursuance of the Factory Acts. The permanent modification No. 17. states that in blast furnace factories it shall be lawful to employ male young persons during the night, subject to certain limitations. It follows from these two modifications, that if the Act which contains them is one of the "Factory Acts" boys between 12 and 13 may be temporarily employed in the night up to July 1870, just as young persons may be permanently so employed. The question therefore comes to this point, what is the meaning of the phrase "Factory Act," in modification No. 2? Does this expression include the statute which contains and enacts the above modifications, or is that statute excluded? To answer this question satisfactorily, it is not. The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, just referred to, occasionally refers to the "Factory Acts," and in section 4. actually defines the meaning of this phrase. It there enacts that a series of statutes enumerated in the section shall be the "Factory Acts." If the case stopped here, there would be no difficulty to contend with. That is, if the Factory Acts referred to in modification No. 2. mean the old Acts prior to 1867, and specified in the deposition,

then, beyond all doubt, no boy under 13 may now lawfully work by night in the ironworks. But, strange to say, it is enacted by section 6 of the same statute of 1867 that the Factory Acts Extension Act, (*i.e.* itself,) that that statute shall be *incorporated* with the Factory Acts previously defined, and, "subject to the modifications in the schedule annexed thereto, shall "from the 1st of January 1868 be in force in every factory which "is not excluded from the operation of that Act." It is argued with much force that by virtue of this incorporation the new statute called the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867," is so amalgamated and united into one corpus or entire code that it becomes part and parcel of the old Factory Acts, and consequently that when it defined the Factory Acts it necessarily, by implication, included itself, because, by incorporation, it had become one of them. But I am unable to agree with this reasoning. I cannot say what practical effect (if any) the words of incorporation may have upon the Acts, though I see plainly that in some sense the whole series of the Acts designated in section 4 and the Extension Act may be regarded henceforth as one code, and might be printed together as one law. But still the definition of the Factory Acts will, in my opinion, remain valid and intact. After much consideration, I cannot see how I can decide that the words "Factory Acts" in modification No. 2. include the Act itself which contains the definition, unless I were to make the following addition to the definition, and read it thus :—"The Factory Acts in this Act shall "mean the series of statutes there enumerated ; and, moreover, it "shall also include and mean this Factory Acts Extension Act, "with all the modifications contained in it." But what authority do I possess to make such addition to the definition? It seems to me that to do so would be to make a piece of law, and not to interpret and administer a law. Mr. James would say,—"Your "authority comes from the words of incorporation, and the applica"tion of common sense to that language." But I cannot adopt this view. I think that Parliament adopted this definition of the Factory Acts for facility of reference to the series of foregoing Acts on the same subject matter, and that it was not intended to comprise the Extension Act in the definition. In other words, I suppose that Parliament intended that the phrase "Factory Acts" should have henceforth a special technical meaning, and that time and trouble would be saved by referring to a certain number of Acts under that single denomination. The result of the foregoing consideration is that no boy under the age of 13 may now work in the ironworks by night. Another point occurred to me, which might have some weight in coming to a decision upon this matter. It may be said, though the point was not taken at the hearing, that this temporary modification would have no operation unless it legalized the night labour of the boys mentioned in it. If this were so it would strongly suggest the inference that the legislature intended it to have that effect. But an examination of the older Acts satisfies me that this modification has certain operations and effect without touching the question of night labour. Without it

no child under 13 might have been employed for more than 6½ hours a day, or, under certain circumstances, for 7 hours. But young persons between 13 and 18 might be employed for a longer time than that in the day. This modification, therefore, seems to me to operate by advancing a boy between 12 and 13 to the privilege of working till July next as many hours of the day as a young person might work. In other words, it empowers employers in ironworks to avail themselves for a time of the labours of these young boys as if they were young persons between 13 and 18. After July 1870 they will fall back into the status of children, and be limited to the hours of labour by the permanent enactments of the Factory Code.

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the modifications contained in the last Act do not sanction the employment of boys under 13 by night, and I now decide the case accordingly. But, as the question is brought forward rather to obtain an opinion on a doubtful point than to enforce penalties, I should not impose more than a nominal penalty, if the Act had not fixed a minimum penalty of 40*s*.

The Factory Act, 1867, and the Workshops Act.

The following reports from my Sub-Inspectors will afford you the most perfect means of knowing what has been done in my division with respect to the enforcement of both Acts. The corollary to be drawn therefrom is, I think, that, generally, the Factory Act Extension Act has worked admirably, especially considering its modifications; and the Workshop Act not at all, comparatively. Not that there is not shown ample evidence of a desire for it, and attempts here and there to enforce it; but those have failed for want of executory power, as it has been long foreseen they must. As neither Act, however, will be in full operation till the 1st of July 1870, when children under 13 years of age will have to attend school, no just opinion can as yet be formed as to educational results. Judging by the past, I look for a large increase of scholars before the end of next year, and have not much fear of being disappointed. In fact, if the Workshops Act was assimilated to the Factory Act 1867, I do not believe the Legislature would be troubled with Factory Acts for years to come.

Seventy-nine permissive notices have been sent by me, with your sanction, to workshops, principally to work till 4 p.m. on Saturday, or to change the Saturday half-holiday to some other day of the week.

The only material point on which I differ with the reports of my Sub-Inspectors is, with reference to the certifying surgeons, of whose valuable services they have not yet had time to become aware, nor of the pains taken by Parliament in 1844 to adjust the relations between the certifying surgeons

and millowners to the satisfaction of both. A little longer experience will enable them to understand better that the law having fixed the hours of work, and recognized physical condition as necessary to employment, it is our bounden duty to enforce a compliance with both these requirements. And as every conceivable proposition of theirs on this topic was suggested by witnesses and inquired into by a committee of the House of Commons at that date, and as the written testimony of the Inspectors generally down to the present time has been to confirm the evidence upon which the committee acted, our business is rather to foster the protection afforded by the certifying surgeon to both workers and employers in a guaranteed state of health to begin with, than to curtail it.

With your sanction, the following sums have been given from my Factory Fine Fund to the undermentioned schools:—

	£
To St. Matthew's School, Birmingham .	60
To St. Peter's School, Preston - -	40
To the Calder Vale School - -	10
	110

WORKSHOPS visited by Mr. BAKER or his SUB-INSPECTORS since the Date of last Report.

Bedfordshire.	Higgins and Son. Straw.
	Waterfield. Straw hats.
	Reid and Gilder. Straw hats.
	Walsh, W. Straw hats.
	Samuels, T. Straw hats.
	Crofts. Straw hats.
Berkshire.	Payne, B. Ecclesiastical chairs.
	Welman, Bros. Hardware.
	Jackson, S. A. Milliner.
	Read, T. Woodware.
Buckinghamshire.	Cadden, A. Chairs.
	Harding, W. Chairs.
	Kirby, J. Bricks and tiles.
	Stone, W. Chairs.
	Weller. Brewer.
	Jones, J. Chairs.
	Tilbury, J. Chairs.
	Sears, S. Bricks.
	Edwards and Co. Paper.
	Stevens, T. Blacksmith.
	Moses, B. Blacksmith.
	Dimmock, T. Blacksmith.

	Burnham, R. Bricks.
Cheshire.	Harland, Brown, and Co. Ships.
	Smith, J. Ships.
	Hobson, W. Boots.
	Heap, J. Boots.
	Davenport, W. Silk trimmings.
Devonshire.	Cridland and Son. Tanners.
	Torquay Brewery Co.
	Huxtable, W. Clay works.
	Chubb, W. Tailor.
	Spooner and Co. Drapers.
	Radford and Co. Drapers.
	Mathison, E. Smith.
	Bayley and Fox. Saw mill.
	Tucker and Co. Candles.
	Hancock, J. Clay works.
	Ware, J. Clay works.
	Sampson, J. Clay works.
	Gilley, E. and E. Milliners.
	Luscomb, Miss. Milliner.
	Edwards and Sons. Hatters.
	Knight. Aerated water.
	Thomas and Co. Candles.
Dorsetshire.	Holland, C. Saw mill.
	Balstone, W. Ropes.
	Cuckmay, Mrs. Clay works.
	Tonnadine, R. Clay works.
	Northover, Mrs. Clay works.
Gloucestershire.	Brimmell, J. & H. Rope.
	Pickard, E. W. Joinery.
	Belcher, G. and Co. Slate enamelling.
	Dowson and Co. Rag sorters.
	Williams, J. J. Silversmith.
	Baker, the Misses. Milliners.
	Sparks and Tait. Mercury.
	Ford, L. Slate and marble.
	Sessions, Jesse. Slate and marble.
	Gibson, T. Hats.
	Howes, Bros. Hats.
	Nicholls, B.B. Boots.
	Hipwood, G. Timber
	Davies, T. Timber.
Hampshire.	Hart, Mrs. Watch chains.
	Mill, J. Dyer.
	Lawrence, C. Rope and sails.
	Bartlett, J. Saw mills.

	Stevens, J. T. Blacksmith.
	Cox and Sons. Fusee chains.
	Coomer, G. Boxes.
	Clay, J. Brushes.
Herefordshire.	David and Harris. Chemical works.
	Stead, W. & A. Hosiers.
Hertfordshire.	Simmonds, J. Braid Trimming.
	Slade, C. & A. Straw hats.
Isle of Wight.	Wheeler, T. Brickyard.
	Young, G. Clay works.
	Redfern. Milliner.
	Goodyear. Milliner.
	Harris. Milliner.
Lancashire.	Ranson, T. Milliner.
	Woodnorth, W. Blinds.
	Hunkisson, P. Fustian.
	Taylor, M. Fustian.
	Hudson, Bros. Gas fittings.
	Shaw, J. Fustian.
	Sutherland and Co. Dress making
	Henderson and Co. Dress making.
	Walley, Mrs. Milliner.
	Stokes, Mrs. Milliner.
	Motion, Mrs. Milliners.
	Lamb and Freer. Milliners.
	Peake, W. H. Hurdles.
	Parkinson, T. Cabinets.
	Burns, Jno. Paper Rulers.
	Yates, J. Fustian.
	Hodgkinson, Jas. Fustian.
	Owen, P. Fustian.
	Shaw, P. Fustian.
	Hesford, J. Fustian.
	Files, A. Fustian.
	Taylor, J. Fustian.
	Taylor, S. Fustian.
	Foster, Sarah. Fustian.
Leicestershire.	Hant and Co. Boots and shoes.
	Scarborough, J. Rags.
	Symington, R.W. Stays.
	Hardwicke. Hosiers.
	Squire, W. Boots and shoes.
	Collins, W. Boots and shoes.
	Stephenson, W. Boots and shoes.
	Spencer and Son. Boots and shoes.
	Nicholls and Co. Leather curriers.

	Thorpes, T. Hosier.
	Billson and Son. Ropes.
	Lence, H. Boots.
	Ward, J. Clothier.
	Holland, J. Bobbins.
	Clarke, W. Boxes.
	Wakerley, J. Bricks.
	Fetch, W. Bricks.
	Miles, Jno. Bricks.
	Ashby, H. Boots.
	Thornton, J. Boots and shoes.
	Holyoake and Beasley. Hosiers.
Monmouthshire.	Chivers, C. Chemical works.
Northamptonshire.	Jones, Messrs. Boots and shoes.
	Williams and Co. Curriers.
	Cove, Jno. Boots, &c.
	Smith and Dawson. Boots, &c.
	Bunting, J. Boots, &c.
	Newton, G. Boots, &c.
	Knox. Milliner.
	Henson. Boots.
	Law. Milliner.
	Phipps. Milliner.
	Smith, Bros. Upholsterers.
	Vernon and Sons. Milliners.
	Rudge, Mrs. Milliner.
	Buckfield, Miss. Milliner.
	Haynes. Boots, &c.
	Edwards. Boots, &c.
	Mineards, Mrs. Boots, &c.
	Shaw, Mrs. Boots, &c.
	Woodin, H. Boots, &c.
	Newton, C. F. Currier.
	Brainsby, T. Carriages.
Oxfordshire.	Thompson, J. Bricks.
	Cornwall, J. Bricks.
	Pritchett, Bros. Gloves.
	Dupeey, Madlle. Milliner.
	Beaumont, Mrs. Milliner.
	Oliver. Milliner.
	Elliston and Carell. Milliners.
	Gilmorn and Bird. Milliner.
Shropshire.	Lacey, T. Bricks and tiles.
	Jones, and Co. Bricks and tiles.
	Barton, E. Bricks and tiles.
	Doughty, Jno. Bricks and tiles.

	Hopley, E. Bricks and tiles.
	Exley, W. Tiles.
	Anstice, R. Bricks.
	Dodd, W. Bricks.
	White, Mrs. Milliner.
	Lawes and Sons. Tiles.
	Powell, E. Milliner.
Somersetshire.	Eyres, Mrs. Milliner.
	Williams, Miss. Collars.
	Pond, H. Bell hanging.
	Jones, S. Tailoring.
	Sweeting, J. Tailoring.
Staffordshire.	Jones, T. Japanner.
	Wright, B. P. Boots and shoes.
	Allen, F. Boots and shoes.
	Harrod, H. Boots and shoes.
	Wycherley, W. Boots and shoes.
	Vernon, Poole, and Co. Salt works.
	Sutton and Co. Salt works.
	Ward, J. Boots.
	Waterfield, W. Fire clay.
	Gibbons, B. Bricks.
	Bates, J. Bricks.
	Simmons, W. Bricks.
	Bradley and Co. Bricks.
	Adams, J. Chairs.
	Mander, Bros. Varnish.
	Beddow, W. and J. Tiles.
Warwickshire.	Gammon. Confectioner.
Birmingham, North.	Hartshorne. Milliner.
	Marshall. ,,
	Jackson. ,,
	Wharton. ,,
	Fairfax. ,,
	Mousteven. ,,
	Cattel. ,,
	Smallwood. ,,
	Buyer and Sons. ,,
	Dones ,,
	Powell. ,,
	Hughes. ,,
	Ede. ,,
	Slater. ,,
	Mansell. ,,
	Wells. ,,
	Jackson. ,,

Holtham.	Milliner.
Wood.	,,
Hall.	,,
Thurman.	,,
Gllbert.	,,
Standley.	,,
Burton.	,,
Elwell.	,,
Burroughes.	,,
Butterworth.	,,
Taylor.	,,
Keitenberg.	,,
Winton.	,,
Biddle.	,,
Kelland.	,,
Hare.	,,
Burrow.	,,
Smith.	Not stated.
Taylor.	,,
Dale.	,,
Rose.	,,
Pratt.	,,
Jenkins.	,,
Rose.	,,
Vincent.	,,
Lewis.	,,
Wilson.	,,
Dowler.	,,
Day.	,,
Bradley.	,,
Dudley.	,,
Gray.	,,
Truman.	,,
Mark.	,,
Elythe.	,,
Hansom.	,,
Smith.	,,
Hughes.	Milliner.
Podmore.	,,
Bewster.	,,
Ife.	,,
Somerville and Co.	Pen holders.
Seely.	Milliner.
Small.	,,
Norton.	,,
Bennett.	,,

	Goulding. Milliner.
	Wood. „
	Addie. „
	Wright and Embleton. „
	Archers. „
	Barron. „
	Hemming. „
	Hands. „
	Jackson and Turban. Wood turners.
	Vernon, T. Ivory Buttons.
	Pearce, G. Cut nail.
	Bullerant, Bros. Steel toys.
	Twigg, W. Pearl buttons.
	Wilson. Pearl buttons.
	Smith, W. Pearl buttons.
	Bentley, H. Pearl buttons.
	Woodward, W. Metal buttons.
	Smith, S. Tobacconist goods.
	Jerome, T. Metal buttons.
	Taylor, J. Metal buttons.
	Piggot and Sons. Metal buttons.
	Armfield, E. Metal buttons.
	Jenkins, H. Metal buttons.
	Coney and Co. Steel toys.
	Haynes. Metal buttons.
	Bulfit and Sons. Metal buttons.
	Podmore and Sons. Ivory toys.
	Merril, T. Files.
	Harris, W. Trunk clips and hinges.
Warwickshire.	Hookham. Tin plate worker.
Birmingham, South.	Baker, J. Silversmith.
	Smith. Milliner.
	Esthop. Bone buttons.
	Hopkins, J. Harness furniture.
	Luckman. Polishing.
	Cooper, D. Pearl buttons.
	Austin and Co. Tin box.
	Buckler. Bricks.
	Harrison. Bricks.
	Howe, Mrs. Milliner.
	Lines, Mrs. Milliner.
	Calvert, Williams, and Cooper. Milliner.
	Stephenson. Widows' caps.
	Sherard and Hodson. Mantles.

Morris. Perambulators.
Gell, Mrs. Milliner.
Cooksey. Coffin Furniture.
Edwards, S. Pearl grinder.
Homes and Burley. Lamp.
Hodges, R., Jun. Founder.
Chell, J. Stamper.
Ryland. Brass founder.
Langebeare & Co. Brass Founders.
Hall. Brass founder.
Price, W. Brass founder.
Bishop, B. Brass founder.
Payton, P. Bricks.
Whitfield and Co. Galvanizing.
Woodcock, Emma. Dress maker.
Burton, Anne. Dressmaker.
Keating, Eliz. Dressmaker.
Dallon, Anne. Dressmaker.
Stevens. Cotton bonnet.
Smith, M. and J. Stays.
Hyam and Co. Tailor.
Turner, Sons, and Nephew. Dress making.
North. Stays.
Stephenson. Cap.
Owen. Stays.
Schofield and Jordan. Cap.
Birbeck, Miss. Milliner.
Whatmore, E. and H. Under clothing.
Mole, F. Mantle.
King, Annie. Bonnets.
Williams and Farr. Mantle.
Fordred. Milliner.
Kentish. Milliner.
Calvert, Williams, and Co. Milliner.
Keel. Hatter.
Messent, F. Tailor.
Gibbs, G. Stays.
Kennings, L. Stays.
Ryley, F. B. Children's clothing.
Dadley, W. F. Dressmaking.
Reeves, W. Milliner.
Roph, Sarah. Milliner.
Smith. Milliner.
Barnett, Harriet. Milliner.
Jones and Willis. Ecclesiastical furniture.

Berkeley, Jane. Milliner.
Holmes, Miss. Milliner.
Pulsford. Milliner.
Hunt, W. Mourning.
Nelson, C. Lime and cement.
Griffin, W. (exors. of). Lime and cement.
Coventry Gas Co. Gas.
Mulloney, S. W. Coach lace.
Burman, G. Bricks and tiles.
Ashwin and Co. Bricks and tiles.
Salmons. Coaches and carts.
Horsfall. Stationers and box makers.
Bushill. T. Stationers and box makers.
Goater, A. Stationers and box makers.
Hales, Mrs. Milliner.
Bushill, E. & T. Milliner.
Plummer, Mrs. Milliner.
Merriden, Mrs. Milliner.
Hollis, Miss. Dress maker.
Walker, Mrs. Dress maker.
Ward, Mrs. Dress maker.
Burbery, Mrs. Dress maker.
Fletcher, D. B. Bricks.
Marston, Mrs. Milliner.
Wright, S. Milliner.
Carter. Milliner.
Wright, H., Mrs. Milliner.
Higgins and Golding. Mantles.
Barnoux, Mrs. Milliner.
Parkes, Mrs. Milliner.
Jephcott, Miss. Milliner.
Averill, T. Ropes.
Raybould, J. Milliner.
Boukett, Mrs. T. Milliner.
Oughton, Mrs. H. Milliner.
Harrison, Jas. Needles.
Walker and Co. Needles.
George, S. Needle stamping.
Field, F. Needle stamping.
Waring, R. Needle stamping.
Creet, Mrs. Milliner.
Sweeting. Milliner.
Hewitt. Bricks.
Hughes. Bricks.
Wilkinson and Harris. Looms.
Dowdeswell, C. Needle stamping.

	Haywood, W. Needle stamping.
	Skinner, T. Needle stamping.
	Anker, C. Needle stamping.
Wiltshire.	Harris, T. Bacon.
Worcester.	Giles and Son. Tiles.
	Webb and Co. Manure.
	Moreton Linen "Factory." Linen.
	Shrimpton, Z. Needles.
	Cox and Painter. Haberdashers.
	Harvey and Co. Rugs.
	Thomason, T. Tin and japan work.
	Williamson, W. B. Tin and japan work.
	Wall, J. Shoes.
	Woodward, T. Hosier.
	Scott and Oram. Drapers, &c.
	Turley and Co. Drapers, &c.
	Wintle, J. Bricks and drain pipes.
	Bird, G. N. Bricks and drain pipes.
	Pitt, T. Bricks and drain pipes.

Wales.

Glamorganshire.	Allen and Co. Fire bricks.
	Cory, Yeo, and Co. Fuel.
	Crown Patent fuel works. Fuel.

Ireland.

Antrim.	Harrison, T. Boots and shoes.
	Macaulay, R., and Sons. Corn grinding.
	Steen, Birch, and Co. Fancy boxes.
	Alderdice, H. Sewing.
	Gilliland, H. Sewed muslin.
	Roden, J. Drying waste for paper making.
	McVeigh, W. Feather cleaning.
	Magee, J. Lithography.
Cork.	Brenan, Miss. Milliner.
	Carmichael and Co. Silk mercers.
	Cade, F. Mineral waters.
	Deaves, Bros. Saw mill.
	Fisher and McDonagh. Paper bags.
	Cork and Macroom Railway Co. Repairs.
	Cremen, C. Flour.

Down.	Jamison, Jno. Sewed muslin.
	Rogers, J. Grease works.
	Pulman, T. and Co. Sewed muslin.
Dublin.	Doyle and Sons. Mill board.
	Cantrell and Cockrane. Mineral waters.
	Burke, Mrs. Milliner.
	Star, Mrs. Milliner.
Kerry.	Butler, M. Brewer.
	Donovan, J., and Sons. Saw and flour mill.
Tyrone.	Brown, J. Soap and candles.
	Weir, J. Milliner.

The following gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons since the 30th April, 1869 :—

J. H. Torrance, Esq.—May 14, 1869.—Wolston, Warwickshire.
T. F. I'Anson, Esq.—May 25, 1869.—Whitehaven, Cumberland.
G. Bernard, Esq.—June 10, 1869.—Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
C. F. Hodson, Esq.—June 10, 1869.—Bishops Stortford, Herts.
J. G. Barford, Esq.—June 10, 1869.—Wokingham, Berks.
O. Foster, Esq.—June 10, 1869.—Hitchin, Herts.
J. B. Maurice, Esq.—June 14, 1869.—Marlboro', Wilts.
T. Walker, Esq.—June 16, 1869.—Peterboro', Northamptonshire.
J. D. Williams, Esq.—June 16, 1869.—Bala, North Wales.
G. Pizey, Esq.—June 17, 1869.—Clevedon, Somerset.
H. Bennett, Esq.—June 21st, 1869.—Builth, Brecon.
J. Wood, Esq.—June 26, 1869.—Liphook, Hants.
P. Moffatt, Esq.—July 26, 1869.—Dalston, Cumberland.
J. Cartwright, Esq.—July 26, 1869.—Calne, Wilts.
W. M. Holmes, Esq.—July 26, 1869.—Ivybridge, Devon.
I. T. Gwynn, Esq.—July 29, 1869.—Whitchurch, Salop.
W. H. Lawlor, Esq.—Aug. 10, 1869.—Tralee, Kerry, Ireland.
R. Harrison, Esq.—Aug. 10, 1869.—Ambleside, Westmoreland.
F. W. Coates, Esq.—Aug. 12, 1869.—Malvern, Worcestershire.
J. Audland, Esq.—Aug. 12, 1869.—Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire.
D. Beaton, Esq.—Aug. 28, 1869.—Ryde, Isle of of Wight.
J. Flynn, Esq.—Sept. 10, 1869.—Dungarven, Waterford.
J. Ellis, Esq.—Sept. 11, 1869.—Sillott, Cumberland.

J. Fraser, Esq.—Sept. 14, 1869.—Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.
R. H. Crean, Esq.—Sept. 23, 1869.—Wexford, Ireland.
T. Q. Couch, Esq.—Sept. 23, 1869.—Bodmin, Cornwall.
T. Handford, Esq.—Sept. 23, 1869.—Atherstone, Warwickshire.
O. Williams, Esq.—Sept. 25, 1869.—Holyhead, Anglesey.
G. M. Davidge, Esq.—Sept. 30, 1869.—Newtownbarry, Wexford.
W. F. Lovell, Esq.—Oct. 15, 1869.—Crompton Martin, near Bristol.
T. Kitchener, Esq.—Oct. 15, 1869.—Chippenham, Wilts.
R. W. Stewart, Esq.—Nov. 13, 1869.—Glasslough, county Monaghan.
W. H. Cocker, Esq.—Nov. 16, 1869.—Blackpool, Lancashire.
J. J. Littlewood, Esq.—Nov. 16, 1869.—Wooburn, Buckinghamshire.
J. S. Webb, Esq.—Nov. 19, 1869.—Beaminster, Dorset.
S. E. Walker, Esq.—Nov. 19, 1869.—Birmingham.
B. S. Robins, Esq.—Nov. 19, 1869.—Birmingham.
R. Smythe, Esq.—Nov. 19, 1869.—Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.
W. O'Keefe, Esq.—Nov. 20, 1869.—Mallow, Cork.
J. Hanifin, Esq.—Nov. 20, 1869.—Milltown, Kerry.
R. W. Stewart, Esq.—Nov. 20, 1869.—Emyvale, county Monaghan.
G. B. Hanbury, Esq.—Nov. 20, 1869.—Hereford, Herefordshire.
L. Redwood, Esq.—Nov. 20, 1689.—Rhymney Iron Works, Monmouthshire.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Honourable
Her Majesty's Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Appendix No. 1.

Reports of the Sub-Inspectors of Factories on the operation of the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshops Act.

Subdivision of S. S. Kent, Esq., North Wales.

Dear Sir, Llangollen, Dec. 6th, 1869.

In reply to yours, requesting to be informed of the names and addresses of Inspectors appointed under the Workshop Act, I cannot learn that any one has been appointed in this district. The universal reply has been, Who will pay us for the trouble in carrying out the Act? or, We would not take proceedings against a neighbour. The Act will consequently continue a dead letter until duly authorized Inspectors are appointed by the Government. The Factory Act Extension Act has been on the whole well received. On the first introduction of the Act many employers of young persons threatened to discharge all hands under 16 years of age, but on finding the Act did not curtail the hours of labour as they thought it would have done, they continue to employ young persons as before.

The only parties who have resisted the provisions of the Act are the proprietors of the slate quarries and the mineral mines. The question of the slate quarries coming under the provisions of the Act was tried at the Petty Sessions at Carnarvon, before a large bench of magistrates, the quarry employing more than 50 persons, and adapting the rough blocks of slate into form for sale. The case was dismissed, the bench declaring a quarry was not a Factory, contrary to Section 3, and Designation 7, of the Factory Act Extension Act. This decision of the Caernarvon Bench has been since confirmed in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The lead and copper mines employ a considerable number of women and young persons, mostly females, on the surface or floors of the mines, in picking, washing, &c. &c., of the rough ore, preparing and adapting it for sale to the smelting works. I found no opposition to the introduction of the provisions of the Act until I visited a lead mine in the neighbourhood of Wrexham, but quite to the contrary. At this mine the manager strongly objected to the introduction of the provisions of the Act, and took counsel's opinion thereon. This opinion is as follows :—

Opinion.—We are of opinion that the operations of crushing, washing, and dressing the ore of lead mines for sale are not within the provisions of the Factory Act. The words in paragraph 7 of Sec. 3 of 30 & 31 Vict. 1837. The making any article or part of an article in or incidental to the altering, repairing, or ornamenting, finishing, or otherwise adapting for sale any article, appears to us not to comprehend the process of preparing raw material for smelting.

(Signed) George Mellish,
Crompton Hatton.

This being in unison with the decision of the Queen's Bench, it will be requisite to make an amended Act, more clearly defining

what constitutes a factory. I think the 7th definition requires alteration as to the number of hands constituting a factory. If the number of 50 were reduced to 10 or 12 it would bring many works under the provisions of the Factory Act Extension Act now under the Workshop Act, and which require supervision, but which are not visited from the want of duly appointed Inspectors. I believe the alteration of the number 50 to a less number will give much satisfaction to the majority of employers.

I am, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq. S. S. Kent.
&c. &c.

Subdivision of Thomas Steen, Esq., Cheshire.

Dear Sir, Stockport, October 1869.

In pursuance of the directions contained in your letter of the 7th May 1869, to look up all the local authorities in my district, urge them to carry out the Workshop Act, and report the result, I have now to state for your information that I have put myself in communication with the principal local authorities in my division, and beg to add the result of my several interviews and correspondence with them.

In my district generally, the Act has only been very partially attended to. In several cases where it has been taken up it has been where it is not much required. Where it is more needed, I have found as a rule the greater disinclination to have anything to do with it This is notably the case in Stockport, Macclesfield, Birkenhead, Nantwich, Sandbach, and Runcorn, where as yet nothing has been done. It is in operation in Chester, Denton, Haughton, Tranmere, Wallassey, Seacombe, New Brighton, and Lymm.

The following is a more detailed statement of the fact of each case.

Chester City.

There are many workshops here, and the Act has been put in force. By direction of the town council, the Superintendent of Police has been attending to its provisions, and an abstract of the Act has been prepared and distributed among the workshops of the city.

Macclesfield.

The Workshop Act is here much required. The town clerk stated that he would wait the action of the corporation, and although attention has been several times called to the matter, I am not aware that any steps have yet been taken with regard to it.

Congleton.

The Act is not much required here. The mayor stated that "the Act will be taken up, but there are only a few, and those "unimportant, workshops in Congleton which are not already "under inspection through the Factory Act. He hoped to bring

" the subject before the next quarterly meeting of the council, " which will be held in November."

Stockport.

There is a large number of workshops in Stockport, and the need of the Act is great. Attention has been several times called to the desirability of some action being taken in this matter. But the question has been postponed, and there does not appear any probability of the town council doing anything. The town clerk writes that " the mayor is not aware that he has anything " to do in his official capacity in enforcing the Act beyond " adjudicating on such cases as may come before him as a ma- " gistrate."

Birkenhead.

The Workshop Act is required to a considerable extent. Attention has been called to it. The town clerk promised to give careful consideration to the matter, and report to the council. So far as I am aware no steps have yet been taken to carry out the Act.

Nantwich.

The Workshop Act is required here among the smaller boot manufacturers, which is the staple trade of Nantwich. The clerk to the local board writes, " Nothing whatever has been done. " The board does not think it necessary."

Sandbach.

The Workshop Act is required here among the smaller boot manufacturers, which is an important trade of Sandbach. The clerk to the local board writes " that the board has not taken " any steps under the Workshop Regulation Act."

Hyde.

There are numerous workshops in Hyde. The local board has appointed Mr. James Little, the deputy chief constable, to superintend the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, and has issued and circulated abstracts of the Act to the parties interested.

Northwich.

The Northwich local board has a very small jurisdiction, and there will be little there requiring attention under the Workshop Act. Nevertheless the clerk of the local board writes that " where necessary the provisions of the Act shall be enforced, and " the surveyor of the board has been instructed accordingly."

Runcorn.

Necessity for the Workshop Act exists here. The town clerk writes, " The commissioners do not at present propose to take any " steps to enforce the provisions of the Act."

Altringham.

The clerk to the local board writes that "the provisions of "the Workshop Act were ordered to be adopted and enforced. "This is being done under the supervision of the Inspector of "Nuisances, but as no manufacture of any kind is carried on "here, his duties will be almost nil."

Chorley and Alderley.

The clerk to local board writes, "I am not aware we have "any occasion for the Workshop Act in Chorley." I believe this to be almost so.

Denton and Haughton.

The Workshop Act is required here in the hat trade, which is the staple of the district. The local authorities of the two townships have united to work the Workshop Act, and have issued abstracts of the Act to all the workshops. They have taken some steps for the appointment of an inspector, but so far as I am aware an inspector has not yet been appointed.

Tranmere.

Workshop Act is not much required here. Nevertheless, the town clerk writes, "The Tranmere local board have resolved "that their Assistant Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances shall "watch the operations carried on at the shops and places within "the Act, and report every breach of its provisions."

Lymm.

Workshop Act is required here for the regulation of the domestic fustian cutters. Town clerk writes, "The board has ap- "pointed Mr. Henry Dutton, serjeant of police, to the office of "inspector under the Act. He has from time to time visited the "different places in the district, and has taken steps to enforce "the provisions of the Act."

Several prosecutions have been sustained before the magistrates for offences under this Act.

Bollington.

There is no necessity for the Workshop Act here, and nothing has been done.

Bowdon.

There is little necessity for the Workshop Act here. The clerk writes, "The board do not feel that the district for which "they act presents a field for the operation of the Act, as it is "mainly occupied by private residences."

Buglawton.

Act not much required here, and nothing has been done.

Oxton.

Act not required here, and nothing has been done.

Sale.

The town clerk writes, "The board is of opinion that the "mischief intended to be remedied is not at present likely to "arise in the Sale district, and it is therefore unnecessary to take "any active measures in reference thereto."

Wallassey, Seacombe, and New Brighton.

In this joint district the Act is required to some extent. The clerk to local board writes "that the Superintendent of Police "has been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act, and "to lay such complaints as may be necessary."

Knutsford.

No necessity for Workshop Act.

Prestbury.

No necessity for Workshop Act.

Marston, Leftwich, Witton, Castle Northwich, Anderton, Wimmington, Over, and Wharton.

The Act is required in these several townships, all in the salt works district in Cheshire, for the regulation of the smaller works not under the Factory Act. The attention of the several authorities, principally the overseers of the poor, has been called to the Act only recently, on the 23rd August, and I have not heard that any steps have since been taken in the matter.

THOMAS STEEN,
20th Oct. 1869.

Robert Baker, Esq.,
&c. &c.

SUBDIVISION of Mr. BULLER. Part of Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall.

Frome, Somerset,
27th Nov. 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,

THE Factory Act Extension Act seems on the whole to be well obeyed in my district. Of course there are certain minor irregularities, such as omissions to enter a name in the register, or to get a certificate within the proper period, &c., the impression in some quarters being that the responsibility lies on the surgeon to call and give the certificate within the proper time, or that the getting a certificate a week or two sooner or later is a matter of little importance. On the whole, however, the Act seems to be well obeyed, as far as I can see, especially as regards the essential point, viz., the observance of the proper limit of the hours of work. And I have been much struck with the great readiness that has been shown to observe the law, even where it is un-

palatable personally, which is an Englishman's peculiar characteristic. Often I have had the remark addressed to me: "This or "that requirement will cause me a good deal of inconvenience. "Still it is the law, so I suppose I must conform to it."

I will now give you some of the details of the trades affected by the Factory Act Extension Act; and first as regards

Printers and Bookbinders.

These people work generally from 8 to 7, or in some cases from 8½ to 8, and 2 on Saturdays. To a large extent they have been applying for the requisite 7 to 7 or 8 to 8 notices; but there is an anomaly in reference to these notices, which I think I ought to mention. Where the 7 to 7 notice has been issued by the Home Secretary, further permission can also be granted to work on Saturday up to 3; or where the 8 to 8 notice has been issued by the Home Secretary, further permission can be granted to work on Saturday up to 4; but this is not the case with those notices which are issued by the Inspector of Factories, the Act limiting the Saturday extension to those cases where the notices have been issued by the Home Secretary only. Moreover, the 7 to 7 notices can only be issued by the Inspector of Factories during the winter months, and as to the 8 to 8 notices he cannot issue them at all. I should have thought he might have been empowered to grant the 7 to 7 notices either summer or winter; to grant 8 to 8 notices, like the Home Secretary; to grant notices to work up to 3 or 4 o'clock on Saturdays, in the same way that the Home Secretary can do; and to supply them to the Sub-inspectors to issue in the same way as the ordinary 7 to 7 notices.

As regards surgical certificates, which in the large majority of cases are required within seven days, one printer complains to me that the seven days' limit is too short; that it is impossible within that time to decide whether a boy is fitted for his business or not, and that a longer time ought to be allowed before going to the expense of a certificate for a boy, whom, after all, he may have to discharge as incompetent.

As regards errand boys, employed occasionally in printing offices, it seems to me very doubtful whether there is any legal necessity for them to be certified at all; for, under the 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 103, § 14, certificates are not necessary for young persons where their hours of work "in any factory" do not exceed nine a day. The "factory" in this case would of course be the printing office, and the hours of work of these boys in the printing office are not 9 a day, or anything like it, though doubtless they are more as far as general employment is concerned. If it is thought desirable that these boys should be certified, I would suggest whether the 3 & 4 Wm. 4, c. 103. § 14, should not be repealed.

As regards printers who publish newspapers, they would, as I said on a former occasion, gladly have the privilege of working on publishing night (say one night in the week) partially into the night, without the stringent provisions which apply to working through the whole of the night. At present they can only work

boys (under 16) in the night at all provided they give them a holiday on the preceding as well as the succeeding day. The day succeeding the publishing night they can manage well enough to give as a holiday, but not the day preceding, which is the busiest day of all the week. What they would like is the privilege of working boys one night in the week partially into the night, say 10 or 11 o'clock, without the stringent provisions which were intended to apply to working during the whole night. Messrs. Butler and Tanner, the very large printers and binders here, in speaking to me about this point, said, "We should be quite content if "the same privilege were accorded to us in printing as is already "accorded to us in bookbinding, viz., the power of working "young persons and women occasionally 14 hours a day. At "present we are obliged to keep a larger reserve force in our print-"ing business than we should otherwise do to meet any sudden "demands." Indeed it is this liability to sudden and unforeseen demands that constitutes the printer's great difficulty in complying with the provisions of the Act. A man rushes in, and says, "I "must have these bills printed by to-morrow, or they will be of "no use at all." Of course, under those circumstances, it is a great temptation to a printer to keep his boys over time. Still, from all the inquiries I am constantly making, the regular hours of work seem generally to be well observed. Within the last year I have only had one complaint. That was anonymous, and related to working at Launceston after two o'clock on Saturdays. I went there, and warned the printer in question, and found on my visiting him on the following Saturday that he had profited by my warning, and had dismissed his boys at two.

I still think that it is a great pity that small provincial printers and bookbinders should be put under us. The trouble they cause us is infinite, and so is the expense; and the work is petty, inquisitorial, and useless. I am sure under this Act an Englishman's house can no longer be said to be his castle, at least if he is a printer; for literally his private dwelling house is now required to be inspected by us. In one case, at Taunton, the printing office is a small room inside the dining-room. I have to go through the dining-room to get to it, and that is the only access to it. In many cases I am taken through the kitchens, &c., upstairs, to one or two of the bedrooms which have been converted into printing offices. Is it right that we should be put to such work as this? If printing offices must be inspected at all, why should they not be put under the Workshop Act; and those only where they employ steam or water power kept under us?

As regards Paper Mills,

There does not (as far as I can learn) seem to be any inconvenience experienced in carrying out the Act, except as regards Saturdays. Formerly, boys used, on one Saturday, to work about 15 or 16 hours, and altogether about 63 hours for that week; on the next Saturday they would not work at all, and only about 56 hours for that week. In both respects the employment in the former

case is illegal, the Act prohibiting the employment of male young persons more than 14 hours at a stretch, or more than 60 hours per week. In some paper mills they have met this by getting in a separate set of boys at 6 p.m. on Saturdays, and working them up to 10 or 11 that night ; but the boys themselves greatly prefer the old system, which gave them one Saturday entirely free.

As to the Saturday half-holiday in paper mills, there is one anomaly which I think I ought to mention, which is this, women and female young persons whose hours of work have not exceeded eight in any day in any week are excepted from the 2 o'clock limit on Saturdays. But in this exception no mention is made of male young persons, so that, although girls whose hours of work have not exceeded eight may work as usual on Saturdays, boys similarly circumstanced cannot do so. At a paper mill not far from Bath there is, together with some women and girls, a boy employed. His hours of work a day do not exceed eight, no more do those of the women and girls, but he is required to leave work on Saturday at two, while the women and girls work on as usual. Doubtless he would be excepted from the 2 o'clock limit on Saturdays if he were employed on day and night turns, but that is not the question.

As regards Foundries, &c.,

There seems to be scarcely any inconvenience experienced, the hours of work in all large foundries and engineering establishments having, for some time past, been those allowed by the Factory Act; but that exception which provides that "any place "in which the process of casting any metal is carried on by not "more than five persons, and as subsidiary to the repair or com- "pletion of some other work, shall not by reason only of such "casting be deemed a factory," seems to me to produce a good deal of uncertainty. There are numbers of little plumbers' shops whose main business is to cast iron slabs for grates, or bits of pumps, or to do little odds and ends of casting for their customers, and in that capacity they would, I presume, come under the exception ; but still, in addition to this business, they cast, perhaps, a few taps, or ball cocks, or gas joints, &c. I cannot say that these are subsidiary to the repair or completion of some other work, and, if not, the shops would be deemed "factories" within the Factory Act, Extension Act, but I cannot think that such little trumpery places were ever intended to be included in it, and perhaps these articles, and other similar ones, might be included in the exception, so as to take these places out of the Act.

As regards the 50 Hands' Clause,

There is a good deal of uncertainty about it, not only as regards the difficulty of finding out, in the first instance, what places employ 50 hands, but in the difficulty of discovering subsequent fluctuations in the numbers. It is true that in strict point of law persons beginning to employ 50 hands or upwards would, on beginning to occupy a "factory," be required, I suppose, to give

the Inspector of Factories notice of such occupation, but nobod seems to be aware of this, and practically it is never acted on.

In the matter of Holidays

There is one point which I think deserves mention, which is this ; the Home Secretary can grant permission for holidays to be given to different sets of hands on different days, and not at the same time ; but a proviso is almost always added by him to this permission, to the effect that a register shall be kept of the dates of the holidays, and of the names of the women, young persons, &c., who have had the holidays. This proviso appears to me to be entirely nugatory. In a factory where 200 or 300 hands are employed, who could tell whether all the hands are entered in this register, or whether 10 or 20, more or less, are entered or not ? Certainly, in the West of England, there is not much fear of the hands not getting their proper quantum of holidays ; the fear is much more the other way, at least, in the present state of trade ; viz., of their getting, compulsorily, too many holidays.

As an Education Measure

This Act seems to me to have altogether failed. No one will have anything to do with half-timers who can possibly avoid it. All, or almost all, have got rid at once of their half-time hands ; and indeed that provision as to employing, temporarily, children of 11 and 12 as full timers, *i.e.*, as if they were already over 13, has been a most merciful one, for it has saved from prompt dismissal numbers of children under 13 who were in employment at the time of the passing of the Act. Even as it is, some people have overlooked those temporary provisions, and have discharged their children under 13.

As to the Workshop Act,

I sent, as you know, some months ago, to the local authorities in my district, an abstract of the Workshop Act, and also a circular from you, urging them to put it in force. It has been taken up at Frome, Weston-super-Mare, Chard, Shepton Mallet, Bath, Barnstable, Torrington, and Penzance ; but it seems, even in these places, as far as I can make out, to be taken up in rather a half-hearted way. The members of the town council, who are often the "local authority," do not care for making themselves obnoxious by interfering with their fellow townsmen. If they did so it would probably be remembered against them at the next election of town councillors, and it would end in their rejection. Some of them would, I have reason to believe, be glad to see the enforcement of the Workshop Act made compulsory on them, under pain of a fine. This would relieve them from all odium of interfering unnecessarily ; and this was the view taken by a member of the Yeovil town council, some time ago, when I mentioned the matter to him. At all events, as matters now stand, the Workshop Act is most inefficaciously carried out ; and as an instance of this, I will mention the case of a large brush making firm at Wells.

This firm, when I first visited them, did not employ quite 50 hands; about two or three short of it. Thinking that the Workshop Act would be enforced, and preferring to come under the Factory Act Extension Act to the Workshop Act, they took on two or three more hands, and brought themselves under the Factory Act Extension Act. Finding, however, after a bit, that the Workshop Act was not likely to be enforced, they discharged their two or three hands, and are now under nothing. It seems to me that this Workshop Act might be evaded to any extent. The hours of work, it is true, are (like those under the Factory Act) not to exceed 10½ a day; but they may be taken any time between 5 in the morning and 9 at night. It would be almost impossible for a Workshop Inspector to prove what time each individual hand came to work of a morning; and, unless the hands themselves complained, it would, I should think, be very difficult for him to prove a case of overworking. It would be like the old state of things under the Factory Acts, which the government found itself obliged to step in and rectify.

As to Saturday,

Many workshops, I believe, complain that that is their busiest day in the week. This is especially the case with tailors, who on Saturday are very busy finishing clothes ready for the Sunday, and they would gladly change the half holiday to some day at the beginning of the week, when they are not usually busy; but this change the Workshop Act already authorizes the Secretary of State to make. The Bath Workshop Inspector, Mr. H. G. Montague, says that several employers in Bath have obtained licences (dispensations) from the Home Secretary. He suggests that the time of closing should be altered from 2 to 4 on Saturdays, and that no licences should be granted in future; also that the exception in the Workshop Act as to "where not more than five persons "are employed in making articles to be sold by retail," &c. should be dispensed with, and all workshops placed on the same footing.

I am, &c.

GEORGE F. BULLER.

Robert Baker, Esq.

SUBDIVISION of Capt. MAY, R.N. North Stafford and part of Salop.

SIR, Stoke-on-Trent, 4th Dec. 1869.

I CAN add but little to my report of November 10th, 1868, concerning the operation of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in this district.

From inquiries among various classes of factories I cannot learn that it has caused any serious difficulty in procuring hands, though it has led in some cases to a considerable increase of wages; but more difficulty is naturally expected when the age for full-time employment by day is raised to 13 on the 1st July 1870.

On the other hand it has apparently done little for education, as the half-time system is impossible of adoption in some of the principal trades to which the law applies, and a majority of the children whom it has restrained from labour in iron mills and other "factories" have found work equally unsuitable to their age in coalpits, brickfields, and elsewhere. At few schools have I found any appreciable increase in the number or age of the scholars, which could be credited to the Act. The only noteworthy exception to this rule is in the St. George's national school, near Oakengates, Salop, where the average attendance of boys is now 290 compared with 240 at this time last year, the first class having increased from 50 to 80. The master attributes this increase to the operation of the law, and an enlargement of the school is contemplated in expectation of still greater numbers. I conclude, however, that, as a rule, where the half-time system cannot operate, compulsory school attendance of some other kind is required to make a Factory Act effectual as an educational agent.

I have no recent experience of the Workshops Act, as my time has been fully occupied among the factories in my district.

I have, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq., &c. &c.

W. May, R.N.

Subdivision of C. N. Girardot, Esq., including Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire.

Sir, Leicester, Nov. 25th 1869.

You requested me a short time ago to let you have some account of the steps taken in my division by the various local authorities in the matter of the Workshops Regulation Act.

I have always taken the opportunity, since this Act came into operation, when visiting a neighbourhood, of calling the attention of the board of health or town council to its provisions, and I am glad to be able to add that in the chief centres of trade, such as Leicester, Northampton, Luton, Dunstable, and Bedford, I have succeeded in getting them to serve abstracts of the Act on all employers of labour, and to appoint officers, generally of the borough police, or the sanitary inspector, to visit and enforce the provisions of the statute. I have already forwarded you a list of these towns, and the names of the officers appointed.

In one or two other towns, Kettering and Peterborough for instance, where no board of health or other similar body exists, there is a difficulty in getting it undertaken; but I hope to induce the guardians in the former, and the Improvement Committee in the latter, to do so. In Wellingborough the Act is at present in abeyance, through the want of school accommodation. Both the board of health and the vicar assure me they cannot provide for the half-timers till additions are made to the schools; but the board have expressed themselves as most

anxious to carry out the statute. In the borough of Leicester I am glad to say the Act is being carried out most systematically, and the board of health and their inspector, Serjeant Wright, deserve great praise for their exertions.

The sanitary inspector and his assistants visit all workshops, milliners' establishments, &c. very frequently, and no objections have been raised to their admission or to producing the school certificates. I append a report, for which I have to thank Serjeant Wright, of cases of breach of the Act, and how they were disposed of by the board or the magistrates.

The objections raised to the Act by the local boards are chiefly these :—

1. That their officer has no legal power to enter a workshop unless with an order previously obtained from a justice of the peace, after making information, and therefore the opportunity of detecting overwork would frequently be lost.
2. That he has no legal power to ask for the school certificates.
3. As to ventilation, which frequently is so insufficient as would require the wholesale discharge of, perhaps, half of those employed. Mr. George, the sanitary officer at Dunstable, states that in some cases the space does not exceed 100 feet of air per head.

It has occurred to me that, in any amendment of this Act, it might be enacted that all workshops should be registered as lodging-houses are, and required to have a licence to contain a certain number only, this licence to be granted after inspection by the sanitary officer. This would also have the advantage of giving notice of the commencement of the work, and the locality.

Perhaps I may be permitted to remark, that any systematic and effectual control of small places of labour of this kind, scattered as they are over the whole country, must be a very great undertaking, and require a most extensive system of inspection.

I venture to think that if the Government were to call the attention of the magistracy, clergy, and other influential persons to the statute, there would be little difficulty in enforcing its provisions through the county police in rural districts. The complete organization of this force would enable them to visit workshops as they now do public-houses, with very little additional labour, and it is difficult to see why more delicacy should be felt on this head than as to public-houses.

In the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Leicester the magistrates have already instructed the police to enforce the provisions of the Act. Abstracts have been served, and I have found, wherever I have visited them, the chief enactments observed. Would it not be possible to extend this into a thorough system of supervision, without material increase of expenses, and so make it the nearest approach to compulsory education, as well as regulation of labour, possible ? With a slight addition to the staff of inspectors of factories, they would be able to visit

workshops from time to time when in the neighbourhood, so as to superintend the action of the police; and I think they should also be empowered to communicate with the chief constable of each county.

With regard to the Factory Act Extension Act, I do not find anything deserving particular remark, except that I would suggest the extension of its provisions to all places employing twenty persons (instead of fifty) in one trade establishment. This seems to me to form a more natural division between a factory and workshop. I hope also it will not be long before a consolidation of the Factories Acts is made. To trace the enacting clauses through the nine or ten Acts on the subject, the greater part of which are repealed, is most difficult, and an attorney for the defendants never hesitates to take advantage of this to confuse the magistrates, and, if possible, weary out the patience of the bench.

I have, &c.

Robt. Baker, Esq., &c. &c.

CHARLES N. GIRARDOT.

SUB-DIVISION of MR. FITTON, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, and part of Shropshire, November 1869.

Workshops Act.

The instructions of the Home Secretary to urge the local authorities to carry out the provisions of the Workshops Act, 1867, were only sent to me in May last, and since that time I have taken every opportunity of bringing the Workshops Act prominently under the notice of the various local boards or town councils in my district, wherever such bodies exist. I have also requested the chief persons of influence in the various outlying districts, parishes, &c., to endeavour to co-operate with their neighbours, and wherever it can be done to appoint some one official to act as Workshops Inspector throughout a defined area, irrespective of parish boundaries, so that the benefits of the Act may not be limited to towns alone, but may also be uniformly carried out in the populous rural districts in which it is acknowledged to be very much needed.

On the Borders of the Black Country.

Nailers and Needle Makers.

On the confines of the three counties of Worcester, Warwick, and Stafford are places, such as Cradley Heath, Rowley Regis, the Lye, Stourbridge, Halesowen, and the suburbs of Dudley, together with the needle-making district of Redditch and Frecken-ham, where numbers of small cottages, each with its hearth of five or seven working chain and nail makers, or its hamlet of needle pointers workshops, where no steam power is used, are scattered in such a manner that it would be extremely difficult

to fix upon the particular authority (especially in case of rural vestries) on whom "the duty" is imposed by the Act itself of enforcing complience with its provisions. Much remains to be done in this respect; but a desire to see the Workshops Act enforced has been very generally expressed by the working nail and chain makers themselves, who during the recent prolonged disputes and stoppage from work in the nail districts have had ample opportunity for thinking over their own condition. A great number of the Redditch needle makers are equally desirous to see the Act uniformly enforced in all needle shops.

I expect, before another half year has passed, to be able to report that efficient provision has been made for enforcing observance of the Workshops Act throughout the entire working neighbourhood between Bromsgrove, Catshill, Halesowen, Dudley, and Stourbridge in Worcester, by the joint appointment of three or four district inspectors, with instructions to co-operate in their supervision and district boundaries.

This will still leave Oldbury and the Staffordshire boundaries of Worcester near Birmingham to be arranged for.

Schools.

An Inspector of Workshops, who is himself a working nailer, has been appointed, with a salary jointly paid to him by the township of Bromsgrove and the outlying district of Catshill; and the committee and managers of the national schools have decided to open for the present an afternoon school for boys at the townhall Bromsgrove, and for girls in the girls schoolroom at Catshill.

I was told recently that an attendance of at least 350 children from the workshops in this district is expected.

Children's Work causes low Pay.

Several working nailers at Bromsgrove have told me that they would be glad to see the Workshops Act enforced, not only because the long hours and late night work for the two or three days in the week in which the nailmakers really as a rule work hard is injurious to children, but because the employment of so many unskilled children produces inferior work, and lowers the character and market repute of the article, thus keeping at a low standard the general rate of wages in the district.

It has also been suggested that a short term of apprenticeship would be desirable in all cases in these small smithies for nail and chain making, as thereby the employment of children, at the caprice and sole control of any chance master, would be rendered impossible. Many social evils resulting from the very early independence now attainable by any stripling or girl who can earn a few shillings per week at any "nail hearth" they choose to engage at, away from their own homes, would thus be partially prevented. I have been told that it is not unusual for a young pair of nailers to start in life unmarried before they are sixteen years old.

Halesowen Workshop School in 1868.

At Halesowen, when the Act came into operation, in 1868, notices were posted through the town offering special school accommodation for children from workshops, and for a short time the schools were well attended by children who were stopped from working in the nail shops, but as no special steps were taken to enforce the observance of the Act the school attendance soon dwindled down from 40 a night to one or two, and after a few weeks the Act ceased to be regarded at all.

The appointment of an Inspector for this district is now under consideration; but there is some difficulty as to the powers of the local authorities; probably some joint action will be decided on between the township of Halesowen and the neighbouring district of Old Hill, Blackheath, Cradley, and Rowley.

Malvern.

Besides the Bromsgrove Inspector, a Workshops Inspector has been appointed for the Malvern district, and he has been further instructed by the local board to enforce the observance of the Bakehouse Act, 1864.

Worcester City.

Half Holiday.

The watch committee of Worcester have very recently (Nov. 19, 1869) given instructions to the superintendent of police of the city, that "all infractions of the Workshops Act shall be reported, "and proceedings taken against all persons found guilty of "breaches of the law." I have myself by frequent visits obtained compliance with the Workshops Act at the principal drapers warehouses in Worcester, and I believe that a request has been sent to the Home Secretary for permission to take the weekly half holiday on Wednesday in all establishments to which the Workshops Act is applicable, thus being a more convenient day than Saturday, which is market day in Worcester.

In one establishment alone in Worcester the young needle workers said that they did not care about a half holiday every week, but would rather be allowed to work overtime, and get paid for it, as well as for each full week, and take a whole fortnight together in the summer, which it seems has been usual in this establishment. But in many other cases all the dress-making in a draper's establishment is done by apprentice girls, who do not get paid at all in money, and who would therefore derive great comfort and much happiness from a weekly half holiday.

Workshop Act, Redditch.

Short Time Factory and School.

At Redditch the local board have issued a number of notices supplied by the factory office, and the clerk to the board, Mr. Browning, tells me that even this, although no local inspector has

been appointed (Nov. 23rd, 1869), has produced very good results in the township of Redditch, although no school attendance has been yet recorded. At Astwood Bank and Freckenham, where the rural vestry is the only authority whose "duty" it is to carry out the law, I am told there is much late night work of children in the needle pointing shops. Among the needle factories, six or eight in number, at Astwood Bank, the Factory Act is well observed, Nov. 23rd, 1869, and there are a few half-time children, about 20 in all, employed. Probably the number of short-time children in this immediate neighbourhood of needle makers will be increased when a school is opened, as is projected, in January 1869.

Dudley, Stourbridge.

In Dudley, although I have paid several visits to the local board, and the Workshop Act has been discussed at their meeting, no appreciable result has followed, beyond the circulation of a few Workshops abstracts, and the same may be said of Stourbridge.

Nail and Chain Shops.—Lye, &c.

Near these townships are great numbers of small workshops, in which it would be impossible for any Inspector not personally conversant with the trade and locality, and resident on the spot, to ensure compliance with the Act.

I have generally heard no objections to the spirit of the Act, but rather a desire to see it universally carried out. But each local authority appears to be waiting to see what their neighbours are disposed to do, rather than take the initiative themselves, as Broomsgrove and Catshill have already done, both as to enforcement of the Act, and provision for schooling for the children.

Workshops Act, Hereford.

In Hereford town and county, there does not appear to be any need for interference with the few drapers and others who would be subject to the Workshops Act. The subject has been twice discussed at the town council meetings.

Monmouth Iron Districts.

In the towns near the large iron works of Monmouth, I am told that on Saturday nights, and especially on "draw nights" and pay nights, which occur every two weeks, when a portion of the wages are paid to the forge men, a great deal of late shopping goes on, and the drapers' workpeople have on these occasions to work very late; but there would be no difficulty in giving a weekly half holiday

The subject of enforcing the Workshops Act is now under consideration both at Newport and at Brynmawr.

Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867.

In all the large iron works and factories in Monmouth the Factory Act, 1867, has been very fairly observed, and I have no

cases of wilful breaches of the law to record. A general impression has prevailed, or at all events is professed, notwithstanding my frequent explanation of the construction to be put on the words of the Act, that boys of full 12 can work day or night as though they were nearly 13 years of age. The careless manner in which the surgeons' certificates are given has in some instances tended to confirm this error.

The recent decision in the case of the Dowlais Iron Works will probably put a stop to any further mistakes.

Alterations in Workshops Act.

The great good to be derived from the Workshops Act, if uniformly carried out, is now so generally admitted that I need not allude to the special points that require improvement, such as more general power of enforcing the school attendance, and the authority of local inspectors to visit a workshop without a distinct and fresh order from the justices in every particular case. I have frequently been asked, can it not be permitted to dressmakers in any case at their own homes to work later than 9 p.m.? I believe that although, as a universal law, it is a great boon to young apprentices to feel sure that their day work will end at 9 p.m., yet many full-grown women as well as young daughters in a dressmaker's family would be glad to be allowed, as all young men of 18 can do, to work at night, and get extra pay by so doing.

Women's Work in Iron Mills.

The same reasoning applies to the case of women's work in iron mills, although it is not to be wished or expected that any alteration in the factory laws in this respect can take place. I have been told by more than one experienced manager of iron works that the strict prohibition of women's work beyond factory hours by day, and for all night work, has really caused much suffering.

Many of these large works are in comparatively remote districts, and a large population, male and female, has, as it were, grown up around and been created by the iron works themselves.

Blast Furnaces.

The employment of women at blast furnaces, which is to continue as heretofore till July 1870, is in such cases looked upon as a privilege, as the women can thus be sure of constant work; while the total stoppage of all night work elsewhere for females has reduced the opportunities of work for women in all other departments by fully one half, as the turns must now be taken by men, or dispensed with altogether.

In the iron districts there is scarce any employment for women available in shops or domestic service, and in such a case as that of a widow, with perhaps three or four full-grown daughters, the husband having been "killed underground" in a colliery, there is no possibility of work for the girls anywhere but in the iron mills and forges.

Young Females in Iron Mills often the sole stay of the Widowed Family.

I have been told, at four different large establishments, that a great deal of suffering has arisen from the sudden non-employment of a number of young women whose whole lives have been spent in the iron works, and who, if they could be allowed to work now, might easily support the whole widowed household, earning from ten to sixteen shillings a week, in wheeling stuff, box piling, and other labour that has hitherto been performed by women.

The argument that "this makes it better for the men's wages" is not always consolatory to families consisting wholly of a widowed mother and her daughters, who have to get their living solely by their own hands, and many such exist in colliery and iron-mining districts. Notwithstanding this, I believe the feeling is almost universal that "night work for women in iron works is bad," and I shall be glad when the present exception as to employment of women in blast furnaces is put an end to.

Sewing School at Nantyglo.

The Saturday half-holiday is now, I believe, universally observed among the women in iron mills. The Tredegar works close altogether soon after 1.30 on Saturday. And I have much pleasure in recording that a sewing school has been set on foot at Nantyglo Works on Saturday afternoons, at which several of the neighbouring ladies and others interested in the works attend to give instructions, &c. The attendance, which has been fairly uniform for five weeks, is now just 60 of all ages. The women themselves, as well as their male relatives in the forges, have already began to acknowledge that half a day's stoppage from work, although a few hours actual wages in money may be sacrificed, does not necessarily entail a loss to the household. Some of the women at work in this sewing school at Nantyglo on its 4th meeting took great pleasure in showing me gowns and canvas aprons made with their own fingers on the Saturday afternoons, for which, if they had had to pay, the cost would have been more than the wages they could have gained by the same time spent in the iron mill.

I hope before the winter is over to see similar institutions established in other large iron works in Monmouthshire.

In the tin-plate works the hours of work required by the law have been observed, but scarce any educational result, or employment of short-time children, has arisen out of the Factory Act Extensions Act, 1867.

Schools and Children.

The admirable schools of the Dos Nailworks at Newport, Monmouth, and the arrangements for the schooling of the workshop children at Bromsgrove, are the only instances where large groups of children are employed whose schooling is the result of the factory laws, 1867, that I can recall.

Short Time and Schools.

In other factories, excepting a few at Redditch needle factories, and some at a cotton reel factory at Chepstow, in almost every instance, all children who would have to work short time have been dismissed by the employers, who do not choose to take the trouble of making a trial of the half-time and schooling system.

In the case of night work by relays this is perhaps unavoidable, but there are many cases, as among rivet boys, and those who work stamping presses, &c., where children would be very useful, if any trouble were taken to give the system a trial. Probably, after July 1870, when all children under 13 must go to school, more short-time children will be employed.

Brick Works.

The one class of operatives who do not appear yet to have reaped any benefit from the Factory Acts are the numerous young children and girls employed in brickworks. These works are excepted from Act 1864. A brickwork employing "50 persons" is larger than usual, and yet no local board that I know of has yet put the Workshops Act in force in any brick district. A great deal of irregular and late night work is, I am told, still carried on at Oldbury, and the borders of Worcester and Stafford, and even a good deal of Sunday work, that is not always united to "tapping and turning" the bricks laid out to dry, is still carried on.

Ornamented Crest Tiles at Broseley, Salop.

The good feeling of the brickmakers around Stourbridge has, however, almost wholly put an end to such practices in the Lye district, and the gratuitous night schooling for those employed in brickyards has again been offered by the masters for this winter. Under your instructions, a case was taken by me at a brick and ornamented crest tile work at Broseley in Shropshire, in order to obtain a magisterial decision as to whether the manufacture of ornamentally stamped cresset and ridge tiles could be interpreted as the manufacture of ornamental tiles under Act 1864, and the brickyards in which such tiles are made be thus brought under the factory laws.

The magistrates, however, decided that the making of these ornamented or "fancy" tiles was not the manufacture contemplated by Act 1864, under the words "ornamental tiles," which they considered to be limited to encaustic and parti-coloured tiles, such as are used for flooring of churches and halls, and made by Messrs. Minton, Maw, Godwin, and others.

In this case, again, the difficulty of carrying out the Workshops Act by any available local authority was made evident.

Workshops Act at Broseley, Salop.

The district of Broseley and Jackfield, in which the groups of brickworks in question is situated, is under is under the local jurisdiction of the mayor and corporation of the borough of Wenlock, a

town six miles distant from Jackfield ; and although several gentlemen, including two of the Broseley brickmakers, were desirous of getting the Workshops Act enforced in all brickyards, yet no steps have yet been taking to ensure compliance with the law at Broseley.

Broseley Brickworks and Workshops Act.

As all the Broseley works, however, are open air works, which are almost at a standstill in winter, during which the children really get a fair amount of schooling, I do not consider that legislation for these brickworks in Salop is nearly so much needed as in parts of Worcester and Stafford.

Small Printers.

I entirely concur with the remarks of Mr. Buller, quoted by you in last year's report, as to the exemption from or abstaining from a rigorous enforcement of the strict letter of the Factory Act in the small printer's shops. I have visited and conversed with very many small printers, who really have no desire to overwork the one or two lads employed by them. These lads are often inmates of the printer's own household, and act partly as shop lads at the counter, partly as errand boys, and also occasionally as assistants to the one or two men in the printing office, when any "taking off" is required. The insisting on surgical certificates for all such lads, and the dread of prosecutions and fines for breaches of factory law, in case a lad happens to be employed for half an hour overtime, perhaps once in a month, is a real grievance, and in almost every small town has created a dislike to the Factory Acts among the printers. I have not found objections to the Factory Acts among any other small branch of trade so universal as it is among the printers, and I think they have very good reason on their side.

Surgeons' Fees.

Having mentioned the surgeon's fee for certificates, I cannot avoid recording my desire that some definite instructions should be issued as to the scale of payment of the surgeons' fees.

The hardship of being liable to pay three, five, seven shillings, or more, for a certificate for a single stripling, who is perhaps the son of the employer, at a small foundry, and whose age and strength are undoubted, is constantly complained of; and although the surgeon cannot be expected to give up his time for nothing, the loss of money to the employer, in cases where neither he nor the lad examined get any advantage whatever by the surgical examination, is a frequent source of irritation. Moreover, it places the Sub-inspectors in very invidious position if they are called upon, as they frequently are, by the certifying surgeons, to threaten prosecutions, in order to force the owners of small factories, who are perhaps scarcely earning more than their own journeymen's wages, to obtain and pay for certificates for full grown youths, about whose real age and physical aptitude for work no living being can entertain a doubt.

Surgeons' Fees and Certificates.

I should be glad to place my opinion on this subject on record, if possible, for, as you are aware, I have myself been subjected to some very unfair aspersions by a surgeon, in a case in which I had used every endeavour to obtain compliance with the law by a large company, and had distinctly impressed upon the manager the necessity of obtaining certificates for one or two lads who were certainly within a very few months of their sixteenth birthday.

EDWARD B. FITTON,
Sub-Inspector of Factories, Nov. 29, 1869.

SUBDIVISION of W. H. BEADON, Esq., including Hants, Dorset, and part of Devon.

Factory Act, 1869.

SINCE I last made a general report to you, I am happy to say that considerable advance has been made with the general observance of the law. The more important principles are now, as a rule, well attended to, and the same may be said of the minor details, as they become better understood, though, as regards these latter, it takes a deal of time and trouble to convince many of the necessity of strict observance of apparently trifling matters of form, the object and advantage of which they do not perceive.

I will take the trades specially placed under the Act in rotation so far as they exist in my district in sufficient numbers to be worthy of remark.

1. *Iron and other Foundries* ; also
2. *Manufacture of Machinery* ; and
3. "*Articles of Metal*" where Mechanical Power is used.

In the whole of these it has been easy to glide into the regulations of the Act, inasmuch as in a general way the hours were not excessive before, the chief alteration being the compulsory Saturday half-holiday, which seems to have been attended with very little inconvenience or objection.

In some instances it has led to the whole of the hands getting the half-holiday, a result which both masters and men seem to relish now it has once been tried, and I suspect it will become more general.

4. *Paper Mills.*

The extensive privileges and departures from the principles of the Factory Acts which were granted to the paper makers have, as you are aware, rendered the Act a nullity as regards them, in many important respects; but still much good has been done by the proper regulation and control of night work, guarding of a great quantity of their most dangerous machinery, ventilation of workrooms, and so on. Probably no branch of industry placed

under the Act required its interference more decidedly than paper mills, and although the peculiarities of their processes called for some relaxation of the law, still I am inclined to think more were granted than was really necessary, and it would be well that they should be revised.

5. *Tobacco.*

These seem on the whole more disposed to settle down quietly under the Act, now that experience has shown them how unreal most of their complaints against it were; but there seems to be at least a case for consideration made out in their demand for some privileges, in certain processes and at certain times.

I may mention, as an incidental result of the Act, that a strong opponent admitted to me, that having in consequence of the shorter hours enforced by the law placed a department of his works on "piece work" instead of day work, he found that the people now did what used to be a week's work in four days. Here then is a clear gain of a day and a half per week, or about seventy-five days in the year, to all concerned. I cannot consider tobacco manufacture a healthy employment, for although many factories are roomy and airy, and not crowded, I notice a general flabby abnormal appearance in the boys, and doubtless many suffer from it, though in this, as in all other cases, it is hard, nay almost impossible, to extract an admission that the labour whereby they live is in any way hurtful to them.

6. *Letter-press Printers.*

If I have more to say to you of these than of some others, it will be, first, because they are more numerous on my books, and also because I think that the incidence of this Act on this trade is not by any means satisfactory, and calls for much special animadversion.

Like all officials, I started with a natural bias in favour of the Act put into my hands to administer, and tried hard to convince myself and those I had to visit that the law was equally good for all, as would be seen and admitted as soon as fairly tried. I regret to say, however, that the results of my efforts to convince myself of the satisfactory adaptation of the Factory Act as it stands to a small printing office has been similar to what might be expected from attempting to fit a square plug into a round hole! I use the word "small" advisedly, for I wish it to be understood that my remarks apply to the "small" job printers office, where say from two to four hands are employed. Every one admits the wisdom of placing larger printing offices, especially newspapers, under the Act, for in most it was loudly called for, and much benefit has resulted; but the fact is that the arrangements required for a large office are so totally dissimilar from those for a small office as to constitute them in effect two separate and distinct classes of industry, in so far as concerns the incidence of the Factory Act on the labour in each.

In a large office there is as a rule a sufficiently regular supply of work to enable all hands to be steadily employed for a certain

time each day, and the work is therefore more analagous to that of a cotton or woollen factory. In those the Act is well placed, and little or no inconvenience has resulted from conforming to it, in all well-conducted offices; but in a small office it is all reversed, their supply of printing work is irregular and uncertain to a perplexing degree, it is often hard to find employment for the lads, who either sit idle or go errands, work in the garden for the greater part of the day, or sometimes for several consecutive days, then suddenly in comes some printing job, such as a sale catalogue or circular, which must be done by a certain time, then arises the difficulty, the law forbids the lads to work after a certain hour if under 16, and without them or extra help the job, perhaps the only one for the week, cannot be done. The small printer cannot count on procuring extra help of hands over the prescribed age, and even if he can, as he truly complains, the remuneration required would "swallow up all the profit." If he had some such occasional privilege as the bookbinders have, it would overcome much of this difficulty, and do no harm. It is habitual and not occasional long hours that do the harm which the Act was intended to put an end to. Such habitual long hours existed to a deplorable extent in large printing offices, as is universally admitted, but in the small job printing office such never did nor can they exist, from the very nature of the work; my opinion therefore is that the Act in small printing offices not only effects none of the good it is designed to do, but that on the contrary it is productive of much hardship, inconvenience, and loss. As a remedy I believe some propose that below a certain line they should be transferred to the control of the Workshops Act, whereby they would have a wider range of hours between which they might work; others propose privileges somewhat similar to that of bookbinders, but perhaps on a rather extended scale; but the great difficulty would be as to where to draw the line. Certain it is, however, that it requires but a very slight observation and contact with the small printers to become convinced that alteration in some direction is absolutely necessary, and I sincerely hope that the relief needed will be granted as speedily as possible.

Bookbinders.

Much of what I have said about small printers applies with equal force to small bookbinders, but their difficulties are much relieved by their 14 hours' privilege.

The Fifty Hands Factories.

This sweeping enactment brings in such vast variety of employments that it would take a large volume to enter into the effects of the Act on each. One can, therefore, only here mention, in a general way, that in a great many the fact of being under the Act is a mere matter of form, either because no hands under the age are ever employed, or because their hours and arrangements were previously similar to or often within what the Act demands.

In many others, however, it is quite the reverse, for among such a variety it may naturally be expected that there must be many the peculiarities of whose processes, or nature and seasons of trade, call quite as urgently for special privileges and modifications in their favour as those of the paper makers or glass manufacture, &c. In such cases the Act, pure and simple, works great inconvenience and hardship, both to employers and employed; so great in many trades that I regret to say it has led to wholesale discharge of all hands coming within the Act, and a rule to take no apprentices at 14, as heretofore, but to postpone taking them until 16 or 18, as the case may be. It is impossible, among so many, to particularise here, but when the law comes to be re-considered, doubtless each trade, which finds itself aggrieved, will make its voice heard.

While on the subject of the "50 hands" or "miscellaneous" enactment, I must mention that experience has convinced me of the necessity for a considerable reduction of the line of 50 hands to place establishments under the Factory Act. The line at present is bad and unsatisfactory in every way, as has already been ably demonstrated by yourself, and cannot, I think, be allowed to stand. Any such number is sure to work the injustice of having competing employers, standing in the same position in their trade, some under the Factory and some the Workshops Act. There are numerous other anomalies wrought by this line, which it is to be hoped will be removed.

For my part, I consider there are some trades which might well be added to the Factory Act by name, and speaking in a general way I would offer the suggestion that all places where wearing apparel is made or clothing of any kind should be so dealt with. Daily experience proves to me more and more, that if on visiting a town I could go and make official inspection of such establishments as boot-closers, stay-making factories, millinery and dress and mantle makers, and some others, I should there find ample scope for my endeavours to effect all the good designed by the Factory Acts, for there I should often have a real instead of an imaginary foe to cope with, in the shape of excessive hours, dreadfully unfit and unhealthy workrooms, overcrowded and unventilated, and I have reason to think, young children often employed without schooling, and for long hours. And yet, as the law and my duties are arranged at present, I do not visit such places where I might work a world of good; while I have to waste my time at the small printers or bookbinders, with whom, in my opinion, my work generally does more harm than good. I never visit a country town that this anomalous state of things is not forcibly pointed out to me, and my opinion is that such trades will never be effectually looked after (under any Act, now existing or to be passed hereafter,) by any local authority. I do sincerely trust, sir, that you will use your utmost endeavours to take from us some of our useless and almost humiliating work, and to open to us the vast field, where we may work the real good we and our Acts are intended for.

Machinery.

Much dangerous machinery has been properly fenced, under my direction, in various works, more especially in paper mills and machine shops, and, as a rule, I have to report the ready acquiescence of the employers in all I suggest.

Much beneficial ventilation has also been effected; but the great difficulty is to devise plans which ventilate without causing cold and draught, and which cannot be tampered with. One good result of the Act has been, to hasten many in carrying out plans which were in abeyance for enlarging their overcrowded premises.

Education.

As a means of extending education, the results of the Act, in my district, are so trifling as to be unworthy of remark.

In conclusion, I will mention a great defect which I consider to exist, in both this and the Workshops Act, with regard to sanitary measures. We can only take official cognizance of dust, foul gases, &c. generated in the processes carried on, and are unfortunately powerless to interfere though the place be rendered deadly by malaria arising from want of drainage and similar causes; and, as far as I have seen, this latter is by far the most common of the two evils.

I should certainly be failing in my duty if I omitted to report to you the very strong feeling that exists (and one can hardly wonder at it) against the law which compels the employer to pay for the surgeon's certificate. I do not hesitate to say that it forms the chief stumbling block; were it altered, general satisfaction would ensue; and not the least so to the certifying surgeons, who would naturally very much prefer to receive their fees from the State, instead of from the employer, who pays them so grudgingly. In any new legislation I hope this important question will find due consideration.

I am, &c.
W. H. Beadon,
Sub-inspector,
Hants S. Division,
30th Nov. 1869.

Robt. Baker, Esq.

The Workshops Regulation Act, 1867.

When, a few months ago, I reported to you my endeavours to carry out your instructions, to induce the various local authorities in the chief places in my subdivision to do their duty under this Act, by taking measures for its being efficiently worked within their several jurisdictions, I had reason to hope that those efforts would be attended with satisfactory results, in, at least some of the more important towns, and I am therefore sorry to be compelled to announce to you now, that, as a general rule, the reverse has been the case.

Notwithstanding that I have been pertinacious, almost I fear to intrusiveness, in my attempts to persuade the authorities in all my important places, that if not a legal there is at all events a moral obligation on them to pay the legislature the compliment of seconding its views by at once accepting the "duty" so clearly cast upon them by the words of the Act, and that I have, as instructed by you, offered every possible assistance you and I could render, and given the same freely where accepted, still I am bound to confess that all that has been achieved amounts almost to nothing.

The few bright exceptions, where at least some steps have been taken, will be alluded to below.

There has been and is a general slowness on the part of the authorities to realize or to trouble to investigate the scope and objects of the Act, ; and I hope I shall not give serious offence when I state that the common reply, to the effect "that it is not considered necessary or desirable that the "Act should be enforced here," I have found in very many cases to have been hastily made, on the crudest and most superficial knowledge or appreciation of the meaning and leading principles of the Act, a fact, I think, much to be lamented.

There are two prominent and notable reasons which have but too clearly influenced the authorities in deciding to take little or no action in the matter ; first, and perhaps the more important, being that in many cases the individuals of whom the local governing body is composed are the chief employers in the place, on whom the Act would take effect ; and, second, there is too often a mistaken economy, which allows their decision on so important a matter to be swayed by the fear of having to incur a very small outlay to supplement the salary of some officer who would have to attend to the Act.

As an example of the influence which the first reason would be likely to have, I may mention that at one important place avowed opponents of the Act openly proposed to adopt the resolution that it be enforced, &c., &c., "so that they may keep the "said enforcing in their own hands." And I suppose it is no very harsh construction to put upon this suggestion that it means "let us pass a resolution pretending to carry out the "Act, in order that we may shelve it by taking care it is not "enforced." To the credit of the body in question this very questionable proposition was not acted upon.

I really do not see that I can do more than I have already done with my chief local authorities, and the only suggestion I can make is, that, if the present Act is to continue law, the duty now thrown morally and optionally on local authorities to carry out the Act be made compulsory ; and in this suggestion I feel convinced I am only expressing the views and wishes of an important minority of right thinking men scattered among the various bodies. I for one cannot suppose, however, that the serious anomalies and unevennesses existing while this Act remains as so very inefficient a pendant to the Factory Act, 1867, will be allowed to continue.

I have already, in another place, expressed my opinion that it might be found advisible to transfer some of our present minor work to some new Workshops Act, and to hand over to us much of what now comes under the Workshops Act; a change which I consider circumstances loudly call for.

I have to thank the various gentlemen, town clerks, and others through whom I have had to communicate with the various governing bodies, for their kind assistance and attention; but I much regret to be obliged in honesty to give it as my conviction that all attempts to get this Act (so long as it is not compulsory) worked by the local authorities will prove, as it has hitherto done in my experience, with very slight exceptions, a comparative failure.

I will conclude by giving you as briefly as possible the results from the various places with whose authorities I have hitherto held intercourse, making, first, a special mention of the six most important places in my district, Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, Exeter, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

Plymouth stands foremost and conspicuous on my list, at having received and considered my suggestions in a business-liks and proper spirit, and as having taken measures for carrying out the Act, by promptly publishing an abstract, and nominating their inspector of nuisances, to keep a general superintendence over it. Up to the present time I hear that this officer's instructions have been promptly attended to, and should any difficulty or probable prosecution arise I shall be communicated with. That the Act is strictly carried out I am not prepared to say, but it probably will be so, as it becomes more understood.

Devonport. The authorities promptly considered the matter when their attention was drawn to it, but I regret to say their measures stopped short with the issue of an abstract of the Act. This is better than nothing, but without some officer to attend to it I fear there is not much to be expected.

Stonehouse. I am sorry to say that the authority at an early day after my suggestions, decided to do nothing with the Act. This decision is the more unfortunate, because the Act would, I think, work for good here, and also because the place is virtually one with Plymouth, where, as I said, the necessary steps have been taken.

Exeter. The authority at once considered the subject, and have taken steps, short of the all important one of appointing an officer to attend to it, without which of course no results can be looked for from their action. There is now, however, great hope that the Act will be enforced, as the employed and their parents have lately begun to agitate the subject for themselves. The movement seems so strongly to corroborate what I have said to you relative to the wearing apparel places being handed over to our department that I wish to draw your particular attention to it. I enclose a paragraph from a local paper.

Southampton. The council appointed a committee to confer with me. This committee brought up its report, recommending that the necessary steps be taken for enforcing the Workshops Act; but I regret to say it was decided by a large majority in the council not to adopt this recommendation. Judging by the local newspapers, a strong feeling seems to exist among the employed and others against this decision, and a public meeting was talked of, but I have not heard that it took place. Here, as in most other places, much pardonable confusion of ideas exists between the Workshops and Factory Acts; some refusing to be convinced that they are distinct Acts.

Portsmouth (with which are also Portsea, Landport, Southsea, &c.) I have had considerable difficulty in arousing the local authorities here to entertain the subject, which is due, I feel sure, to their not appreciating the nature of the Act, nor the fact, that their jurisdiction comprehends districts in which a vast variety of employments exist, in the control and regulation of which a little lawful interference would produce the most beneficial results in many ways. In consequence of my persistent representations, however, I am happy to say the committee of council have now expressed, through their town clerk, Mr. Howard, a desire to confer personally with me. Although nothing has yet been done in this important jurisdiction, I have yet hopes that the proposed conference may lead to good results. And if any important steps should be taken I will inform you at once.

Thus much of the six most important jurisdictions. I will now proceed to other places.

1. At the following places some preliminary steps have been taken towards enforcing the Act, which may possibly lead to more. And I would here observe, that, as I read the Act, it is desirable, if not actually necessary, that the officer detailed by the authority to visit and inspect workshops should hold some sort of written document of appointment.

Newton Abbott; Exmouth (satisfactory); Fareham, Bridport.

2. At the following, nothing has yet been done, but it has not been formally decided not to do anything; indeed at some of them the matter may be said to be still under consideration. Torquay, Winchester, Basingstoke, Dartmouth, Christchurch, Teignmouth.

3. At the following it has been either formally resolved to do nothing, or that the necessity for doing anything is not at present apparent to the authorities. So that this list may be taken to come under one head of "Nothing done, nor likely to be." Kingsbridge, Weymouth, Sherborne, Poole, Blandford, Wimborne, Ringwood, Andover, Totnes.

From several towns, addressed by letter only, I have received no reply.

I should wish to point out a great defect in the Act, viz., that no one, except a factory inspector or sub-inspector, can enter a workshop without previously obtaining a justice's warrant.

W. H. Beadon.

Subdivision of Mr. Earnshaw. Wilts and Gloucester, including Bristol.

Workshop Regulation Act.

Sir,

Concerning your note of May 7 ult. on the above subject, I have to report that I have visited every town in my subdivision of any importance, and that I have had conferences with the local authorities in many of them, but in all written and personal communications with their representative clerks. I will take the places in each county in alphabetical order, describe the local authority, and summarise my knowledge of what has resulted from my communication with them.

Gloucestershire.

1. Bristol.—Town Council. Clerk, D. Burges, Esq.—I had an interview with Mr. Burges. His attention had been drawn to the subject some time before by a circular from Mr. A. Redgrave. In consequence of that he laid the thing before the council, who referred it to the watch committee, but no action was taken. Mr. Burges requested me to address him a formal letter, such as he might lay before the watch committee. I did so; and have heard nothing since beyond an acknowledgment that it had been submitted to that committee, that they had referred it to the council, and that the attention of the chief superintendent of police had been drawn to the Act, and to the powers conferred on him by its 9th section.

2. Cheltenham.—Improvent Commissioners. Clerk, E. T. Brydges, Esq.—The inspector of nuisances was instructed to communicate with me, and to render every assistance in seeing that the Act is complied with. A sufficient number of abstracts of the Act was ordered to be printed and placarded. Nothing had been done in the matter till I first drew Mr. Brydges' attention to it.

3. Cirencester.—Town Commissioners. Clerk, R. Ellett, Esq. Had done nothing; but now appointed superintendent of police to enforce the Act, and had printed and distributed a number of abstracts.

4. Gloucester.—Town Council. Clerk, R. H. Fryer, Esq. Had done nothing; now appointed the deputy chief constable to enforce the Act, and had printed and distributed a number of abstracts.

5. Stroud.—Board of Health. Clerk, E. Mitchell, Esq. Had done nothing; but now appointed the sanitary inspector to enforce the Act; and have had copies of the Act printed, &c.

6. Tewkesbury.—Town Council. Clerk, W. Winterbotham, Esq. Had done nothing, but have appointed the superintendent of police, and distributed a number of abstracts.

Wilts.

Bradford.—Board of Health. Clerk, J. Clark, Esq. The Act was discussed at their last meeting, but no resolution agreed to,

and the discussion was postponed till their next meeting, 11th August prox. Nothing had been done.

Calne.—Council. Clerk, Rich. Clarkson, Esq. Nothing had been done. Some informal conversation has transpired, but the subject is to be officially dealt with at the next meeting of the council, and "in all probability an inspector will be appointed."

Chippenhom.—Town Council. Clerk, F. H. Phillips, Esq. Nothing had been done. The clerk has informed me, at the instance of the mayor, that the Act shall be laid before the council at their next quarterly meeting.

Devizes.—Town Council. Clerk, A. Meek, Esq. The inspector of nuisances was appointed to enforce the Act, soon after it came into operation.

Melksham.—Improvement Commissioners. Clerk, A. Gore, Esq. Nothing had been done, but the clerk is to bring the subject forward at the next meeting.

Marlborough.—Town Council. Clerk, R. Merriman, Esq. At a special meeting of the council, June 18th, it was "resolved "that effect be forthwith given to Workshop Regulation Act, in "the borough." "That the police superintendent be appointed "to carry it out." "And that there be a reprint and distribution "of the abstract of the Act which was issued in 1868." Early in '68 Mr. Merriman laid the Act before the council. He drew up an excellent abstract, which was printed and placarded in the borough.

Salisbury.—Town Council. Clerk, C. M. Lee, Esq. Nothing has been done; but the subject will be laid before the council at their next meeting.

Swindon, Old.—Local Board. Clerk, H. Kinneir, Esq. The subject was at my request laid before a meeting. But the attendance of members was so small that it was resolved to defer its consideration until the next monthly meeting. I have heard nothing since.

Swindon, New.—Local Board. Clerk, J. C. Townsend, Esq. I attended a meeting of the board, left the subject to their consideration; but I have not heard what resolution they came to. I have no doubt, however, but that it was to appoint an inspector.

Trowbridge.—Local Board. Clerk, Mr. Frane. Nothing had been done. I attended a meeting, and a number of abstracts were ordered to be distributed, and the superintendent of police was appointed to enforce the Act.

Warminster.—Local Board. Clerk, F. Ponting, Esq. The subject is to be brought before the board, at their next meeting, and the mayor will then move the appointment of an inspector, for the purposes of the Act

I am, &c.,

R. Baker, Esq. H. Granger Earnshaw.

Subdivision of G. F. Faussett, Esq., including Westmoreland, Cumberland, and part of Lancashire.

Sir, Preston, 22nd Nov. 1869.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I beg to submit the following report on the working of the "Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867," and of the "Workshop Regulation Act, 1867," in the Preston subdivision. In my report last year, I stated that the former had been received in good spirit by all concerned. I am happy to be able now to reiterate that statement. In no case have I met with anything in the shape of opposition to the Act; on the contrary, I have met with nothing but willingness and readiness to comply with its provisions.

It will be well, perhaps, in reporting on the general working of the Act in the district, to treat of each trade individually as affected by it, no two trades being affected by it in a precisely similar manner.

First in point of numbers come the letter-press printing offices. There are as many as eighty of them, or a third of the whole number of works coming under the Act, in the district. There are a variety of ways of complying with the law in these places. In some few cases the factory hours, *i.e.*, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., are, throughout the year, observed; in others the seven to seven winter permission is taken advantage of; in some, again, leave has been obtained to work throughout the year between the hours of, either seven and seven, or eight and eight, whilst in others the men and elder lads work independently of the Act. In some cases too "young persons" are carefully abjured.

Of these plans the most generally adopted is that of working between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., in summer and winter respectively; and this is the plan also most in favour with the workpeople, as I have ascertained, by in many cases canvassing them individually on the point, when in nearly every instance they have expressed themselves as well satisfied with these hours, and as unwilling to return to those customary before the coming into operation of the Act. In cases, however, and they are many, where the works are in immediate connection with a shop, the opening of the former involving that of the latter, and 6 a.m. being clearly an unreasonable and unprofitable hour for shop opening, permission to work both summer and winter between the hours of seven and seven has usually been obtained, the master, naturally enough, consulting his own convenience before the wishes of those in his employ. The printing offices in this district being, with few exceptions, on a very small scale indeed, and the hours worked having never been excessive, no great change has been brought about nor good effected by their being placed under control.

You may remember, sir, that in reply to an inquiry of mine concerning printers errand boys, you gave it as your opinion that when not typesetters they would not be subject to the pro-

visions of this Act. Finding, as I did, that all boys in printing offices not typesetters are more or less errand lads, and that nearly all printers errand lads are employed more or less in the office, taking off, and so on, I have since taking charge of this district given employers to understand that if at any time or in any way employed in the works their errand boys must be treated as under the Act, and subject in every way to its provisions.

I cannot but think that the sending permissive notices to employers intending to avail themselves of Sec. 6. c. 54. 13 & 14 Vict. is unnecessary ; the liberty thereby accorded appears to be invariably taken advantage of to the full extent, *i.e.*, during the full period of six months.

With letter-press printers may be classed bookbinders, who are affected by the Act in a similar manner, except that being less liable to sudden orders, and their work more regular than the former, the restrictive clauses of the Act are less felt by them. In neither the letter-press printing nor bookbinding trade are half-timers employed. Of the numerous class of works, coming under the head of foundries, machinists, and engineers works, and so on, there is little to be said, from the fact that the hours formerly worked in such places have not been interfered with, except, indeed, in the case of overtime (of rare occurrence in the present depressed state of trade), when men are substituted for boys,with a trifling increase of expense to the employer. In the nail and screw making works a few children are now employed as half-timers.

In the blast furnaces of North-west Lancashire and Cumberland, with the exception that boys can no longer now as formerly be employed on Sundays, no material change has been brought about, and the same may be said of the rolling mills, in which the age of boys employed and their hours of labour remain unaltered.

Of all the works coming under the Extensions Act, there were none required interference more than those of the tobacco manufacturers. In the unwholesome atmosphere of these works, boys and girls of the tenderest years were formerly employed throughout the day, their breakfast time being usually spent on the premises, before leaving which, it was necessary, that, owing to their pilfering propensities, they should be carefully searched. In many manufactories steam-power now does the work formerly required of them, but although its introduction has done away to some extent with their labours, a good number are still employed under the existing regulations, to the no small satisfaction, I think I may say, of the masters, and to the great benefit, both moral and physical, of themselves. The hours of labour in tobacco manufactories are, throughout the year, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

In paper mills, too, interference was much needed in them, women, young, persons, and children being much employed, and night work and overtime, till now, of daily occurrence. In no class of works do I find the law more carefully observed. The

machinery in paper mills was formerly in a shamefully unguarded state; this has now been remedied, and all dangerous machinery securely fenced. Employers have always readily complied with my instructions on this point. A considerable number of children are employed as half-timers in paper works.

Of works coming under the Act by reason of numbers employed, there are but few in this district. Among them are some half dozen bobbin mills, in all of which, with one exception, children are employed. The hours of labour in these works are unaltered.

With reference to the employment of children as half-timers in the new works generally, I find that there were employed during the six months ending the 30th June last 179 boys and girls, as compared with 163 employed in the same works during the preceding six months, showing an increase of 16. That there should be any increase is a gratifying fact, proving, as it does, that prejudice on the part of employers against the half-time system does not exist to the extent it did at the time of the first introduction of the Act.

Of all the provisions of the Act, there is none that has been found by employers more objectionable than that which stipulates that the fees of the certifying surgeons for passing their young hands shall be paid by themselves. That their labour should be interfered with at all was, said they, bad enough, but that, in addition to this, the labour should be taxed, in their being called upon to pay the doctor for services required of him by the Act, unsolicited by themselves, was, in their opinion, a great injustice. But this feeling no longer exists, at least it is never openly expressed. Nevertheless there is no disguising the fact, that, especially in the case of small employers, themselves often working men, the expense must be very severely felt and very hard to meet. Might it not, in cases approved of by the inspector, be permitted, that persons requiring certificates may be examined, and the forms filled in, at the residence of the certifying surgeon, at, of course, reduced fees.? This suggestion is specially applicable to small works situated at a distance of sometimes as much as three or four miles from the residence of the surgeon, when by reason of such distance the expense is considerably increased. Any change in this direction would be received as a great boon by the humbler class of employers. In the case of bound apprentices, such as there are in many trades coming under the Act, the certificates of a certifying surgeon are, in the opinion of their employers, superfluous, none being bound until the age of 14, as set forth in their indentures, or if incapacitated by "disease or bodily infirmity" from performing the duties required of them.

The irregularities most frequently met with in the works coming under the Factory Acts Extensions Act are, first, the non-registering of the names, &c. of young persons and children, when first employed; secondly, the neglecting to obtain within the time required by law the certificates of the certifying surgeon. The

former may be attributed to carelessness; with regard to the latter, it is generally pleaded by employers, that seven days is insufficient to prove the competency or otherwise of a new hand, and that the delay is owing to "his or her not being yet regularly engaged." It is, however, mainly due to dislike to the expense involved, while the time of delay may bring fresh hands also requiring certificates, and the necessity of more than one visit from the surgeon thereby avoided. I have reason to believe that the requirements of the Act with regard to the reporting by mill-owners of accidents to persons in their employ are very regularly attended to in this district, and I am not aware that there is any disposition on the part of employers to transgress in this respect. Of 320 accidents reported to me during the six months ending the 30th of September last, there occurred, in works coming under the Factory Acts Extensions Act, 235, of which number there took place in iron-mills and blast-furnaces, 156; in other works dealing with metal, such as foundries, &c., 64; in bobbin mills, 9; in paper mills, 3; and in other works, 3; of those occurring in iron mills and blast furnaces, 148 were contributed by two works (the only works of any size in the district) alone. Very few of these latter were caused by machinery; they consisted chiefly of bruises, sprains, crushed limbs, &c.; not unfrequently of burns; accidents, in short, that no precautions on the part of the employers could have by any possibility prevented. The reporting then of such accidents, and the expense attending their investigation by the certifying surgeon, would appear to be unnecessary. As to a remedy for this, I cannot presume to offer any suggestion, ignorant as I am of the working of the Act in this respect otherwise than in this subdivision. There can be no doubt, however, that by the reporting of accidents being carried less far than at present disadvantage would accrue to no one, and great expense would be saved to the country.

The permission to give the holidays required by law to those entitled to them, individually, instead of collectively, has been received as a great boon by those employers who have availed themselves of it, as has, also, the permission to give the weekly half-holiday on some other day than Saturday in towns where, of all the week, that day is the busiest.

With reference to the class of works coming under the Act by reason of numbers employed, there are few such in this district, and these being mostly works which stand alone (in their neighbourhoods) in the trades which they respectively follow have cheerfully complied with the provisions of the Act. With one class of works, however, namely, bobbin mills, the case is different. In parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland, where water for driving purposes is abundant, there are many of these mills. There are four or five now under the Act; while others, giving employment to less than 50 persons, are exempt, to the great disadvantage, I am told, of the former. Speaking on the subject, some months since, with one of the members of a firm employing more than a hundred hands, he informed me that, during the preceding

12 months, it had cost them between 40*l.* and 50*l.* to successfully compete with their smaller and consequently unrestricted neighbours in the trade; "for," said he, "whereas we formerly "employed only eight children, the same amount of work cannot "now be done by fewer than double that number, and we have "to pay them full-time wages to prevent them leaving our works "for others where their labour will be unrestricted." I am in hopes that, by the Workshops Act being now in operation in the district, the labour of children and others is now not so entirely unrestricted as it was at the time this was said. And now for a few remarks concerning the Workshops Regulation Act just alluded to. On the receipt of your letter of May the 7th last I at once complied with your instructions, and during the last six months have personally conferred with the local authorities. Their chairman or secretaries, of every town in the district, have explained the Act to them, and urged them to carry it out. In every case, where necessary, the matter has been taken up, and proper persons appointed to see to the proper observance of the law. There is one exception to this, namely, Wigton in Cumberland, the local authorities of which town, their clerk informed me on my second visit to him, "declined to interfere in the matter." I have recently had no complaints of infringements of the Act from any part of the district; I have, therefore, every reason to believe that the steps taken have been attended with success.

I remain, &c.,

GODFREY T. FAUSSETT.

Robt. Baker, Esq.,
&c., &c.

SUBDIVISION of G. I. L. BLENKINSOPP, Esq., including part of South Staffordshire, Herts, and Berks.

West Bromwich,
November 1st, 1869.

SIR,

I BEG to offer you a few remarks on the working of the Factory Acts and the Workshop Act in my district, which has, since the end of last year, been increased by the addition of the counties of Berks and Herts.

Since I made my last report trade has continued to be, on the whole, bad, though lately it has improved in some respects. Some works have been opened for a short time, and then closed; some that in good times would be factories are now only workshops, and some firms have failed. There are, however, as nearly as I can ascertain, at present in operation :—

In my part of South Staffordshire	332	factories.
In Herts	62	„
In Berks	70	„
Total	464	

Much of what I say may not be at all new to you; many similar remarks may have reached you from other quarters. The opinions expressed may not be of universal application even in the "Black Country," but I considered it best to endeavour to communicate to you my experience, so far as it goes, in the district assigned to me.

The Workshop Act.

In accordance with your instructions, I have forwarded copies of your circular to the chairman and clerk of all the local boards that I have been able to discover, and have myself spoken to members of some of these boards, but I have not yet observed any attempt to enforce the above Act in any part of my district. No inspectors have, as far as I know, been appointed by the local authorities. In Bilston, indeed, the authorities appeared ready to take some steps to enforce the law; but, after the rejection of the Act by the Birmingham Town Council, they also decided to do nothing. There seems to me several obstacles to the carrying out of the Act by local authorities. In the first place, the jurisdiction of the boards is limited. In the next, unless the several boards in a district agreed on uniformity of action, much discontent would arise. Further; many members of these boards are themselves the chief offenders, or, if not themselves occupiers of workshops, are most closely bound up with those who are. And in the large parish of Rowley Regis, with an estimated population of 25,000, in which the number of workshops in connexion with the nail and rivet trade is very great, there does not appear to have been any local board till within the last six months. The employment of women and children to "fettle" the bricks after 6 p.m. and on Sunday is still going on unhindered in the smaller brickworks. I have, however, within the last few days, visited some of these workshops, and have left copies of your abstract of the Workshop Act.

At Newby (Berks) in August last, in consequence of several complaints, I entered two workshops (milliners) at night. Into one I had great difficulty in obtaining admission at all, and at the other I found girls at work about 9 p.m. on Saturday, in defiance not only of the Act but also of the terms of apprenticeship.

In the present state of the Workshop Act, it would often, I think, be difficult to prove a case of overwork, unless the workers could be made to swear to the fact. Persons may be employed for 10½ hours between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m., and if they were found at work, say at 8.30 p.m., the occupier might assert that work had not commenced till 8.30 a.m. Again, while an officer appointed by the local board can enter a workshop at any time within 48 hours after he has received a magistrate's order, an inspector or sub-inspector can only enter *when any person is at work at any handicraft.* Consequently, it appears to me that it would sometimes (take the case of indoor milliners) be very awkward for an inspector or sub-inspector to force his way into a private house, in order to see if overwork was going on.

A few days ago a member of a local board told me, if the matter entailed any expense, his board would certainly not take it up. I inspected a workshop at Rowley Regis in the rivet trade, and examined four boys, aged respectively 17, 14, 10, and 8. These all worked overtime, and none of them could read.

Factory Act.—Education.

We now come to the consideration of a most important point in the application of the Factory Acts to the new districts. A charge still frequently brought against these Acts is that, in an educational point of view, they are an entire failure. It would be well to inquire into the truth of this statement, as well as to notice some of the objections against the Factory Act in general, and the half-time system in particular.

It is objected by some that the Factory Acts, sailed in, as it were, under false colours. That they were put forward as an educational measure; that some people who resisted their introduction were considered hostile to education; that as an educational measure many persons, in other respects opposed to their restrictions, consented to support them; and that as an educational measure they have failed. Further, it is stated that proper provisions for education ought to have been made by government before hundreds of children were turned away from work. I mention these objections, though I daresay you have already heard them from other districts.

Some persons seem to have imagined that the Acts would at once send all children to school; and, looked at from this point of view, these Acts are at present a failure, and to more moderate expectations it must be confessed that the result is disappointing. But in considering the half-time system it is necessary to divide the works into those in which young persons are allowed to be employed on day and night turns, and those in which they are not. And it is in the large number of the former class of works that my district differs from many others. The difficulty in applying the half-time system to these works is, as I stated in my last report, the fact that night work is restricted to boys over 13 years of age; consequently none under 13 (to whom alone the school clauses apply) can, as a rule, be employed at all. Further, if, as is sometimes the case, a mill "runs days only," the heats come out so irregularly that there is no fixed meal hour during which to change the children. And these latter eat so much more when at hard work, and wear out so many clothes, that it pays the parents better to keep them at home altogether than let them work half-time for half-wage. I do not remember any instance of a half-timer at an iron mill

The second class consists of foundries; factories for the manufacture of almost every kind of article of metal; for printing, book-binding, and japanning; brick and tile works, &c. To these, apparently, there would be no difficulty in applying the

half-time system; and that it can be applied is proved by the fact that at one or two factories in Bilston there have been half-timers ever since the Acts were introduced there, and from a factory in West Bromwich 16 or 18 half-timers have attended school regularly during the past twelvemonth. Many reasons may be given which will sufficiently account for the small number of half-timers. As you are already aware, partly owing to the difficulty attending their employment, partly from fear of penalties, in some cases from hostility to the Act itself, masters in general decided to dismiss all affected by the school clauses. There is also the apathy and indifference of the parents, and their extreme unwillingness to dispense with any part of the earnings of their children. They have been, I am afraid, too long accustomed to regard their children as mere money making machines. To take an instance:—A japanner determined to give the half-time system a trial, and took on 12 children, and paid for their schooling (3*d.* a week) himself, deducting nothing from their wages for this purpose. Yet several of the parents came to him, and were indignant that their children did not receive full pay for half time, and caused him so much trouble that after three months he gave up his attempt in disgust. In two other cases managers of works offered to give boys clothes in which to attend school, and the parents would not consent. An objection has been made to employing half-timers in brickyards on the ground that many of the children came a long distance, and that as their work was very dirty they had not time to go home, get a thorough cleaning, have dinner, and go some distance to school in the hour between one and two.

Last, but not least, is the non-enforcement of the Workshop Act. In fact, whether as regards education or the hours of labour, this Workshop Act is always in the way. Where masters have been willing to employ half-timers, the parents have removed their children from the factories to the workshops, in which they were employed full time and over time.

Thus it is evident that children under 12 have generally ceased to be employed in factories in my part of the "Black Country." Nor need this be regretted, provided that when not at work they were attending school. Such, I fear, is not very often the case.

One excuse that is often made is want of means. Now I am well aware that trade has been bad and work scarce, but I cannot learn that when trade was good and pay abundant the children attended school much better than now. One boy engaged in an iron mill, five turns a week at about 1*s.* 3*d.* a turn, excused his non-attendance at Sunday school on the ground that he had no clothes. He had two brothers older than himself at work, and his father is a puddler. The united wages ought to suffice, but on further inquiry I found that the father is a *drunkard*. There are some factories where work is and has been constant; and there are to my knowledge many families whose united earnings are considerable, and yet the younger children are not being educated. At one factory in this district a boy at 13 gets 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*

per week; at 15 years, 8*s.* 9*d.*; between 16 and 18 years, in some cases as much as 25*s.* or 30*s.* Experienced women in some factories make 16*s.* or 17*s.* per week, and are then often married for their earnings. Frequently they continue to work after marriage, and hire a little girl to look after their children. A woman in a brick work told me she was paid (for herself) 1*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 bricks, and had made as many as 13,000 a week; her average is about 11,000 bricks per week. Her husband receives 1*l.* per week. Other women pay their own helpers, and then receive 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* per 1,000. Frequently these helpers are their own children. So that, in many cases, even where the father is only a collier or labourer, the united earnings reach 3*l.* a week. On the other hand, the father may sometimes be dead; also many works have been running short time. Still I have said enough to show that in very many cases poverty is not a sufficient excuse. And even where poverty exists it is frequently owing to the intemperance of the men and the improvidence of the women. Women who have been constantly employed do not make good managers at home. The fact is that there is a lack of any desire on the part of many parents to give their children education. They do not appear to have any idea of its value. Certainly in very few cases would they practise the slightest self-denial in order to obtain it. A manager of an important work in which employment has been constant told me that he knew some of his men who, even if you gave them 6*d.* a week for the schooling of their children, and paid the children full wage for half-time work, would fail to send their children to school. On the other hand, I have met with one or two favourable instances of a contrary spirit. One working man told me that, though he had to pay more for a boy of 13 than for one of 11 (in most works the men hire the boys), he was willing to do so, so convinced was he of the value of education. Sometimes, instead of indifference, there is hostility to education. I know of one case where the wages of the father and two or three of the family amount to about 3*l.* 5*s.* a week, without reckoning the earnings of the mother, who goes about with a cart. The other children are not at school, the mother being of opinion that "learning only "brought children to the gallows."

I have examined a great many children and young persons in most of the works as to the state of their education, but I have not done so with sufficient exactness as to be able to give you any per-centage, but this I hope to do in the course of next year. I examined five girls between 14 and 19 in a brickwork the other day; of these only one could read, and that very little.

Though many of the lads are rough in manner, I have often found a better feeling regarding education on their part than on the part of their parents, and very often there is a desire to be taught. As I go round the works, I urge them to attend to Sunday and night schools, and I have received many promises of attendance during this winter. I have also frequently spoken to parents, and I trust that a better feeling is springing up on the

subject throughout the district. In one or two instances that have come to my knowledge the parent would not let the child work half-time, but has sent him to school altogether till old enough to work. The mere fact that by these Acts education is brought prominently before the notice of the people does some good.

The age of 11 seems too young for children to cease attending schools in silk mills; but at one mill in Herts some of the ladies connected with the firm conduct a night school for the benefit of the girls employed. I think that, on the whole, education is more widely spread in the semi-manufacturing districts of Berks and Herts than in the "Black Country." I examined five boys between the ages of 11 and 15 taken at random in a silk mill in Herts. One could read, write, and do addition of £ *s. d.*; one could read the Testament fluently; two (just turned 11) could read short words; one read very badly, as his father made him do farm work on Sunday after he had worked all the week in the mill.

I am not sure that the Act can reach the working population so well in the new districts as in the old. Take the case of the straw plait and hat trade. A very great deal of this work is done at home. I know one firm which employs 500 people, and yet has not more than 30 on the premises. Coupling facts like this with the practical exclusion of boys under 13 from iron mills and blast furnaces, it is quite evident that the Factory Acts may possibly have to be supplemented by some further plan for ensuring education, especially in districts like the "Black Country," where the majority do not value instruction at all.

It is not, however, fair to judge till the Workshop Act is in every respect assimilated to the Factory Act; then the hours of labour of both should be made *as early as possible*, in order that those employed all day may have an opportunity of attending night school.

Accidents.

The total number of accidents reported to me between Sept. 12, 1868, and Oct. 30, 1869, is 946; of which 41 terminated fatally, either on the spot or shortly afterwards, though it is quite possible that more deaths than those reported to me occurred some time after the accident. Of deaths, 18 were caused by boiler explosions, 2 resulted from putting the strap on pulleys in motion, 1 was caused by an exposed shaft and spindle in an iron mill, 2 by paper-making machines, 1 by the bursting of a grindstone, which does not appear to have been very sound. A lad fell into the "bosh," and was so severely scalded that he died in hospital; another had his head crushed to pieces in the shears. A man was killed by falling under the stones that grind materials for manufacture of glass, having (I think) to pass too near them while wheeling a barrow; and an old man fell down near the machinery in an iron mill, and was drawn into it. The other cases call for no particular comment. Besides the above

fatal accidents, a great many more resulted in infliction of severe injuries. In an iron mill a boy passed right through some unprotected spindles, and was fearfully mangled, but, strange to say, he recovered; and a girl had her thigh broken through her clothes becoming entangled in some cog wheels. There have been* 6 boiler explosions. In one case no one was injured; in two others no deaths were reported to me. In addition to the 18 deaths from these explosions, many persons were injured. Of the killed, one was a woman, and of the injured several were females. Of the explosions, three took place in iron mills, two in paper mills, and one in a manufactory of gun furniture. And here I would wish earnestly to call the attention of Government to the faulty condition in which many boilers are worked, and to the neglect in many cases of proper inspection. There is in this neighbourhood a company called "The Midland Steam Boiler Inspection and Assurance Company." It is carried on, I believe, on mutual principles, and I understand that the directors are very particular in examining all boilers insured in their company. None of the above boilers were insured in this company. In the case of one of the explosions at a paper mill, the boiler burst at the seating where it rested on the brickwork. It was not insured, and had not been officially inspected for three or four years, and, as far as I can ascertain, was much corroded.

In another case at an iron mill the boiler that burst had been so often repaired as to have become very weak, and quite unfit to bear its original pressure. This boiler was insured in a Manchester company. Six months or so before the accident (?) the firm was warned on high scientific authority to reduce the pressure from 50lb. to 30lb.† In fact people continue to work boilers which are manifestly unsafe, and it is often only by a great stretch of language that these explosions can be termed accidents.

I am glad to say that many dangerous places and much machinery has been securely fenced, though more might yet be done. A manager told me one day that some fencing appeared quite impossible, until the law compelled him to do it. It is surprising that more accidents do not happen in nut and screw works, for many of the women still wear crinolines.

There are some accidents which it seems quite superfluous to report, but it is often difficult to know where to draw the line.

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* Note.—Since writing the above, another boiler has exploded, killing eight people and injuring seven more. This makes a total of 26 deaths from boiler explosions in 14½ months.

†I attended the inquest held on one of the persons killed, when it was stated that more than two years ago a long patch had been put in the boiler, and four or five new plates had been put in during the last two years, and that on the very day of the explosion a good many new rivets had been put into old plates. I enclose a copy of the report read at the inquest by Mr. Marten, the engineer instructed by the coroner to examine the boiler after the explosion.

Some accidents, not caused by machinery, are clearly the result of neglect. In the large work a hole was left in the ground, and no light put near it. As a man engaged on the night turn was passing he fell into it and broke his leg. A boy fell into a hole in an iron mill and broke three ribs.

Sanitary Conditions.

In many of my works, *e.g.*, iron mills and blast furnaces, the evils of close confinement and bad ventilation do not exist; and few young persons seem to be employed in ordinary brass foundries, though there are a good many in two factories for the manufacture of Muntz's patent metal.

The heat in some processes of the manufacture of glass is tremendous, but the hours of labour are short. Some little improvement has been effected in dry grinding of metal, but in many places there is still a great deal of dust in the air. I think it is in some cases a pity that limewashing is not compulsory, and I wonder that occupiers do not of their own accord more frequently adopt this plan, on account of the greater amount of light, to say nothing of cleanliness, they would obtain. I have frequently heard complaints in Reading that Huntley and Palmer's Biscuit Factory is not under the Act. It is reported that boys have been employed there for 20 hours at a stretch, and have been carried out in a fainting condition, owing to the heat. I cannot vouch for the truth of these statements, and I should think that Messrs. Palmer treat their workpeople with consideration.

In paper mills great numbers of women and girls are employed in cutting and sorting rags. What ventilation there is does not seem very successful, and the air is loaded with floating particles of dirt. I do not know whether the rags are subjected to any fumigating process previous to being cut up, but at any rate they are very filthy, and breathing such an atmosphere cannot be conducive to health. The same class of workers are at one mill employed in colouring paper, in which process arsenic and sugar of lead are largely used. On inquiry, I found that some persons are injuriously affected by the poison; but, as far as I could ascertain, care is taken by the managers to remove any women or young persons who do not seem able to stand the work.

The Act in general.

The Act in general continues to be well received, and I must again bear testimony to the assistance rendered me by many masters and managers, so that it has not yet been necessary to prosecute any of the more important firms.

In some foundries women and girls are still employed. They work with the men, and lift the castings like the men. Altogether it is a very degrading employment. Some masters say they regret and disapprove of the practice, but they cannot stop it, unless all do so. Many women will do as much work in a day as a lad of 17 or 18, and for half the money.

In the case of some blast furnaces the Act has, so far, done harm. One clause allows women to be employed till 1870 as they were previously to the passing of the Act. The result is that women work on Sundays instead of boys, and more also are employed at night. In other factories night work has ceased, though in August last it was necessary to prosecute the occupier of a paper mill for employing women and girls at night, and for keeping boys at work for 24 hours at a time. As far as I can learn, in all factories where women have worked at night immorality has been the result; consequently the Act is in this respect heartily welcomed by the respectable inhabitants.

One firm objected to the Saturday half holiday, on the ground that it gave the men more time for drinking on that day, and that it was impossible to get them to work on the Monday. I do not think there is any ground for this objection; and others, of whom I inquired, stated that the majority would be ashamed to go to the public house at one or two o'clock, and that there would be more chance of the wives getting hold of the money, if the men were paid at one o'clock than if they were paid at five or six.

In the case of factories not working day and night turns, I am convinced that the majority of workers greatly prefer the early hours, *i.e.*, between six and six, to any others, with the exception of those employed in the straw hat trade, and perhaps some few printers. The "young ladies" who make straw hats are generally of a superior class, and have never been accustomed to early hours; but the masters speak favourably of the benefit of regular hours of employment. Formerly they had often to keep the factory open and the gas burning till ten or eleven at night, to suit the convenience of their workers who had been amusing themselves during the day.

I have endeavoured to ascertain in what way iron mills are affected by factory legislation, for the manufacture of iron is such an important part of the national industry, and has lately been in a depressed state.

Some managers of iron mills assert that there are not a sufficient number of boys over thirteen to do the trade of the district, and that, even if the boys were forthcoming, masters cannot afford to pay them, for boys of 13 expect higher wages than those of 11 or 12. Trade has been so bad (some mills having worked two or three days only per week during the whole of the year), that both men and boys are going to other districts or into other employment; and the Factory Act, by practically restricting employers to boys of 13, immensely increases the difficulty of obtaining the necessary labour. They say that a boy ought to begin before 13 if he is to stand the heat; that big boys are frightened, and often will not stick to the work of an iron mill, and that boys of 13 are too old to begin to learn their work. Boys ought to commence when quite young at light work, such as drawing out rods and hoops; then they have plenty of time between the heats during which they run about the mill, and

learn a great deal by observation. As they grow older they try their hand at harder work, even at puddling, and so they advance. Whereas, if they are totally unaccustomed to an iron mill till they are 13, many will never learn at all, and others will be learning when they ought to be able to do something, and will at the same time expect good pay. Formerly masters could send down into Shropshire, Derbyshire, &c., and hire strong boys, and apprentice them, and this is no longer possible. When the wages of puddlers fell, the men were not able at the same time to reduce the pay of their underhands, who receive much about the same now when iron is 7*s.* 6*d.* a ton as they did when it was 10*s.* The equilibrium between men and underhands has never been restored, and the Factory Act tends to force up the wages of the underhands by limiting the number of boys now learning.

Such are some of the ideas expressed at some of the iron works, and if there is any truth in them it does not appear that the state of profit in the iron trade is such as to allow of the age at which boys may be permitted to work at night being raised from 13 to 14, as has been proposed.

Many assert that the present (and still more the rising) race of workers in iron mills is much inferior in size and stamina to former generations. Few allow that this is owing to the heat and too early work, but lay the blame on excessive drinking.

I am afraid that in some paper mills the proper time is not allowed for meals. The law does not compel all young persons to have their meals at the same time, nor does it prevent their remaining in a room where a manufacturing process is going on. In iron mills there is always sufficient time between the heats in which to have meals, but in some paper mills boys seem to have to snatch their meals by mouthfuls while attending to the cutting machines.

I must now conclude this report, which is, I fear, already too long.

I enclose a list of workshops inspected by me, and remain,

Your obedient servant,

Robert Baker, Esq.,
Her Majesty's
Inspector of Factories.

G. Ilderton Leaton Blenkinsopp.

Subdivision of W. H. Johnston, Esq., South Birmingham.

Report of the general working and merits of Factory Acts and Workshop Act, 1867.

Sir,

In reporting to you my experience of the working of the Factory Act Extension Act and Workshop Acts in South Birmingham, I must premise that I have had but a short time to judge of the effects of the latter; still, having at your desire endeavoured latterly to repair in some degree the neglect of the

local authority, and aided by my experience of the Factory Acts, I am enabled to form some idea how it would work in practice.

The Workshops Act.

It permits females and young persons to be employed to a later hour. Milliners excepted.

On proceeding to enforce the law, the first fact that presents itself is that it permits females and young persons, &c. to be employed to much later hours than are customary here ; 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. may be taken as the usual duration of labour (with 1½ hours off for meals), with occasional overwork to 7·30 or 8 p.m. With the exception of milliners, few have been in the habit of working after 9. Here, the law, instead of promoting earlier hours, indirectly by its sanction encourages later.

Irregularity of attendance.

I often ask a workshop occupier, "What time do the females "come to work ? ; "Oh, they come whenever they like ; some at 8, "others at half-past, some not till 10 ; you see they're on piece "work, and so they just do as they've a mind." And when do "they leave ? ; Oh we're never particular to a minute ; they just "do as they like."

Irregularity disadvantageous to adult and married females.

This irregularity is bad for all parties ; for the adult and married females, because they rise late and waste their time, and consequently have to work such late hours that they have no time to attend to their domestic duties in the evenings, much less to mental improvement, and also because under irregular hours they make less time and earn less wages per week than under fixed hours, although in the latter case their hours are apparently curtailed ; that is, they will earn more working from 8 or 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. regularly than between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m., doing "as they've a mind."

Prevents young persons from attending the night schools.

It is very bad for young persons, because they are detained too long at work to be able to attend the night schools, their only chance of education, which all open at 7·30.

Regular hours best for the employer.

Regular hours are best for the employer also ; less gas and steam are wasted, and a little wholesome discipline and strictness in this respect and other small matters are most beneficial. Laxity, on the contrary, engenders a general want of obedience ; and employers, who, from a mistaken kindness or weakness, allow their hands to do as they like, find to their cost that when some crisis arises they have not sufficient influence to carry out any measure that opposes itself to the prejudices and acquired habits of the workers.

Value of Factory Act Extension Act in enforcing order.

The restrictions of the Factory Acts Extension Act have been of material service to many employers in enforcing regularity and order.

Question whether it will be possible to restrict the work to 10½ hours.
Thinks the Workshop Inspector will have difficulty in controlling the hours.
Difficult to restrict the children to 6½ hours.

It is a serious question whether, with the latitude of hours allowed by the Workshop Act, it will be possible to restrict the work to 10½ hours so completely as to prevent a moderate amount of overwork to be made, provided gross infractions of the law are avoided, and such direct ones as can be easily detected, as, for instance, employing persons after 9 p.m., &c. I think, judging from the difficulty I have experienced in extracting from a witness before the magistrates an admission of 20 minutes overwork which was witnessed by my own eyes, that the Workshop Inspectors will have an arduous task to control the hours; and if this be not thoroughly done there will be dissatisfaction on the part of factory owners, as at present. It will be still more difficult to restrict children to 6½ hours, or to prove excess, going, as they may do, to work at any hour, and returning to work (after attending school, say from 2 to 4 p.m.) in the afternoon for an hour-and-a-half or two hours.

Necessary remedy.

It is therefore absolutely necessary either to have the hours of work fixed by law, or to require employers to post up the hours they may choose to adopt, and to adhere to them.

Defects; Workshop Act, 1867.

General defects in Workshop Act, 1867.

Section 6.—(2) A child may be employed both in the forenoon and afternoon.

(3) The hours of labour permitted are too indefinite; young persons may be employed after 7 p.m., which will prevent their going to night schools.

(4) Young persons may in some cases be employed on Sunday under this section.

Section 8.—Gives power to order a fan to be provided, but no power to enter a workroom where men only are employed, in which case this section will be of no avail.

Section 9.—Inspectors of workshops should have the right of entry and examination of workers without a magistrate's order. The fencing of machinery should be enforced.

Section 14.—Children should be obliged to attend school every day.

Section 16.—This is not sufficiently stringent, for if a child come to work (say) on Monday the occupier would not be obliged to give a certificate of school attendance until the third Monday after

first employment, for on the second Monday he would only have been employed 11 days.

Again—The employer cannot be required to perform impossibilities. If the child has not attended school he cannnot obtain a certificate of school attendance, and he is not forbidden, as under the Factory Act, to continue to employ such child in consequence. Hence there is no penalty on the occupier under this section.

The occupier should be bound to produce the school certificate to Workshop Inspector.

Register of children necessary.

Power should be given to enter workshops where adult males are employed, to enforce ventilation.

A register of young persons and children should be kept, and power given to enter workrooms where adult males are employed, in order to enforce ventilation, cleanliness, and fencing machinery.

Working of Factory Act Extension Act most satisfactory.

Of the working of the Factory Act Extension Act I can say that it is most satisfactory and beneficial, and generally approved of both by employers and employed. There are, of course, a few drawbacks and causes of complaint, some of which have been removed by modifications granted by the Secretary of State, others remain, but may, I hope, be partially or wholly obviated in the future.

Drawbacks.

There are, for instance, what are called season trades, such as patent jet, electro-plate, and wire working, and others, in which the fashion changes, and they dare not accumulate stock which might be unsaleable. Females, &c. have been in the habit of making moderate overtime to compensate for slacknesss at other times of the year, but are now prevented from doing so, though they may desire it themselves, which, perhaps, in the case of adult females, is to be regretted. It would, however, be so difficult to define what industries should come under this head that I fear it is hopeless to think of any concessions.

Difficulty in ascertaining the ages of young persons and children.

The chief cause of complaint, however, and difficulty, has been the mode of ascertaining the ages of young persons and children. In large factories the surgical certificate system in use is convenient, but by no means a certain mode, unless frequent recourse is had to certficates of birth, in which case the consideration forcibly occurs whether they might not be adopted exclusively, taking certain precautions against personation of older children. Supposing, however, this not to be considered feasible, if the age at which surgical certificates are required could be safely lowered to 15 it would tend in some degree to relieve the manufacturers from the pressure. The examination and re-examination of different works of the constantly shifting mass of young persons constitutes, especially where the young persons are evidently over

14 or 15 years, a great waste of the certifying surgeon's time and employers' money, and, as I observed to you in my last yearly report, is no inconsiderable tax on poor struggling firms who pay the lowest rate of wages, and consequently have most changes.

In the smallest class of factories, as at present defined by law, it is simply impossible to carry out this system, as they could not afford to pay the fees at present charged, or comply with other requirements, such as hanging notices on moveable boards.

Observations on employments and causes which are pernicious to health or dangerous to life or limb.

Self-acting machinery desirable.

As regards employment, and causes which are dangerous to life and limb, or pernicious to the health, I beg to append some observations, and a table of the accidents reported from May 1868 to Nov. 1869; from this it would appear that stamps and presses are among the most fruitful sources of severe accidents, and I fear there are no means of avoiding them. Circular saws figure largely, and cause accidents which permanently incapacitate more or less from work. I regret that it is not more usual, especially among wealthy firms, to provide a compensation fund for the sufferers, if they must be employed in work which the greatest caution cannot render free from danger; self-acting machinery should, if possible, be adopted.

Waste of the certifying surgeon's time.

A great waste of the certifying surgeon's time and public money is caused by the reporting of trivial accidents. I have bestowed a great deal of attention on fencing cog wheels and other dangerous machinery, but there still remain many things which escape observation, or which cannot be fenced. What has been done, however, must have the effect of greatly lessening accidents.

Dust.

Mr. G. B. Price's fan.

No effectual means have at present been devised for carrying off the dust created by polishing fire-irons and other articles of iron. Mr. G.B. Price, of Lichfield Street, took some trouble to perfect a fan for carrying off the lime dust which is used in polishing brass articles, but it caused such vibration as to be unbearable, and was only partially successful.

Remedies against dust.

Effect.

Milk an antidote.

Where dust is caused by beating out brass vessels with steam hammers, a respirator has been tried, but the men could not use it, and find it best to wear a handkerchief tied loosely over the mouth and nose. This dust seems to effect the stomach in a similar manner to the fumes from molten brass, which are very

injurious, although care is taken in all casting shops to have ample ventilation ; milk is taken in quantities as an antidote.

Putty.
Gas stoves.
Arsenical greens.
Legislation required.

The "putty," a preparation of lead, used by glass cutters to give a fine polish, causes painters' colic ; gas stoves, used by bookbinders to heat their irons, burn the air, and produce a noxious atmosphere, in small rooms ; they should if possible have a pipe to carry off the hot air ; this I hope to get done, and by proper ventilation completely to alter the condition of the rooms. In colouring paper with arsenical greens, the only precaution practicable is to arrange that the workers shall take it in turn, so as not to continue long at it. It should be prohibited by law to colour any article with arsenical green, especially room paper, as being injurious to those who make and those who use them. If the attention of scientific men could be directed to these facts, some remedies might possibly be found, and would confer lasting benefit on the workers.

Errand boys.
Gun makers errand boys.
Milliners apprentices.

Although some latitude of hours is necessary in the case of errand boys, I do not see why they should be entirely exempted from limitations of age and hours of work, especially as gunmakers errand boys are really engaged in labour incidental to the manufacture, but escape the Factory Act Extension Act, as it is not performed "in any factory." (See definition of employment, 7 and 8 Vict. c. 15. s. lxxiii.) The wording of the Workshop Act, 1867, may be construed so as to affect them, since they are employed in manual labour incidental to the making of any article in "any place whatever," namely, the street (30 and 31 Vict. cap. 146. s. 4). This would prohibit milliners from sending their apprentices out with work after 9 p.m., which is very desirable.

Oversight in the Factory Act Extension Act.
Schooling clauses.

Section 23 of Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, apparently by an oversight, prevents male young persons whose hours of labour have not exceeded eight from working on Saturday after 2 p.m. ; whereas it is permitted by the Workshop Act. Very small results have been, as you are aware, attained by the schooling clauses ; I believe owing to the unsuitability of children under 12 for most of the industries of Birmingham. When the age is raised to 13, next July, I believe there will be a large increase of half-timers, because they begin to be useful at 12.

I remain, &c.
W. H. Johnston.

R. Baker, Esq.
H. M. Inspector of Factories.

SUBDIVISION of W. D. CRAMP, Esq., North of Ireland.

II. *The Factory Acts Extension Act*, 1867.

Successfully carried out.

During the past half year this Act has been strictly and successfully carried out in my subdivision. Unfortunately the general depression of trade affects, with only few exceptions, all the miscellaneous industries included in the operation of this law. On the whole the Act is found to work very well, and is generally approved by both employers and employed.

Complaints against it.

The three principal complaints urged against it (and these it will be observed are all from a master's point of view) will be best illustrated by three examples :—

(1.) Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., bookbinders, printers, engravers, stationers, &c., employ a large number of hands in the various trades carried on in their Ulster works. They complain that "our people live at such a distance that the early hours are a great hardship," and ask for permission "to work between 7.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., as formerly, and as enjoyed by our trade in London and elsewhere." They have been working between 6 and 6 all the summer, and the hands have expressed themselves very pleased with and much benefited by those hours. During the winter months it would undoubtedly be much better for the workpeople to come in at 8 a.m., having had breakfast, have an hour for dinner, and leave at 7. But this would shorten the hours to 56 a week ; and the employers, who want to commence at 8 a.m. and keep on to 7.30 p.m., less an hour for dinner, are not willing to sacrifice so much. I am of opinion that they would not lose anything by it.

(2.) Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the enterprising shipbuilders of Belfast, (whose works certainly form an exception to the general depression of trade, and who have recently launched an iron screw steamer 412 feet in length and 3,000 tons burthen, and have several others equally large on the stocks,) urge that as during the winter they can only employ their 1,200 hands from 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., or 9 hours a day, they ought to be allowed to work on Saturday all the year round up to 3 p.m. to make up for lost time. This of course is illegal, as in summer they would then be making 61 hours per week ; but I think it a real grievance, inasmuch as they pay the same wages for a day's work during the short days of winter as they do in summer. Of course the men and boys are glad to have the hour's less work per week, and I hope they will make up the loss to their employers by redoubled energy and exertion.

Short Meal-hours.

(3.) Last month I received the following letter from the manager of a large newspaper and jobbing printing office :—

"Dear Sir, "The Press Office, Belfast.

"Would you kindly inform me if during the winter "months I may work my hands from 6.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., to enable "them to have an hour to each meal, without infringing on the "Factory Act? If such can be done it would confer a great "boon, as the majority of my hands reside at such a distance "that they cannot go home for their meals without great incon- "venience. If the above cannot be done, will you kindly inform "me if I may work all over 16 years of age the hours above "mentioned? Please excuse this trouble, and believe me to "be,

"Yours sincerely,
"Robert G. Sloan."

He decided to work from 6 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., less 2 hours for meals, and to let the boys under 16 away at 6 p.m. In many of the large foundries and machine works in Belfast 45 minutes are allowed for breakfast on Saturday mornings, and the men work until 2.15 p.m., taking care that the boys go away at 2. "Short meal hours" is a grievance that all the letter-press printers complain of very much; and in several instances the employers have been obliged to give with the best grace they could, permission for an hour to be taken to each meal, and have lost half an hour a day by each worker. In large towns like Belfast, where artizans live in the suburbs, a mile or two from their work, it must be confessed that 45 minutes is too short a time to go home, enjoy a meal, and walk back again. And I think it would be an unmixed good, especially in a sedentary employment like that of printing, if an hour for each meal were conceded, and the hours of labour reduced to 10 per diem.

Factory Acts Extension Act in the North of Ireland.
Satisfaction of Employés with the 6 *to* 6 *hours.*

The Factory Acts Extension Act has worked quite a revolution in the North of Ireland with regard to the hours of labour. When first enforced, the complaints were loud and general against commencing work at 6 a.m., but now that the workers have experienced the benefit of leaving off work at 6 p.m., they rejoice in the change, and are jealous of any encroachment on it. In more than one establishment in Belfast, when the employers proposed, six weeks ago, to alter the hours of labour from between 6 and 6 to between 7 and 7, he was met by a petition from the employés unanimously asking him to continue the 6 to 6 hours all the year round. In 1868 I had 72 applications for notices of work between 7 and 7 during the winter; this year I have had only half that number. In May last I made careful inquiry of the workers in 65 places coming under the Extension Act as to whether they were satisfied or dissatisfied with the 6 to 6 hours, and with one exception they were all well pleased with them, and fully appreciated the early closing. The exception was in a small glass manufactory, in which before the passing of the Act the hours were from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Thursday and

Friday and no work on Saturday, and the boys were rather disposed to regret the change of 2 long days for 3 short ones. It is but right, however, to add, that notwithstanding the (all but) unanimous opinion of the operatives being in favour of 6 to 6 during the summer, many of the employers would much prefer 7 to 7 or 8 to 8.

One employer prosecuted for working boys overtime.

I have been obliged to prosecute one employer under this Act during the half year, for employing boys overtime in a rope manufactory.

Difficulty in preventing overcrowding in Factories.
Insufficiency of Air.
Want of cleanliness in tobacco factories, &c.

Par. 10, Per. Mod., Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, enacts that "no factory shall be so overcrowded as to be prejudicial to health," and directs this section to be construed as part of the fourth and fifth sections of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1864. This enactment is of vital importance, and has proved a difficult one to carry out satisfactorily, owing to the want of a recognised legal standard to regulate space and ventilation. True, your letter of December last laid down the following rules :—"The minimum quantity of air necessary for health in factories is 3,000 feet per hour ; of cubic space of air for each person, there should not be less than 500 cubic feet (the army standard for barracks is 600) ; the 500 or 600 feet must be changed at least twice every hour" ; but when I came to make inquiry and to take measurements, I found that to insist upon even the low standard of 500 cubic feet to each person would be to require expensive alterations in almost every factory coming under the Extension Act. The average space to each worker in all the premises constituting factories under this Act I believe to be about 300 cubic feet, and in those factories in which women are employed at needlework, machine sewing, bookbinding, &c., it is very much less. Measurement of the workrooms of four of the largest and best factories gave the following results :—fancy box makers, 296 cubic feet to each ; embroidery workers, 270 cubic feet ; bookbinders, 220 cubic feet ; and in one of the finest shirt factories of Londonderry, in a room containing 16,800 cubic feet of space, 40 women were employed at time of visit, giving 420 cubic feet to each ; but there were machines for 70 in the room, and in busy times 70 females are employed in it, or only 240 cubic feet to each. These factories were not thought by the employers or workpeople to be at all crowded. Any attempt to enforce an exact number of cubic feet for each person in factories of this class would I think as a rule prove a failure. I have therefore contented myself with pointing out to the employers the law on the subject, and always insisting on due cleanliness and ventilation. In some of the worst cases, in which there could be no doubt that the workrooms were overcrowded, as in the above-mentioned

bookbinders, I have persuaded the employer to make alterations and improvements. In tobacco manufactories and letter-press printing offices, with few exceptions, I have always to make complaint of want of cleanliness; and having given repeated warnings as to the necessity of limewashing, painting, and better ventilation, I shall hereafter apply to you for powers to prosecute cases of infringement of these important sanitary measures.

Educational clauses of Factory Acts inoperative in factories under Factory Acts Extension Act.

The educational clauses of the Factory Acts are, I regret to say, inoperative in those factories which come under the Extension Act. There exists a powerful prejudice against the employment of two sets of hands in one day, and against the supposed trouble of keeping children's registers and obtaining school certificates. I hope that after July next, when young persons will have to be 13 before they can work full time, or sooner, if trade revives, some of the employers will be obliged to employ children, and practically prove that their prejudice is unfounded.

There is no doubt that the introduction of the Act into the north of Ireland, where perhaps it was not so much needed as in other parts of the United Kingdom, has been a success, and productive of good results. Any alteration in the system of working which it has effected has been an improvement; and it is to be regretted that many so called "workshops" are not included in its provisions.

Permissions granted by Secretary of State.

Permission to work between 7 and 7 on the first five days of the week, and 7 and 3 on Saturday, has been granted by the Secretary of State to the proprietors of several factories under the Extension Act. It is my duty to report that this permission has given considerable dissatisfaction to the workers. The Saturday afternoon holiday is appreciated by all classes of workers, and they earnestly object to any encroachment on it. I annex a copy of a letter on the subject, as a sample of the complaints which have reached me; and I respectfully submit that it would be well in future not to interfere, unless under very exceptional circumstances, with the 2 o'clock closing on Saturday.

"Victoria Street Printing Office, Belfast.

"Sir, October 7th, 1869.

"We were much surprised to see posted up in the printing office to day a form authorizing the hours of work on Saturday to be from 7 a.m. till 3 p.m. We were never consulted on the matter, nor are we agreeable to it, as we would much rather leave off at 2 o'clock on Saturday, and it is of no benefit whatever to the employer in any one way, unless the saving of one hour's gas in the morning, if that is considered. Trusting that the Factory Act will be carried out in this office as in other Printing Offices.

"We remain, &c.,

"The Boys Employed."

Bookbinders workwomen.

Recommends a repeal of this modification.

Section 14, per Mod. permits, under certain provisions, the employment of women and young persons in bookbinding for 14 hours a day. My firm belief is that it is a serious blemish in the Act to allow anything so exceptional to any one trade. I have been repeatedly asked for an explanation of the fact that bookbinders in an extensive way of business are allowed to work women from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., while other trades can only work 6 to 6; and when explained it still leaves a suspicion of unfairness. I strongly recommend a repeal of this modification. It may be necessary in places where monthly magazines are bound, but there is no reason for it in ordinary bookbinding offices.

Exceptions.

With regard to the modifications generally, I am inclined to think that after July next (when several of the temporary ones will cease) there will not exist any great necessity for more than two of them to be granted in future. The two exceptions I refer to are, permission to work between 7 and 7 in those factories mentioned in the Inspector's memorandum of the 20th May last, and the substitution of another day for the Saturday half-holiday. The permission to work between 7 and 7 I would only grant to those establishments in which the hands commence at 8 a.m., having had breakfast, have an hour for dinner, and as a rule leave off at 6 p.m., as *e.g.* in the sewing factories of Londonderry and Belfast. The proprietors of such establishments are fully entitled to a margin of an hour up to 7 p.m., for extra pressure, finishing orders, &c.

Wishes for a Nine Hour Bill.

In order to introduce the Act into working gradually, the numerous modifications in the schedule were necessary at first. I conceive their purpose has been answered, and that it would be well to place all factories upon the same footing as the old textile works. Wherever the 6 p.m. closing has been tried it has given great satisfaction, and the opportunity it affords of healthy recreation and instruction is highly prized. If it is objected that the workers in some of the "new" works are of a superior class to mill workers, and that it is a hardship for them to commence work at 6 a.m., I reply, let their advantages and higher position be exhibited in shorter hours of work. Some of the shirt manufacturers of Londonderry acknowledge that their hands do as much work and earn as high wages in the summer, when working between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., as they do in the winter when working between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. In many instances it has been practically proved to me that up to a certain point, say 8 or 9 hours a day, the reduction of hours of labour is advantageous to all concerned. I hope some day to see a 9 Hours Bill passed.

Difficulty in detecting cases of over-work.
Suspicion of negligence on the part of the Sub-Inspector.

The modifications of the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, and variable hours of other Acts, add much to the difficulty of detecting cases of over-work. But this is a minor objection, when compared to the suspicion of partial dealing or negligence of duty which these variable hours throw upon the factory staff. People whose experience of factory law is based upon the Acts regulating textile works are surprised to see work being carried on in the new factories until 7 or 8 p.m., and at once conclude, either that the Sub-inspector overlooks a breach of the law, or takes no trouble in detecting it. The Factory Acts having worked so well for so many years, I am surprised that there should be any hesitation in placing all manufacturing establishments under precisely the same regulations. I annex a table of the variable hours of labour which occur in places already under legislative control in Belfast and neighbourhood.

	May work between	
	(First five days of week.)	(Saturday.)
Flax spinning mills driven by steam	6 a.m. and 6 p.m.	6 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Ditto or, in winter	7 „ 7 „	
Ditto driven by water power when making up lost time	6 „ 7 „	
Warehouses, lapping rooms &c.	6 „ 6 „	6 „ 2 30 „
Ditto or, if the proprietor elects	7 „ 7 „	
Ditto or,	8 „ 8 „	
Print works	6 „ 10 „	
Bleach and dye works (indoor)	6 „ 6 „	6 „ 2 30 „
Ditto when making up lost time	6 „ 8 „	6 „ 4 30 „
Bleach greens (open air)	6 „ 8 „	
Factories under the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867	6 „ 6 „	
Ditto or by permission	7 „ 7 „	7 „ 3 „
Ditto or	8 „ 8 „	8 „ 4 „
Workshops under Workshop Regulation Act, 1867	5 „ 9 „	6 „ 2 „
Ditto or by permission	—	7 „ 3 „
Ditto or „	—	8 „ 4 „
Bookbinders, under Factory Act Extension Act, 1867	6 „ 8 „	
Ditto or by permission	7 „ 9 „	
Ditto or „	8 „ 10 „	

III. *The Workshop Regulation Act*, 1867.

Workshop Regulation Act inoperative in the north of Ireland.
Measures taken to enforce it.

The Workshop Regulation Act remains, I regret to say, if not a dead letter, at least an inoperative one in the north of Ireland. The following memorandum from my note book will show that no exertion has been wanting on my part to urge upon the proper local authorities the duty, necessity, and importance of enforcing the provisions of this beneficial enactment. I only give the details for two places, as the measures adopted by me have been the same in all towns and unions, and the results nearly identical.

Belfast.—June 20th, 1868. Copy of Act given to town clerk, explanation offered, and assistance promised. The clerk laid it before the mayor and council, who were indisposed to incur any expense or take any active steps in the matter, unless a bad case came before them. May 27th, 1869. Long explanatory letter and abstract of Act sent to mayor and council. Town clerk promised to bring the matter under their consideration. May 31st. Called on several town councillors, to ask them to introduce and support the subject at meeting of council to morrow. June 1st. Prepared summary of powers and jurisdiction of local authorities, and of the application of the Act in Belfast, for the chamber of commerce. June 11th. Mr. Baker's circular and abstract of Act sent to mayor. June 12th. Attended meeting of the law committee of the town council, explained Act, suggested mode of working, when it was resolved to print 1,000 of the abstracts and distribute them, and to appoint the sanitary inspector (Mr. Norwood) as Inspector of Workshops. August and September. Several interviews with Mr. Norwood; nothing done, except circulating copies of the Act; offered to accompany Mr. Norwood during two or three days visitation of workshops. October 18th. Wrote to him asking for a report of what has been done, and recommending a more vigorous enforcement of the Act. October 20th. He informs me that acting under the directions of the town solicitor he intends only to visit those premises of which complaints of infringement are made.

Women employed from 9 *a.m. to* 11 *p.m. and* 12 *p.m.*

Cookstown.—June 1st. Explanatory letter and abstract of Act sent to town commissioners. June 11th. Mr. Baker's letter and abstract of Act sent to chairman. June 24th. Clerk of commissioners informs me that he is not aware of any workshop in Cookstown. June 25th. Wrote to him, pointing out premises constituting "workshops" in which milliners, dress-makers, tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, hand-loom weavers, brick-makers, needle-makers, nailers, smiths, coopers, carpenters, &c., are employed. August 11th. Interview with chairman and clerk; visited workshops in company with the former; ascertained that in the largest and best regulated millinery establishment females are employed on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m., and 11 p.m. and sometimes equally late on other evenings. Chairman promises to bring forward the subject at next meeting, and do his best to have the Act carried out. October 18th. Wrote to clerk for report. October 25th. Clerk informs me that "no steps have been taken." November 4th. Interview with chairman; he is opposed at the board by all the other commissioners; who are themselves occupiers of workshops.

Drew the attention of local authorities to the matter.
Replies from local authorities.
Unsatisfactory.

At various times last year I drew the attention of the local authorities in the large towns to the matter. In May of the

present year I again sent abstracts of the Act, and long explanatory letters, to 13 towns, and in June I sent your circular letter and abstracts of the Act to the mayors of Belfast and Derry, to 37 chairmen of town commissioners, and to 20 chairmen of boards of guardians. Considerable correspondence ensued. In August and September I had interviews with the chairman, members or clerk of nearly every public body that I had addressed ; urged them to reconsider their adverse decision ; explained the Act, and pointed out the local places in which it was desirable that the law should be enforced. In many of the towns that my ordinary tours of factory inspection led me to, I visited some of the workshops, in company with an influential member of the governing body, in order to show him the application of the Act, and the necessity for its adoption, and to persuade him to press the matter to a practical issue at the next meeting of his colleagues. Having thus put the matter into motion in all the places in my subdivision, and been cheered by promises of support from individual members of each corporation, I hoped that the Act was in a fair way of general adoption. On the 18th of last month I addressed letters to the clerks of town commissioners of 24 towns and clerks of boards of guardians of five unions, asking them to kindly report to me the decision of their respective boards, and a brief account of the steps taken to carry the Act into effect. I have received replies from all but three, and all more or less unsatisfactory, of which the following are specimens :—"Inquiries made, and do not consider there is any infringement of Act ;" "Disinclined to take any action;" "No occasion for appointing Inspector;" "Not aware of any necessity for action in the matter ;" "Disapproval of taking any steps, and objected to enforcing the law without some special cases being pointed out ;" "No workshops ;" "Action postponed ;" "Believe it to be the duty of the Factory Inspectors, and not of the town commissioners, to carry out the Act." I have replied to most of these objections, pointing out from the directory the places in each town or union to which the Act applies, showing the necessity for it, and the responsibility of the commissioners or guardians in the matter.

Towns where something has been done.
Belfast.
Larne.
Ballymena.
Newtownards union.

The only towns in which anything has been done are :—

Belfast.—Abstracts of Act printed and extensively circulated. Sanitary inspector appointed as Workshops Inspector. A few visits made in a desultory manner. The Workshops Inspector instructed by town solicitor to attend only to those places from which complaints of infringement may come.

Larne.—Abstracts printed and circulated. No one appointed to administer the Act, because complaints have not been made.

Ballymena.—Abstracts printed and issued.

Newtownards Union.—Masters taking apprentices have the Act

explained to them, and the relieving officers have been instructed to see that the provisions of the Act are complied with throughout the union.

Causes of failure.

The causes of failure seem to be these :—

I. (1.) *The "local authority" is generally composed of employers of labour in workshops, who object to put a penal Act in force against themselves.* In all the towns in my district, the commissioners are mostly, and in some instances entirely (including even the clerk), occupiers of workshops. Individually, these men think that the Act would be a good thing for their neighbours, but collectively self-interest prompts them to be unanimous in opposing its introduction.

II. (2.) *A disinclination to incur trouble or expense.* In Belfast, *e.g.*, the duty of enforcing the Act is imposed upon an officer already over-burdened with sanitary work, and neither increased salary nor assistance given to him. In Derry the question of expense is the main obstacle. The medical officer of health said he should require 50*l.* a year added to his salary if he undertook the duty, and 50*l.* a year frightened (perhaps not without reason) the town councillors. The novelty of the duty imposed upon the town commissioners of provincial towns causes them to view it with suspicion, and they doubtless consider it "better to bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of."

III. (3.) *A belief that it was intended that the local authority should be passive and not active in the matter.* In many instances the commissioners express their willingness to enforce penalties when a very bad case of infringement is pointed out to them. Others again consider that they have no authority to empower an officer to visit a workshop unless a complaint comes from some one employed in that workshop, or unless they have other means of knowing that the Act is infringed. Sections 9 and 10 have given a colourable pretext for this excuse, inasmuch as, strictly speaking, an officer appointed by a local authority can only visit a workshop after making complaint to a justice of the peace, and obtaining powers of entry from him, whereas an Inspector or Sub-inspector of Factories may enter at any time when any person is at work.

Convinced of the necessity of the Act.

Of the necessity of the Act I am fully convinced. One has only to pass second or third-rate millinery, dressmaking, tailoring, shoemaking establishments in the large towns of Belfast and Derry, late on Saturday nights, and similar establishments (without distinction of class) in the county towns at 10 p.m. or 11 p.m.

on market days and Saturdays, to get ample evidence of infringements of the law. Besides, so long as the dividing line between "factories" and "workshops" remains so high as 50 persons, factory occupiers will have cause to complain of the operation of an unjust and partial law, and of the unfair competition in business to which it subjects them. It answers the purpose of some manufacturers in my subdivision to keep the number of their employés at 48 or 49, in order to gain an advantage over other manufacturers in the same business who have more than 50.

Does not believe the Workshops Act will be properly carried out by the local authorities.
Desires to enforce it himself.
His plan.

I do not believe that the Workshops Act will ever be properly carried out by the local authorities in my subdivision (unless indeed Parliament should compel them to do so), and impressed with this belief, and with the urgent need there is for legislative interference, I beg respectfully to suggest that I should be permitted temporally to take the duty upon myself, irrespective of the town commissioners and councillors; that an advertisement should be inserted in the provincial newspapers giving notice of my intention to enforce the Act; and that the corporations of Belfast and Derry should be requested to give me the assistance of their medical and sanitary officers, and of their solicitors to conduct prosecutions. Armed with authority from you, I should at once visit, the places in which I have reason to suspect regular and systematic infringements of the law, warn the employers, instruct the employed, and make known the provisions of the Act to all concerned. At a second visit if similar irregularities were discovered, penalties would be enforced. I am aware that this would add very much to my present onerous duties, but I would take it upon myself *con amore*, and, whilst taking good care not to neglect my duties as Sub-inspector of Factories, would do my best to carry out the Workshop Regulation Act also. I do not pretend that I should have sufficient time or opportunity to do this thoroughly, but anything would be better than the present inaction.

Recommends certain alterations.

In conclusion, I beg to recommend the following alterations in the "Workshop Regulation Act," as it now stands :—

(1.) That the dividing line between factories and workshops be reduced from 50 persons to ten, seven, or five, whichever number be agreed upon ; let all over that number be deemed factories, and all under it, of whatever trade, and notwithstanding that they are at present factories, be deemed workshops.

(2.) That the hours of labour be taken between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. in summer, and between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., or 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. in winter, and not as now between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m.

(3.) That section 6, paragraph 4, so far as it relates to the exception to 2 o'clock closing on Saturday in cases where not more than five persons are employed, be repealed, as it makes the Act inoperative with regard to the Saturday half-holiday in all country towns and rural places, as well as in the majority of workshops in large towns.

4.) That section 9 be repealed, and that the officer appointed by a local authority (or in Ireland any officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary) be empowered to enter workshops at any time without an order from a magistrate.

(5.) That the schooling clauses of the Workshops Act be conformed in all respects to the schooling clauses of the Factory Acts.

(6.) That in Ireland the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Workshop Regulation Act as above amended be imposed upon the Royal Irish Constabulary; and that in other parts of the kingdom the local authorities be compelled to perform the duty imposed upon them by the 18th section, or incur a penalty for neglect. Unless some measures of this sort are adopted, the Act will fall into desuetude like the "Bakehouse Regulation Act, 1863." In Ireland the Act would be efficiently carried out if intrusted to the constabulary. The superior officers of this force are gentlemen of education and position, and have under their command a staff of men unequalled for their intelligence and assiduity. They are each and all above local prejudices, and responsible to the magistrates and to public opinion. They are already placed in every town and district, and could at once enforce the Act in every part of Ireland.

I have forwarded a copy of this report to Mr. Assistant Inspector Ewings.

Robert Baker, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Factories.

I am, &c.
W. Dawkins Cramp.

Subdivision, North Birmingham, Mr. Thurlow Astley.

Sir, Birmingham, 14th Dec. 1869.

I beg to forward a report of my district, as you have requested, and in the course of it I shall touch upon those different parts of the Act which still remain subjects of complaint and difficulty; for where no complaints are made it may fairly be presumed that the Factory Act is working well and smoothly.

Workshop Act.

But before making any remarks on the working of the Factory Act, I shall briefly allude to the present state of affairs as regards the Workshop Act. I am sorry to say that the town council of

Birmingham still refuse to carry out the provisions of this Act; and at a meeting held in October last great opposition was manifested, and a proposal to defer the further consideration of the Act until next June was carried by a large majority. This decision is much to be lamented. I conceive it to be a matter of the first importance that the Workshop Act should be carried out in its entirety, side by side with the Factory Act, in this town. By this means the working and effect of the one Act would be contrasted with the working and effect of the other the shortcomings and deficiencies of each be made manifest, so that when Parliament met, data would be forthcoming which should form the basis of further legislation, by which the two Acts might be amalgamated, and converted into one comprehensive practical measure. As it is, should Parliament introduce any factory legislation next session, Birmingham will stand in a most disadvantageous position; all information with regard to her factories will be forthcoming, but as regards the condition and requirements of her workshops absolutely nothing will be known. Since the decision of the town council above referred to, I have received your instructions to commence a visitation of the workshops myself, as far as my present duties will admit, and I hope later to be able to report fully on the matter.

Half-time System.

The half-time system still continues to be a failure, and as long as trade remains in its present depressed state, and the Workshop Act is not carried out, it is impossible, for obvious reasons, to give it a fair trial; but under any circumstances the probability is that the demand for child labour will never be so great in a hardware as in a textile district. As long as trade in many branches remains depressed there will be a sufficient number of young persons over thirteen years of age to meet the demands for labour, without going below that age. Again, as long as the educational clauses of the Workshop Act are not carried out, a great number of parents will prefer to send their children to a workshop where they can work all the day, and obtain the whole day's wages, than to a factory, where only half a day's work, and consequently half wages, can be procured. Manufacturers say they cannot undertake the additional trouble of teaching two children instead of one a trade, when either one or both may be withdrawn at any moment and sent to a workshop. They decline the risk of a prosecution for employing a child without a school certificate, and they do not like the trouble and expense of obtaining two surgical certificates where one would have sufficed; add to this the fact, that where only a few children are required the incentive to overcome any additional trouble involved in their employment is not so great as where their labour is more valuable, and the number employed greater; and it will be found that the above objections outweigh any consideration of profit to be derived from their labour. Should the same disinclination exist, whenever the Workshop Act is enforced,

amongst workshop as amongst factory proprietors, to employ children half time, some educational measure for compelling all children thus turned off to attend a day school will be most urgently needed.

Surgical Certificates.

This determination not to employ half-timers has created an artificial demand for all young persons over the age of thirteen years (the half-time age), and naturally tends to make them very independent, and will doubtless tend to raise their wages. This state of things tends to multiply changes from one factory to another, attracted by the inducement of higher wages, and consequently to increase the number of surgeons' visits, and add to the feeling of dislike entertained by many for what is termed the unjust tax of surgeons' fees. Where there are a large number of young persons employed there is no great difficulty experienced. The surgeon contracts with the employer either for a weekly visit, or to come whenever he is sent for, for an annual payment; but in the smaller factories, where comparatively few young persons are employed, and where, for the reasons above mentioned, the changes are frequent, the surgeons' fees are a constant source of irritation. It is necessary here to state that in Birmingham there are a large number of small employers, who, by reason of their renting steam power, come under the provisions of the Factory Act. In many cases a large block of buildings containing a steam-engine is let out in different shoppings to a number of small employers, engaged for the most part in the processes of glass-cutting, gun implement polishing, wood turning, pearl and ivory button making, &c. In these cases the number of young persons employed are not sufficient to make it worth while for the master to make an annual contract, and the surgeon has therefore to be paid at each visit. Besides, it continually happens (as above remarked) that a young person will keep changing from one factory to another, and a fresh surgical certificate is necessary in every case; thus, the same child may be examined over and over again. Again, it has been represented to me by persons engaged in the more skilled trades, such as jewellery, for instance, that the seven days' trial allowed by the Act is not sufficient to test the capacity or incapacity of a fresh hand, and it is respectfully urged that the period of trial be extended to a month or at least a fortnight (as is already the case where the surgeon lives more than three miles from the factory). This objection has been made by persons in other respects well disposed towards the Act. As a remedy for these evils, I beg, respectfully, to throw out the following suggestion:—The main object of the medical visit at present is, I apprehend, to ascertain the exact age of the child, rather than to inquire into the state of its health; for it is to be presumed that parents would not, as a rule, send, nor employers be willing to receive, children whose bodily infirmities incapacitated them from labour; and, besides, the inspection of each child is hardly long enough to admit of a thorough medical examination. It

has therefore struck me, that as long as some efficient means is taken for preventing any children being employed whole time below the legal age, the mode of providing that means might be left to the manufacturer. Those firms who employ a large number of hands would, I suspect, generally prefer a visit from the surgeon at their factory. Some, with a less number of hands, might prefer to send the young persons to be examined at the surgeon's house; whilst others, again, might insist on the production of a certificate of age from the registrar of births. These certificates of age might be made of some durable substance, which would not easily tear, and be added to a file kept for that purpose on the arrival of any fresh hand, and be given back on departure from the factory. As no child or young person could be employed without producing such certificate of age, the parents would impress on their children the importance of not losing it, so as to avoid the purchase of a fresh one. The liability to prosecution for employing a child whole time below the legal age, and for neglecting to keep a strict register, would still remain in force, under the above method, for determining the legal age.

Accidents.

Some alteration of the law is demanded in the case of accidents. The clause relating to accidents (7 Vict. c. 18. s. 22.) includes any species of injury, however slight, which may prevent the person injured from returning to work within twenty-four hours (though in blast furnaces and iron mills forty-eight are allowed). Thus the number of petty accidents resulting in pinches of the finger from press work, one of the principal manufacturing processes in the button and steel pen trades, have all to be reported to and investigated by the surgeon; whereas the real intention of the Act would seem to be to limit such investigation to accidents of a more grave nature.

Brass Foundries.

Again, the clause which exempts all places where the process of founding and casting any metal is carried on by not more than five persons, and as subsidiary to the repair or completion of some other work, renders it difficult to determine what constitutes a subsidiary process, especially in a town like Birmingham, where so many small brass foundries are to be found, each used for the manufacture of some distinct brass work.

Meal Hours.

The meal time clause states, "that during the meal times stated "in the notice no child, young person, or woman can be em- "ployed in any factory, or be allowed to remain in any room "where any manufacturing process is then being carried on;" and it has been asked, whether if one of the men should choose to work himself during the dinner-hour, without interfering with the dinner-hour of the young persons and women, such work

would render the owner of the factory liable to a fine. I presume this clause is inserted, not so much to prevent the working of the men, as to secure the full period for dinner to the young persons and women. (I, of course, do not allude here to the exceptional case of glass-cutting or polishing, and the mixing of glass materials.)

Warehouse.

The clause which enacts "that the hours of labour do not apply "to young persons employed solely in packing goods in a ware-"house, or part of a factory not used for any manufacturing "process, or for any labour incident to a manufacturing pro-"cess," has created a great difference of opinion as to what is meant by the term "packing goods in a warehouse," and a very elastic construction is put on the term by some, who contend that all work carried on in a warehouse, whether immediately connected with packing up or not, provided it be not part of the manufacturing process, would hereby be exempted. Thus, for instance, in the steel pen trade, the pens have to be boxed and labelled; in the button trade, the buttons have to be sorted, weighed or counted, carded, and boxed up. In the jewellery trade, the different articles have to be carded and boxed; and in the electro-plate trade, they are cleaned, polished or burnished, and wrapped up. All these processes, though sometimes carried on in separate rooms, are oftener confined to the warehouse. They succeed the manufacturing process, and precede the final stage, viz., the packing up into crates or boxes in the packing room, all which is generally done by men. The question then arises, whether or no these different operations are to be included under the term "packing up." By the recent modifications, express permission, on application for it, has been given to warehouse women employed in the electro-plate trade, and employers justly remark, that if permission to work after hours be granted to the warehouse women in one trade it should be granted to all alike. In many cases the warehouse women belong to a class superior to that of the factory women, and come to work later in the day.

Meal Hours.

In connexion with the remarks made above about the meal-time clause, I forgot to state that several complaints have been made to me with respect to the women and young persons being turned out of the factory during the dinner hour, whether they like it or not. Although it is, of course, better that those living near the factory should go home for their dinner, still, in the case of the home being a long distance from the factory, it is considered a great hardship, especially in wet weather. This has happened in some cases from a mistaken view of the law, and in others from a fear of the employer, lest riot and disorder should ensue if left for a whole hour in the workshop with nothing to do. I have on all occasions strongly urged that the convenience of the workers should, as far as possible, be consulted in this matter.

Breakdown of Engine.

Complaints are often made as to the hardship of not being able to make up for the breakdown of an engine by overtime work, and the consequent loss of wages to the workers. It is stated that a breakdown is always more or less an expensive matter, and so is avoided as much as possible, and it is suggested that a register of such breakdown, and of the overtime work consequent on it, be kept for inspection, as in the case of water mills where work has been delayed by drought or flood.

Gun Trade.

Great stagnation at present exists in the gun trade, and either from the custom of the factory or from want of work many employers allow their men to take in work and to undertake orders for other firms, irrespective of the gun maker in whose factory they are at work. Such a custom, it is said, necessarily diminishes the authority of the master over his men, and renders it impossible for the former to enforce the provisions of the Factory Act over workmen, who are semi-independent, and who rent their stands. Each stand, it is added, may be looked upon as a separate workshop, and the man who rents it be deemed a separate occupier. If this plea be admitted then every large gun factory would cease to be a factory under one employer, and must be regarded henceforth as a block of buildings containing so many workshops ; nay, further, each workroom will be divided into several workshops, for each workroom contains several stands, and, according to above definition, each stand is a separate workshop. This question calls for an early decision, for there are at present several large gun makers working under the Factory Act regulations in my district, and the same law should be applied to all.

Errand Boys.

In many of the Birmingham trades, especially the jewellery and the gun trades, a number of errand boys are required, who are not directly employed in the manufacturing process, and it is very doubtful whether the running of errands, and carrying of the manufactured article from one shop to another, can be included in the term "labour incident to any manufacturing process," and as such come under the definition of employment. Many of these boys are under 13 years of age, and it seems unjust that they should not share in the educational advantages of the Act along with those more directly engaged in the manufacturing process.

Workshop Act.

As an illustration of the unsatisfactory state of the law as regards workshops, I may mention that amongst all the pearl button workshops in my district there is only one with hands sufficient to bring it under the Factory Act. This solitary factory is therefore subject to a most unfair competition from the workshops. The same remark will apply in many other instances.

In mills where steam power is let out to small occupiers, polishers of metal goods and glass cutters are obliged to observe the Factory Act hours of work, whilst pearl and ivory button makers and wood turners come under the Workshop Act. Again, in the case of the gun implement polishers, the non-enforcement of the Workshop Act entails great hardship. These polishers employ but few young persons, but, by reason of using steam power employed in the manufacture of an article of metal, come under the Factory Act, whilst the small gun makers, upon whom they are mainly dependent for their work, come under the Workshop Act; the latter, as they are subject to no restraint in the hours of work, do not do much on Monday or Tuesday, but work late towards the end of the week to complete their order. Now the polishing the implements and furniture of a gun is the last process previous to finishing and putting the different parts together; thus the polishers are forced to be unusually busy on Friday and Saturday, and the strict observance of Factory Act hours on those days is rendered very difficult through the backwardness of the small gun makers in sending them the work.

Ventilation.

The difficulty of properly ventilating some of the smaller factories, where the ceilings are low and the shops are small, is very great, especially in the jewellery trade, where the large consumption of gas used for soldering the metal is necessarily very great, and in the button and other factories, where a great many workers are assembled in one room. To introduce cold air is easy enough, but how to introduce it without creating a draught remains the problem. Mr. Potts of Handsworth, near this town, has written a practical treatise on the subject, and, if his plan of ventilation could be reduced to a cheaper form might be productive of great good.

Hours of Labour.

The restriction of the hours of labour in Birmingham during the summer months to the Factory Act hours of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. has resulted in the loss of one hour's work in the morning; for Birmingham women and young persons, except in exceptional cases, object to commence work before 7 a.m. in the morning at the earliest. The hours of labour in this town, therefore, for women and young persons (though the boys often come earlier than the women), are, speaking generally, between 7 and 6 or 8 and 6 in the summer and between 8 and 7 or 9 and 7 in the winter. Whilst going my rounds, I have taken care to question the women, with a view of ascertaining their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with these hours of work. With the hours prevailing in the winter all are satisfied, but in factories where the hours in the summer are from 7 to 6 (though here again the majority are satisfied) a respectable minority are dissatisfied, because, I., when work ceases at 6 p.m. they get no tea; II., those living at a distance from the factory find 7 o'clock too early in the morning, and by coming to work

late lose both time and wages ; III., in trades where wages are low they cannot earn enough when working from 8 to 6. The objectors belong almost always to the class of married women or widows, upon whose labour others are depending for support, and who do not like leaving their children early in the morning. They have sometimes expressed a wish that the day schools would open at 8 instead of 9 o'clock, as when work commences in the factory at 8 they don't know what to do with the children during that hour. In some factories, where the process of manufacture depends a great deal on the individual energy of the worker, as, for instance, when hand presses are required, it has been found that by increased application, and a more strict economy of time, as much, if not more, work is done in a less number of hours than formerly ; where, however, the immediate organ of production is machinery moved by steam power, and less, therefore, depends on human energy, I think this remark will hardly apply.

Inasmuch, therefore, as women and young persons do not as a rule commence work before 7 or even 8 o'clock during the summer months, and labour must cease at 6 in the evening, the legal 10 hours and a half of work are not obtained. If, then, it be the object of the Government still further to restrict the hours of labour of women and young persons, its purpose is already attained ; but if, on the other hand, it recognizes 10 hours and a half as the proper allowance, it is a question whether permission should not be given to continue the winter hours of 7 to 7 (which mean 8 to 7) all the year round, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Inspector that the majority of the workers are in favour of that arrangement.

Night Schools.

I am sorry to say I have not had time to go round the night schools in my district before writing this report, but hope to report on them next year before the close of the winter term. Complaints are still made of the difficulty of getting boys to attend night schools, and of their occasional disorderly conduct in the streets after leaving the factories. Until all shall have received a good education in their youth this difficulty will continue to be felt. Even for an educated boy, who has overcome the drudgery of learning his letters, and can get on to more interesting subjects, it requires at times considerable moral courage to attend night school. After 9 or 10 hours of labour, a fortiori must such moral courage be necessary for the lad who has all this drudgery still to master.

Education.

Whatever may be the measure on primary instruction passed next session, I hope great care will be taken to insure thorough good instruction on secular as well as religious subjects. I believe the dislike entertained by many working men for the denominational system proceeds, not from dislike to religious teaching, but

from a prevailing idea that, whilst every care is taken to give a good religious education, insufficient pains and attention are bestowed on secular subjects.

You suggest, in your educational paper read at Leeds, "That, in "addition to the half-time system a further certificate of education "be required of every young person before beginning to work "whole time, in default of which the education which commenced "under the half-time system should be carried on until 16 years "of age be attained." I consider this a most valuable suggestion, for it would offer an additional inducement to parents to keep their children regularly at school during half-time employment, and so facilitate the carrying out of the half-time system, and would, moreover, make the education received more thorough and lasting.

In conclusion, I may state that the two great principles of factory legislation, viz., the prevention of continuous overtime work and the Saturday half-holiday, are benefits freely acknowledged by all.

Yours, &c.
THURLOW ASTLEY.

SUBDIVISION. Central Ireland. J. H. BIGNOLD, Esq.

REPORT on the FACTORY ACTS EXTENSION ACT, 1867, and the WORKSHOPS REGULATION ACT, 1867.

67, Upper Sackville Street,
SIR, Dublin, Nov. 27, 1869.

THIS subdivision, as recently arranged on the appointment of a third Sub-Inspector for Ireland, comprises Dublin and 16 northern and western counties under the name of Central Ireland.

The district contains 286 works under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, this number being made up as follows:—

Iron and brass foundries, &c.	65
Paper manufacturers	13
Glass manufacturers	3
Tobacco manufacturers	20
Letter-press printers, of whom 15 are also bookbinders or paper-bag makers	114
Bookbinders	13
Works in which more than 50 persons are employed	58
Total	286

Of these 286, no less than 220 are in the city of Dublin and its suburbs. The remaining 66 are principally in northern towns, in the counties Down, Armagh, and Louth, and in these latter

the Act has been put in operation without the least difficulty, owing to the fact that the industrial population of the towns in the north of Ireland have for years been almost entirely employed in the linen manufacture in its various branches, and have therefore experienced the benefit of working under the Factory Acts. But this is not the case in Dublin, where, with a population of 250,000, there are but three textile factories, whilst there are 220 works coming under the Factory Acts Extension Act of 1867, many of which are very important, and employ females and young persons in large numbers. Modifications of the ordinary regulations of the Act having now been conceded generally to all Dublin employers who apply for them, all opposition to the Act has ceased, and it is now in full operation in all the above-mentioned works.

The usual hour of commencing work in Dublin is 8 a.m. in summer and 9 a.m. in winter, except in the iron foundries, which begin at 6 a.m. Previous to the introduction of the Act, work continued (in most cases) without any regular break from 8 or 9 a.m. to 6 or 7 p.m. Now, there is in all cases a cessation from work in the middle of the day, varying from 30 minutes to one hour; thus one important benefit has been secured for the workers, which they fully appreciate.

Another advantage is the diminution of overcrowding which existed in many of the work-rooms, where milliners and dress-makers, seamstresses and staymakers are employed, but there is still room for improvement in this respect.

Something also has been effected in steam printing offices and other works, by the fencing of engines and dangerous shafting, which were often entirely unprotected, and from which many serious and some fatal accidents have resulted.

Another boon conferred on those working under the Act, and one which they highly prize, is the weekly half-holiday. But by far the most important benefit, alike to the employer and the employed, will, I believe, in course of time be found to have resulted from the restrictions placed by the Act on the employment of children, and from the facilities thus given for their education. I have ascertained, with the able assistance of Dr. Monks, the certifying surgeon for Dublin, that out of 3,226 certified young persons, between the ages of 12 and 16, working in the various industries above specified, just 70 per cent. can read and write.

Closer investigation of these figures gives the following results:—

In tobacco manufacture, only 41·1 per cent. can read and write.
„ glass do. do. 43·5 do. do. do.
„ paper do. do. 44·5 do. do. do.
„ iron and brass foundries, &c, 69·6 per cent. can read and write.
„ letter-press printing, bookbinding, and paper-bag making, 86·1 per cent. can read and write.
„ sewing-machine factories, being places where more than 50 are employed, 82·8 per cent. can read and write.

It is worthy of remark that in the tobacco and glass manufactures, where the educational standard is nearly 30 per cent. lower than the average of all the certified young persons, many very young children were employed before the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, came into force, and were kept working the whole day. On my first visits to these works, I found children, as young as seven or eight years, working as young persons; and it was impossible not to be struck with their pale and sickly appearance, which was no doubt in some degree owing, in the case of the tobacco boys, to the habit of chewing tobacco, to which even the youngest are addicted, but also, in no small degree, to their lengthened toil, and to the absence of a regular meal hour. There are now no boys under 12 employed in these works, except a solitary half-timer, who is attending school as required by law. It may, I think, be confidently anticipated that in a few years the result will have been to raise the educational standard in these manufactures (tobacco and glass) to something like the average of the general industrial population of Dublin.

In the case of the paper manufacture, the high per-centage of ignorance arises from the largest mill being situate in a remote district 11 miles from Dublin, where there are no educational facilities, and somewhat also from the depression which has affected this trade since the repeal of the paper duty.

On the other hand, the high educational standard which prevails amongst those employed in the sewing-machine factories arises from the fact that they are all females, who in this respect are in advance of the other sex; whilst in letter-press printing the occupation itself has a favourable effect on the education of those employed in it.

Although the result of the educational clauses of the Acts will not be fully developed till July 1870, when the minimum age of a full-timer will be 13 years, there is no reason to anticipate that labour will become sufficiently scarce to induce the employers to adopt the half-time system, from which in Dublin they are much averse. Nor do I believe they would do so, if the minimum full-time age were fixed at 14 years.

The only important defect in the Act, which has come under my notice in Dublin, arises from the exemption from its provisions of all places where less than 50 are employed (except in the special manufactures above mentioned). There are several firms in Dublin who are keeping their number of hands employed at 49 or less for the purpose of escaping this Act. It is true that such places are under the jurisdiction of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, but even if that Act were fully carried out, it would not meet the difficulty. In Dublin Dr. E. D. Mapother has charge of this Act, under the direction of the Public Health Committee of the corporation, and I append a memorandum from him on the subject. I quite concur with him as to the difficulty of regulating the hours of work of females, young persons and children without any system of registration, but my experience does not show that the half-holiday is not needed, or

that it tends to lower the morality of the workers. Nor do the educational statistics given above sustain his remark that in Dublin no necessity for the education clauses exists. The want of uniformity (as to hours of work and Saturday afternoon) between the two Acts, as carried out here, is made a grievance by some large employers (outfitters, dressmakers, &c.) who are under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and who complain that others, under the Workshops Act, can compete with them at an unfair advantage by working till 9 p.m. and on Saturday evening.

This want of harmony between the two Acts is also felt by the workers. In several workshops which I have visited in consequence of complaints made to me, I have found the workers unable to comprehend why they should not receive the same protection from the law as those similarly occupied in places where 50 hands are employed enjoy.

I have already supplied you with the names and addresses of such workshops' inspectors as have been appointed by the local authorities of the other towns in my district, except at Portadown, Dromore, and Armagh. I do not think there is any intention to stir in the matter; but I believe there are very few workshops in this district, except in Dublin, where females, young persons, or children are employed.

I am, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq., &c., &c. JOHN H. BIGNOLD.

SUBDIVISION of T. S. MOSTYN, Esq., South Wales.

Mumbles, Glamorganshire,

SIR, 2nd November 1869.

IN compliance with your directions of the 26th ultimo, I beg to annex a list of the names and addresses of those workshop inspectors who, up to this date, have been appointed by local authorities to carry out the provisions of the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, in my subdivision, and it will perhaps be as well for me, according to your further instructions, to follow up the subject, and to state generally my opinions as regards the working of the Act in South Wales.

The workshop inspectors are, as yet, few in number. I may, however observe that three of them are carrying out the Act in three of the largest centres of industry in my subdivision; indeed Cardiff is the only town in it of any considerable importance in which there is no workshop inspector. I shall have occasion to visit that place very shortly, when I will call upon the mayor, and shall, I apprehend, have little difficulty in inducing him to call a meeting of the town council and get one appointed, and I shall take that opportunity of bringing under his notice what is being done in other towns.

With regard to the general working of the Act, I may mention, that proceedings have been taken under it at Merthyr Tydfil; and

by way of showing that the subject is being ventilated in South Wales, I beg to annex a letter which appeared in the Merthyr Telegraph of the 24th of July last. It is written in a good spirit, and I think you will derive satisfaction from its perusal. It is possible that this letter may have escaped the notice of the Secretary of State; but I think that were he to see it he would be pleased to find that there are at Merthyr (which town he once represented) some who appreciate the spirit in which the Act was framed.

It was my duty a short time since to bring to the notice of the workshop inspector at Swansea some cases of infringements of the Act, and I am happy to be able to report that those cases were met by prompt action on his part. As, however, a copy of the provisions of the Act had not at that time been issued to the owners and occupiers of the workshops in Swansea, the local authorities were of opinion that it would, under the circumstances, be a somewhat harsh measure to take proceedings, and I am disposed to coincide with them. Since that time copies of the provisions of the Act have been applied for and received by the Workshop Inspector, and if not already distributed are in course of distribution. I have also to report a very satisfactory conversation with the mayor of Swansea on Saturday last, in which that gentleman assured me I should have his hearty co-operation.

If I except a few millinery establishments and the brickyards, there are very few works in my subdivision in which the Workshop Act is greatly needed; most of the works coming under the operation of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867.

As regards the general working of the Workshops Act, I am of opinion that when the provisions of it come to be generally known it will work well, and that those employed in workshops will be deeply grateful for the relaxation it affords; and although at first there appears a slight disposition on the part of masters to complain of its operations, I have a strong feeling that at no distant date even they will find in the improved health, increased efficiency, greater cheerfulness, and extra willingness of their workpeople many causes for thankfulness, and be quite ready to admit that the Workshop Regulation Act was conceived in wisdom as well as in benevolence.

With reference to the factories in my subdivision, both old and new, I have the satisfaction of being able to report that, with very few exceptions, they are in a good state, and that the law is observed steadily and well, and in the majority of cases may add cheerfully also. During the past six months I have had occasion to take proceedings in eight cases, and of those one was a friendly case, taken into court for the purpose of trying a point of law. The effect of those proceedings has been good, and the publicity which has been given to them by the press has caused many who were lukewarm or indifferent to be quite alive to the ... sity for obeying the law, and to the penal character of the ... Acts. Considering the size and importance of the South Wales district, and the large number of works in it which were

brought under inspection by the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, I look upon the number of prosecutions as very small, and even in those cases the offences were not of a very grave character, and indeed the bulk of the infringements which I have reported from time to time have been of a comparatively trivial nature.

I regret that I cannot report any benefit as having arisen from the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, in the direction of education, except in so far as the turning very small children out of the works has, doubtless, caused some of them to be sent to school; the nature of the work in an iron district does not suit half timers, and the best proof of it lies in the fact that many large employers of labour who are very liberal in providing schools for the education of the children of their workmen do not employ any children in their works. Indeed I am very doubtful if any half-timers will be employed in my subdivision even after July 1870, when the modification will expire which permits children of 12 to work full time. Owners of works seem to be preparing to do without all those who are under 13, and in several of my works none are taken on now who have not reached that age.

I have the satisfaction to state that I have been very handsomely met by owners of works in the matter of fencing machinery, with the gratifying result that the majority of the accidents reported to me are of a slight nature, a large proportion of them being pure casualties which might have occurred in a road or in a street.

I am not aware of any further special circumstances to which I ought at this moment to draw your attention, except that, referring back to the Workshop Act, I may say that the want of a general power of entry is much felt by Workshop Inspectors.

I have, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq.,
&c. &c.

THOMAS PYERS MOSTYN,
Sub-Inspector of Factories,
South Wales subdivision.

LIST OF WORKSHOP INSPECTORS.

South Wales Subdivision.

T. Jones Dyke, Esq., Surgeon, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire.

Ebenezer Davies, Esq., Surgeon, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

David Davies, Esq., Surgeon, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

R. C. Hunter, Esq., Surgeon, Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorganshire.

WORKSHOPS AND LATE HOURS.

"SIR,

"As the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867, plays an important part in the Mines' Regulation Bill, it is desirable that

every person should thoroughly understand its provisions. It is true that the Mines' Regulation Bill has just been withdrawn, but it will turn up next Session in another and probably a better shape. It appears to me that those who employ women and young persons in the shops of Merthyr are either not well acquainted with the Workshop Act or find some difficulty in the way of obeying it. I do not wish to say one hard word against any person who may at present be infringing upon the law, for there are many difficulties in the way of carrying it into effect; but as one deeply interested in the well-being of the young, and of others not in a position to protect themselves, I should like to say a few words on the subject. The Workshop Regulation Act may be called the friend of our female workers. It is specially serviceable to them, and also to children under thirteen years of age. It comprehends those workshops in which fewer than fifty persons are employed, and therefore includes the dressmaking and millinery establishments throughout the whole of the United Kingdom. It prohibits children under eight years of age from being employed at all in workshops. It does not allow any child under thirteen to be employed for more than 6½ hours in any one day, nor before six in the morning, nor after eight at night, and every child employed must attend school for at least ten hours in every week. I may observe, however, that until July 1st, 1870, children twelve years old may be reckoned as young persons of thirteen. The provisions with respect to young persons and women are specially important, and yet are, to a large extent, totally disregarded. The law prohibits the employment of young persons and women in workshops for more than twelve hours in any one day, and even then it does not permit them to be set to work before 5 o'clock in the morning, nor continued at work after 9 o'clock at night. Now, I believe, that among milliners and dressmakers especially, this law is notoriously neglected. Young women are kept slaving over the needle till 12 o'clock at night, and sometimes later. I do not say this is done in Merthyr, but it is done in many places in spite of the law; and if gaslight streaming through clouded windows may be allowed to lift up its testimony, even some Merthyr tradesmen may turn out to be not quite immaculate. It must further be remembered, that out of the twelve hours during which these young persons may be employed, one hour and a half must be allowed for meals. I may also observe that, except in cases in which not more than five persons are employed in making articles to be sold by retail on the premises, or in repairing articles of a like nature to those sold by retail on the premises, no child, young person, or woman, can be employed on Sunday, or after two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. By express permission of the Home Secretary, the Saturday half-holiday may be dispensed with, provided another half-holiday be substituted for it; but in any case no young person or woman is to be permitted to work on the premises after 9 o'clock on any night, (Saturday included,) and the hour at which work must terminate on the half-holiday is 2 p.m.

Now, these laws are strict and peremptory. It is of no use to wink at them. They must be obeyed. It is possible that they may press hard upon some trades; but even if they do, they are the laws of the land, and cannot be safely broken. I see from the "Reports of the Inspectors of Factories" for the half-year ending October 31st, 1868, that both the employers and those who are employed in the millinery and dressmaking establishments at the west end of London have complained somewhat of the new laws, and I think they have done so with some show of reason. The spasmodic outbursts of fashion leave them comparatively idle at one period of the year, and overwhelm them with work at another. That is one of the evil results of the caprice of fashion, and I fancy that it cannot be helped. The ladies of the 19th century have willed it, and no force has yet been discovered equal to the will of those who are often ironically called "the frail sex." It is possible that Mr. Bruce may find it necessary to introduce some modification of the Workshop Act as applied to West End establishments (including Merthyr); but in the meantime there is no allowance made. All such places of business are equal in the eye of the law. It is important also to notice that the rigorous law has appointed inspectors to see that the Act is put in force, and has imposed fines "all round" on those who disobey. If the Act be violated, the employer is liable to a fine not exceeding three pounds, and the parent or person deriving any direct benefit from the labour of, or having the control over the child, young person, or woman employed, is also liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound. It is not only the employer, then, who has occasion to be afraid of fines for the infraction of these salutary rules; the parents or friends of the young persons employed may come in for a share of the punishment; and therefore all parties have some interest in seeing that the law is preserved inviolate. Our excellent medical officer, Mr. Dyke, who is highly commended in the last parliamentary reports, is empowered to make inquiries as to the way in which the Act is carried out in this district, and to report upon the subject every month. He may arm himself at any time with authority to enter workshops and satisfy himself as to what is going on; and if anyone should endeavour to prevent him from so doing, he or she may be fined to the extent of twenty pounds. It is therefore for the good of all that the Act should be thoroughly and generally understood, otherwise unpleasant consequences may cast their shadow over an unsuspecting victim. I may add that the Act does not include shops only, but any room or apartment in which trade is carried on, and even places having no cover to them but the sky or the clouds.

I am sure that Mr. Dyke will do his best to fulfil his part of the work, and it is to be hoped that all employers will heartily co-operate with him. The Act is a benevolent one. It is, in fact, a mere continuation of our war against slavery. We began the battle many years ago, and we must finish it. Slavery does not consist in the mere buying of human flesh, but in grinding and oppressing the labourer. It is true that in our country the

slave may run away from his master, but he must do it at the risk of starvation. There is no true freedom to the majority of our people until the law prevents the capitalist or employer from treating his workpeople as if they had been created for no purpose but to toil in his service. If our young people, and especially the young women of Britain, are to be treated as intelligent human beings, we must all strive to keep the benevolent Workshop Regulation Act in force.

"I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

"F. Sonley Johnstone."

"Merthyr, July 20, 1869."

Subdivision of Otto Striedinger, Esq., Warwick (minus Birmingham), Oxon, and Bucks.

Sir, Coventry, 30th November 1869.

In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to submit to you the subjoined report of my personal experience with regard to the working of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and the Workshops Act, within the boundaries of my subdistrict (Warwickshire, minus Birmingham, and the counties of Oxon and Bucks).

As you were pleased to desire me to point out what appear to me the "excellencies and deficiencies," of both these Acts, I do not hesitate to express my candid opinions, and to suggest whatever seems to me calculated to remedy existing imperfections. Should I adopt sometimes the language of criticism, I trust my doing so will not be supposed to arise from disrespect to the various authorities who have initiated, passed, and carried into law enactments replete with benefits to present and future generations, but from a sincere desire to insure cheerful compliance on the part of those whom these enactments particularly bear upon, by removing every item which might be deemed unnecessarily vexatious.

Reception and working of the Factory Acts Extension Act.

Whatever objections there may have been at first to the introduction of this Act, objections which have been enumerated and dealt with ere this by abler hands than mine, and which apply to every locality with nearly equal force, they have been, as far as my own subdistrict is concerned, dying out gradually; and, with very rare exceptions, I have found great willingness and ready compliance. There are, no doubt, some apparent hardships, inconveniences, and inconsistencies in the Act which are frequently complained of. I shall refer to them hereafter.

The Workshops Regulation Act and the Local Authorities.

I regret to have to state that my attempts to induce the local authorities to introduce and carry out the Workshops Act loyally

have met with but little success. They, as a rule, agree with me that "something ought to be done." As the law stands now, they cannot be *forced* into action. Often and often, in the course of my experience, have they gone through the forms of convening meetings and appointing committees and sub-commitees, but their solemn deliberations generally ended in a tacit but not the less stubborn determination to leave matters alone. In only three boroughs in my subdistrict, at Eton, Rugby, and Warwick, local Inspectors have been appointed. At Alcester, where a by far larger number of children is employed in workshops than in factories, the vicar, assisted energetically by the schoolmaster and the superintendent of police, has succeeded in securing tolerably regular school attendance on the part of almost every child employed in the needle-stamping and other workshops.

In April last I was staying at High Wycombe, and tried to impress upon the mayor and council the importance of the Workshops Act, and the healthful influence its introduction would exercise upon their borough and neighbourhood. The schoolmaster of the British school there used every effort to induce the parents to send their children engaged in chair-caning to school. In the month of May he had the gratification of getting some half-timers from the workshops to attend; but his endeavours to retain them, and to swell their number, were frustrated by the indifference of the local authorities, who, as soon as I turned my back on them, relapsed into their habitual torpor. When I last visited Wycombe there was, out of a population of over 8,000 souls, a total of ten half-timers at school. At the lowest calculation there must be over 200 children employed as caners.

My experience at Wycombe is only an example of what, in a less marked degree, has happened in a dozen other places where the town clerk and local dignitaries received me with great courtesy, requested my presence at public meetings, ordered handbills to be printed and distributed, and rested satisfied with what they had done.

I am convinced that, unless powers can be given to the Imperial government to coerce the local authorities, the Workshops Act will, at the utmost, only very partially be carried out. At present, its enforcement depends on the personal predelictions of individual mayors, town councillors, and members of boards or vestries.

The Workshops Act in its bearings upon the Factory Acts.

Even in the few and isolated instances where the Workshops Act is fairly observed, its restraint upon the master of a workshop is very slight, compared with the severer pressure of the Factory Acts. For instance, whilst an employer of 50 hands and above, being subject to the operation of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, is only permitted to work the protected classes between the hours of 6 and 6 (or 7 and 7 in the winter months), the employer of 49 hands and under, even if the Workshops Act is enforced, is at liberty to choose any $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours between 5 and 9,

or 6 and 8 respectively. But the Workshops Act being almost everywhere ignored, occupiers of workshops do exactly as they like. Can it wondered at if occupiers of factories sometimes bitterly complain of the heavy weights they are made to carry in the race of competition between them and the workshops?

Independently, therefore, of the social advantage of extending the benefit of the leading features of the Extension Act over a wider area, the eventual assimilation of the Workshops and Factory Acts appears to me a matter of common fairness to the occupiers of factories.

Desirability of assimilating the Workshops and Factory Acts.

I cannot help thinking that the easiest method of assimilation, and one open to comparatively few objections, would be to draw a different line of demarcation between factories and workshops than that decided upon in the preliminaries to the Extension Act of 1867. At present all works not especially mentioned in that Act are "factories" when they employ 50 hands and over, and "workshops" when they employ below 50 hands. This limit of 50 might with great propriety be considerably reduced. By imposing certain restrictions on what then would be "workshops," or granting greater latitude to "factories" than they have at present, both descriptions of industrial establishments would be brought under the same law. As far as legal supervision is concerned, the only difference between them would be that the one would be visited by the local Inspector and the other by the inspecting staff of the factory department.

There are certain trades which are, per se, subject to the operation of the Extension Act, whatever the number of hands employed may be. Among them stand foremost in numerical order the trades of printing and bookbinding. It so happens in my subdistrict, and I suppose something similar is the case generally throughout the country, that only in a very trifling proportion of them more than three or four hands are at work. Out of 88 printing offices and 28 bookbinders' shops in my subdistrict, there are only 28 and eight respectively with more than four hands. There is not a single child employed in these establishments. Surely for such works the Factory Acts Extension Act can never have been intended.

Now, if the dividing line were to be considerably lowered from the 50 hands, where it stands now, the whole Act might be much simplified, and the somewhat long definitions and the catalogue of trades in sect. 3 of the "preliminary" to the Extension Act of 1867 might be condensed into something like the following:

"'Factory' shall mean any premises, whether adjoining or "separate, in the same occupation, situate in the same city, town, "parish, or place, and constituting one trade establishment in, on, "or within the precincts of which . . . . . or more persons are "employed in any manufacturing process."

And, finally, the inspecting staff of the factory department would be relieved of the irksome duty of having to visit establishments

so small and unimportant as scarcely to demand their supervision, whilst a large number of other works to which the term of "factories" could be applied with much greater propriety would be added to their visiting lists.

But, whatever grounds the authorities may have had for adding the clause concerning the "right of access" to the definition just alluded to, I cannot refrain from expressing a strong hope that this clause may be left out of any future enactment, whether relating to factories or to workshops. By its abolition control and supervision could at once be brought to bear upon some particular places which now, under its shelter, defy governmental interference, and the death-blow given to practices based upon methodical cruelty and iniquity. It is the lace and plaiting schools to which I refer, and of which I can point out specimens in my subdistrict. The system pursued in the so-called "schools" is so well known to you that I may abstain from wearying you with details.

The temporary modifications contained in the Extension Act of 1867 will expire on the 1st July 1870, and then would be the time to draw up an Act embodying all, or almost all, former enactments in force, and to adopt one and the same "abstract" for all factories, and, with slight modifications, for all workshops.

Employment of Children under 13 *years of age. School Attendance. School Certificates.*

The dissatisfaction with the half-time system, so loudly expressed immediately after the passing of the Act, is, as far as I can see, giving way to a slow but steady appreciation of the advantages of this first instalment of compulsory education. In localities and works where children had been dismissed because the schooling clauses were thought to cause "more trouble than the children's work was worth," children are being gradually taken back, and begin (like in the needle-making districts of West Warwickshire) to fill the schools.

In a few instances I have been told of the inconvenience, both to masters and children, arising from the maximum of a child's working hours being fixed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, which is experienced on Saturdays. If on that one day in the week children might be kept at work from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., doing thus (after deduction of the breakfast half hour) $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours' work, the necessity of bringing, for the sake of one hour, a second gang of them into the factory, would be saved. Plausible as the proposal of such a modification might sound, I cannot but apprehend the possibility of grave complication, to which the surrender, however qualified, of a grand principle, like the $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours' limitations, might lead.

Employment of Young Persons and Women.

The objections to the Saturday half holiday have almost completely died away, and employers and employed seem equally thankful for their rest.

Allusions are sometimes made to the anomalies of gravely discussing the question of women's rights, and of keeping them, at

the same time, under the special tutelage of the law. If the industrial employment of women were, throughout this empire, on a par with what meets my eyes in my own subdistrict, I might be tempted to join the outcry against uncalled-for legislative interference with the movements of married women, and of women old enough to take their protection into their own hands; but, with such recollections on my mind as the brickfields of Staffordshire, I should be sorry if the guardianship of Government were to be withdrawn from them.

Dangerous Machinery and Accidents.

During the last six months ending 31st October 1869 between 90 and 100 accidents have been reported to me. As far as I remember, only two out of the whole number could be traced to insufficient fencing or defective machinery. The greatest number, nearly 50, happened in the carriage factory of the London and North-western Railway Company at Wolverton. All were due to personal carelessness or inattention. They were generally so slight that the injured person was able to resume work after a few days. The injuries consisted chiefly of incised wounds and contusions, and were caused principally by sharp-edged or blunt tools, by slipping, and by the fall of heavy weights. The inquiries into, and the reports upon, the accidents happening during half a year at Wolverton alone, have put the public to an expense of over 7*l.* If the system of reporting every kind of accident that takes place in a factory were to be abolished, a sum would be saved more than sufficient to enable Government to supply gratis the various factories with the necessary books and registers (a measure which I took the liberty of recommending under the heading Registration). The intentions of the present regulations with regard to accidents would be fulfilled if the injured person himself, or any one interested in him, legally or otherwise, were to be invited to inform the Inspector or Sub-inspector of the district of every case which might appear worthy of investigation.

Modifications.

As the various Acts concerning the labour of children, young persons, and females in factories have the protection of the employed for their primary object, it is not to be wondered at if the interests of the employers are occasionally lost sight of. It has therefore been necessary, in fairness to the latter, sometimes to relax the strictness of the original enactments so as to adapt them to special circumstances. A glance at the concluding paragraphs of the "Abstract" (which at present is the authorized code of laws for factories subject to the Extension Act of 1867) shows that the modifications and exemptions therein might be condensed into a somewhat clearer and more compact form.

I have, &c.,

OTTO STRIEDINGER.

Robert Baker, Esq,
H.M. Inspector of Factories.

SUBDIVISION of C. R. BOWLING, Esq., including Liverpool and other parts of Lancashire.

SIR, Huyton, Nov. 1869.

COMPLYING with your written instructions of the 26th ultimo, I beg leave to submit the following observations on the operation of the Factory and Workshop Acts, as the result of my experience up to the present time. I will further briefly touch on those points which appear to me to constitute the excellencies and deficiencies of the Acts in question.

I am happy to be able to inform you that since the date of my last report (September 1868) I have been able to maintain in every part of my subdivision generally a careful, and I believe I may add, a willing compliance with the regulations of the Factory Acts. In some cases, however, I have been compelled to resort to legal proceedings; but it is cheering to find that, while in the six months ending on the 30th of April last it was deemed necessary to proceed in ten cases against the offending parties, only one of such cases has occurred in the six months ending on the 31st of October.

In remarking on the "Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867," which has, of course, claimed most of my exertions, it is very gratifying to be able to report a continued and increased good feeling towards the working of the Act; and in cases where it is fair to admit there were points of difficulty and even of hardship, I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the reason and moderation with which the matter was discussed by those on whom the pressure bore most heavily.

Generally there has been considerable dulness and depression in the industries brought under this Act, and yet I think no surer proof can be given of the necessity for legislative interference for the protection of youthful labourers in "factories" than the fact that, although times have been so bad, cases have occurred in the last twelve months in which boys have been subjected to excessive hours of labour, in one case actually amounting to 35 hours at a stretch; and although, generally speaking, such instances have been without the knowledge or concurrence of the employer, still they are always to be traced, more or less, to a most culpable disregard on the part of some of the responsible managers. If anything further were wanted to prove how necessary has been the action of the legislature in extending the provisions of the Factory Acts, it may be found in the fact that, in the case of excessive labour above referred to, the employer of the lad stated in court that it was no concession to him that a boy might work at night if he had to give him a holiday in the day—"he wanted him day and night!" Naturally enough this remark brought down upon the employer the censure of the Bench. I fancy, however, such a remark would hardly have been made in public had the speaker thought that he was exceptional in his opinions. I have discovered and added to my list between eighty and ninety new works under this Act.

I propose to defer my observations on the "Workshop Regulation Act" until the end of my report, and will now proceed to make, and to submit respectfully to your notice, a few remarks on the excellencies and deficiencies of the Factory Acts.

The Educational Clauses of the Acts.

In my last report I ventured to state my opinions with regard to the educational clauses of these Acts, and as I consider them to be among the most important, both in their working and results, I will refer to them first.

I see no reason to alter my opinions, as expressed in page 255 of the Reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the half year ending October 31st, 1868. I still feel confident that the undeniable good achieved by the half-time system is much marred, and in many cases almost obliterated, by the entire cessation of all scholastic exercises, which too often takes place on the attainment by a child of its thirteenth year. I have frequently submitted young persons working full time, but who had commenced working as half-timers, to a trifling examination in reading, writing, and the simplest sums in arithmetic, and I have often found that whatever knowledge they may have attained as half-timers has, in a short time, so completely rusted as, in all probability, never to be of any practical use to them. I think this is much to be regretted, as I can bear testimony to the good groundwork which large numbers of children obtain in the two or three years they may have been working half-time.

While the education of the people is obtaining so large a share of attention from the ablest minds in England, it is to be hoped that some measure may be devised which will not only greatly extend our present educational efforts among the children of the masses, but will also secure some practical results from those efforts, by preventing the youth of the country from throwing overboard entirely all that has been stored with so much difficulty and trouble in the days of their childhood.

Surgical Certificates as required by the Act.

The requirements of the Factory Acts with regard to the obtaining of surgical certificates in all cases of employment of children and young persons under sixteen is, as at present in force, a frequent source of irritation and dissatisfaction, especially among the occupiers of some of the "factories" brought under the operation of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867.

There are many of these occupiers, especially those in a small way of business, who find the amount they have to pay annually for these certificates constitute a hard and irksome tax upon them. It frequently happens in a town like Liverpool, where there is so much out-of-door employment to fall back upon, that lads go from one employment to another a dozen times in the course of a year; yet in each instance, where the lad remains a week in any one "factory," a surgical certificate must be obtained for him. The fees paid for these certificates are a heavy drain upon many em-

ployers whose trade earnings are small; and they argue with some reason that as the obtaining of these certificates is supposed to result in general good to the public, it is hard that they should have to bear the whole brunt of the tax the benefit of which they are personally not likely to reap.

There are other instances where proof of real age has been obtained, as in the case of bound apprentices, and the surgical certificate certainly appears rather a superfluity in such cases.

A master would not be likely to bind a lad with any physical ailment which would unfit him for the work he would have to perform, and having bound him it is difficult to see how he could discharge him because a surgical certificate was refused.

There is a very general and prevalent idea that if surgical certificates are to be insisted on, as at present, the certifying surgeons should be paid by Government for their trouble, and thus a public good become a public burden.

It certainly would be very desirable to do away with the feeling of soreness which now exists on this point, but I am not prepared to say how this can be done. I am sure that the duties the certifying surgeons perform are of material importance to the working of the Act, and I am only anxious that the good which they may effect should not be impeded by any feelings of irritation on the part of those with whom they have to deal.

The Enactments with regard to Meal Times.

I would next draw attention to the enactments with regard to meal times, which I think are attended with hardship in the case of many factories brought under the Act of 1867.

By the enactments, as they stand at present, it is necessary that an hour and a half shall be given for meals between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Now a very large number of the women employed in Liverpool have been in the habit of coming to work at 7 a.m. or 7.30 a.m., and of getting their breakfasts before leaving home. They have had an hour allowed them for dinner, and have left work at 6 p.m.

In insisting that an hour and a half must be allowed for meals between 7.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. a hardship is inflicted on these women, as they must either lose another half hour's work out of a day's labour of ten or nine and a half hours, or they must be brought to their work earlier in the morning, and sent out for half an hour for breakfast.

Liverpool not being a manufacturing town, and almost all these women living in the suburbs, they could not possibly get home and have this meal in comfort, but would be compelled to get it in the best way they could about the works or in the street. I am of opinion, therefore, that under this Extension Act it is impolitic to draw the same rigid rule which has been adopted in the older Acts, which dealt only with industries the normal state of which accorded with the restrictions laid down. There is, however, one direction in which I would go further than the law as it stands at present. I would forbid young persons and women

to take their meals in the polishing rooms of plate glass as well as of flint glass works, the materials used for this polishing being deleterious, and the rooms generally wet and unfit for the purpose.

7 to 7. *Working Notices.*

I would respectfully suggest that the yearly trouble and expense of issuing a printed form of notice to every occupier of a factory who may be desirous of changing his hours of labour during the winter months is unnecessary. It seems to me that all that is needful is that the occupier should give a written notice to the Sub-inspector of the district of his intention to avail himself of the 7 to 7 working during the winter, and should further be required to put up a notice to that effect, with his own signature attached, in some conspicuous part of his works.

Judging from the large number of notices which I have issued in my own district, I should think a considerable saving in stationery and printing might be effected were such a course as this sanctioned.

The Sanitary and Cleansing Clauses of the Act.

These most salutary clauses of the Act are, I think, capable of being considerably extended, to the great advantage of all concerned.

In the first place, I would insist that lime-washing be strictly enforced in premises where letter-press printing, bookbinding, and tobacco manufacture are carried on, and generally in all factories brought under the Extension Act, 1867, excepting only foundries, and factories where metals are dealt with.

In printing offices and bookbinding premises I think it is especially required. This class of work is too often carried on in close, dark, ill-ventilated rooms, and cellars, and none perhaps but those who are constantly employed in them can fully appreciate what a blessing it would be to insist on a clearance of all the sour rubbish which accumulates on floors and walls, and to compel the occupiers to afford the workers therein the comfort, light, and cheerfulness which always follows a thorough good lime-washing.

In support of what I am advocating I may mention that the other day I entered a printing office, the walls of which were coated with filth. I was not sure how far the Factory Act would support me in the course I adopted, but I immediately insisted on the place being thoroughly cleaned and limewashed, and on hearing my words almost every man in the place gave way to expressions of delight. I have since consulted masters and men, and they all agree with me that there is no class of premises which more strongly require a yearly lime-washing than those of printers and bookbinders.

While on this subject I would remark (though this is a matter which should perhaps more properly be dealt with under the Sanitary Acts) that I would forbid the use of under-ground

cellars for the machine rooms of printing offices, unless they had been specially constructed for the purpose.

It is by no means uncommon in this part of the country that a cellar, low in the roof, damp on the floor, and dark almost as night, is appropriated to this use. Gas burners flare in every direction. At one end is a steam engine, boiler, and furnace; the heat and steam lie in a cloud along the low roof, finding the only escape up the narrow cellar stairs, or through a broken pane in the begrimed area window. All day long the machines clank away in these dismal holes; and all day long, and from one year's end to another, very often boys from 12 to 18 years of age drag on their subterranean existence in an atmosphere naturally bad, but vitiated to an almost deadly pitch by the accession of gas, steam and heat. It is true that I have always found a readiness on the part of the occupiers of such premises to listen to and adopt any suggestion I might offer for the better ventilation of these cellars; but I am of opinion that, except in cases where they have been specially constructed for the purpose, they are utterly unfit for the uses assigned to them.

The fencing of dangerous Machinery, and reporting Accidents to the Certifying Surgeons.

The power given to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Factories to direct fencing to be placed for the protection of workers from the dangerous parts of machinery must, I think, have been productive of great good. I am not able to adduce any statistics to show that the number of accidents in this district has decreased, for the Extension Act has not been long enough in force to enable me to bring forward any satisfactory proof based on figures. During the first year of its operation, owing to the Act being imperfectly understood, a large number of accidents were not reported. In the present year, therefore, the number of reported accidents has greatly increased. Under the older Acts, in consequence of the recent date of my appointments I have no data to go by. Still I feel satisfied from my own experience that many lives are saved, and many painful accidents avoided, through the agency of the Factory Acts. On more occasions than one I have been able to direct fencing, from finding myself come in contact with dangerous and unguarded parts of the machinery. I can call to mind one occasion in particular, when, ascending some dark steps from one fitting shop to another, I suddenly felt my coat pulled, and found that it had touched a horizontal revolving shaft which was running close to the steps, and without any protection between them. I only mention this case to show how easy it is, with a thoroughly practical knowledge of machinery and of its perils, as the managers of the works in question must have had, to overlook a point of imminent danger until some frightful accident brings it painfully to light. It is the constant vigilance which an Inspector should exercise to detect these points which seems to me to constitute one of his most important duties. But I have frequently felt that the hindrance placed upon his course of action

by the clause which renders it necessary to prove that children or young persons are liable to pass or be employed near to any part of the machinery before fencing can be directed serves to narrow very much the Inspector's sphere of usefulness. Since commencing the report I have had to investigate a very painful accident, resulting in death. The man to whom the accident occurred was holding a plate of iron, which was being past under a punching machine. He was sitting on a low stool, with his back to the driving wheel, when either from the stool slipping or from a push from the plate he appears to have stumbled against the wheel, which caught either his arm or his jacket, and dragged him right in between it and the framework of the machine. He was frightfully mutilated, and died. Now, had I seen this wheel previous to the accident, and considered it dangerous, as I read the law I would not have ordered fencing, as no young persons ever worked at the machine or were liable to pass near it.

It is not only from machinery that danger is to be apprehended. There are many works in which all sorts of mantraps are to be found. Gaping furnace holes, open traps, and unguarded liquor wells in chemical works, have been the prolific cause of many accidents, and might, in many instances, have remained so, but that attention has been drawn to their dangerous nature by the system of reporting all accidents to the certifying surgeons, which the law insists on, or by the visit of the Inspector, who will have pointed out to the occupier or his agent any part of the works which, by its construction or position, would, in his judgment, be dangerous to life or limb.

With regard to the requirements of the law, that all accidents, no matter how caused, should be reported to the certifying surgeon, if occurring within the factory, and sufficiently severe to prevent the person injured from returning to his work the following morning, this requirement, although it leads to a great number of accidents being reported foreign in their nature to the manufacturing process carried on in the works, and leads also to investigations, many of which are practically useless, is on the whole, in my opinion, productive of much good. It appears to me that it would be a matter of much difficulty to draw a line determining what class of accidents should or should not be reported. To do so would be very often to leave the matter to the discretion of ignorant or careless overlookers or foremen, who would be generally ready with the plea that they did not consider any particular case to be one which required to be reported.

I could cite instances in this district in which accidents, not in any way attributable to the machinery or mill gearing used in the works, have been reported, and yet the reporting of which has led to the adoption of steps conducive to the greater general safety of the hands employed in the works. Moreover, the mere fact of these reports being made must serve to keep the subject of accidents more prominently before the managers and occupiers of works, and thus lead to greater precautions being taken.

The Regulations as to Hours of Labour in Printing Offices.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is still expressed by the master printers with regard to the rigid limits placed on the hours between which they may employ their women and young persons. There are many peculiarities in their business, they urge, which have not been properly considered in framing the enactments applicable to them. There are times, they say, when to obey the law would be to ruin their trade; but I need not recapitulate all their arguments, as you are fully acquainted with them. I must, however, confess that I am beginning to think that the Act with its present restrictions is impracticable in the case of printing offices. You are aware that I have done all in my power, both persuasively and coercively, to obtain a compliance with the law in printing offices, and yet I am afraid it is extensively broken; and in fact I fancy it has very generally become a matter of calculation among the master printers, how many fines they can afford to pay in the course of the year. Gentlemen connected with the business have pointed out to me that in many of its branches a strict compliance with the law on the part of some would only have the result of making it worth while to others to break it at any cost, as it would throw so much remunerative work on their hands; and I have been told, "This class of work must and will be done in spite of you and the law!"

These master printers are quite willing that their hours of labour per week should be restricted, and also per day; but they say we must have a broader margin allowed us than at present. Our labour is intermittent in its character. Give us permission to employ young persons and women two or three hours overtime when pressed, and compel us, if you like, to make it up to them at some other time.

Before quitting the subject of printing offices, I must draw your attention to the case of the unfortunate little errand boys employed in them. I am afraid that the decision that was arrived at last year, that errand boys were to be exempted from the provisions of the law, has led to considerable abuse. I would plead, on behalf of these lads, that the protection of the law should be extended to them, for the following reasons:

The present law is evaded and abused. Boys are engaged ostensibly as errand boys.

They are perfectly instructed how to answer the Inspector, should he find them at work in the printing office. I get the same answers in almost every case: "They are employed as errand boys:"—"Are scarcely ever in the printing office:"—"Are only amusing themselves there at present:"—"Have had no orders to clean machines, take off, or ink the rollers:"—"Almost the whole of their time is taken up running errands." But as a foreman in one of the largest printing offices in Liverpool remarked to me, "The whole of their time means from early morning until "late at night, and for 13 or 14 hours very often these little "fellows are kept on their legs. When they are not running "errands, they are making themselves generally useful." Next

it should be remembered that these errand boys are generally the youngest and smallest boys on the premises, some of them only 10 and 11 years of age. These children, if employed at all, ought to be reaping the benefit of the half-time system; but here they are working morning, noon, and night, suffering, I believe, a mental and physical deterioration, in spite of a law framed purposely to meet such cases.

For an instance in point, I would refer you to my report of the 29th of July last.

The Roperies in Liverpool.

I would again draw your attention to the case of the roperies. There are in Liverpool seven or eight of the larger roperies, either under the old Act with regard to their spinning sheds, or under the Extension Act of 1867 by reason of employing more than 50 hands, but there are a great number of smaller ones, where women, young persons, and, I am told, children, are extensively employed, and which, owing to the difficulties of administering the Workshop Act, have, up to the present time, been practically under no law at all. I have been credibly informed that it is no uncommon occurrence to see children turned out of their beds at three in the morning, and sent down to these walks. A lamp is slung round their necks, and they start away on their day's work, which often does not cease until 6 p.m. Now, independently of this, which, if true, is a sufficiently strong reason for affording these little workers the protection of the Factory Acts, I think there is another forcible argument why all roperies should be placed under the Factory Acts. It is evident that if such things as these go on in the smaller works, they are able to steal a march on the larger ones, which are under the law, and thus an element of inequality is introduced. The very fact of some of the large works being compelled to close at a certain hour has thrown more orders among the smaller ones, and has, consequently, I have no doubt, induced a good deal of that over-work among them of which I have heard complaint.

I trust, therefore, that it will not be long before all roperies are placed under the same law.

I think I have now noticed all those points on which it seemed to me necessary to remark.

As far as I am able to judge, from my comparatively limited experience, the excellencies of the Factory Acts, as shown by their results, may be briefly summed up as follows:—They have produced already a healthier tone of mind and body in the classes in whose interests they were framed, and have paved the way to the further social and moral improvement of the labouring classes of this country. Their deficiencies seem to me to consist of a want of extension in some directions, and amelioration in others. I would add to this, that a difficulty exists in the due administration of these laws, owing to their number and differences, which serve sometimes to make the reading of them a little doubtful. Could they all be embodied in one concise yet

comprehensive Act, all their bearings might be made intelligible, and easy to be administered.

The Workshop Regulation Act, 1867.

I am happy to say that since my report of last year, I have succeeded in inducing the local authorities in almost every place in the subdivision to put the above Act in force.

Acting under your instructions, I have had personal interviews with almost all the governing bodies in the different localities, and the result has been that everywhere, with more or less success, steps have been taken to ensure a compliance with the law.

The following is a summary of what has been done, so far as I can ascertain:—

Liverpool.

Dr. Trench, medical officer of health, has been deputed to have the Act put in force. Abstracts and notices have been distributed throughout the town, and in all cases, where any irregularities are supposed to exist, the premises are visited by one of Dr. Trench's inspectors. The result has been that during the last six months several prosecutions have been instituted, and convictions obtained. Penalties have been inflicted varying from 5*s.* to 10*s.* for each offence.

I have reason to believe that the law is now generally recognized in Liverpool.

Warrington.

The Workshops Act has been in force here since July 1868. It has been placed in the hands of Mr. Heaton, sanitary inspector, who pursues a system of periodical visits, reporting weekly to the sanitary committee. I think the Act is fairly in operation in Warrington, and a few children are attending school under its regulations.

Wigan.

I have been in communication with the mayor of Wigan, and have had several interviews with the town clerk, but I am sorry to say, that although Mr. Heath, the sanitary inspector for the borough, has been appointed to take the working of the Act in hand, as far as I can ascertain little has yet been done to put it in force.

Ashton-in-Mackerfield.

I had an interview with the local highway board of Ashton, Sir Robert Gerard, Bart., in the chair, when it was decided that the Act should be enforced in the township on and from the 1st of October. Since then I have heard that Mr. Melling, assistant overseer, has had notices and abstracts issued, and has the care of the Act entrusted to him.

I believe, however, there is a question raised as to whether the local highway board have any powers under the Act.

Prescot Township.

After several interviews with the chairman and clerk of the local board, the Act is at length in operation here. Mr. Miller, assistant surveyor to the board, has been appointed Inspector. I I have given him all the information in my power, and have had the pleasure of meeting him in his rounds, and, judging from his reports, which he then showed me, I should think he will soon have the law in fair working order.

Prescot Union.

I have no further information from the district included in this union than that two of the returning officers have been commissioned by the board of guardians to carry the law into effect in the several townships under their jurisdiction.

Southport.

Mr. Joseph Clark, inspector of nuisances, has been appointed Inspector under the Workshops Regulation Act. Here I have every reason to believe the Act is fairly in operation. In one or two instances prosecutions have taken place, and penalties have been inflicted for offences against its regulations.

Ormskirk.

The matter has, I believe, been placed in the hands of Mr. Superintendent Dersit, but I can get no further information, although I have written to the clerk to the local board, with whom I had previously had an interview.

Borough of Bootle.

I met, by appointment, the mayor, town clerk, and some of the council of this borough, when it was decided that Mr. Clegg, sanitary inspector, should have charge of the Workshop Act. He was furnished with a form of report, and received instructions to issue notices and abstracts to all workshops in the borough. This has since been done, and public notice given in the papers and by placards that the Act would be enforced.

Newton-le-Willows.

Mr. Brierley, clerk to the local board, has undertaken the duty of putting the Act in force in this township, but there are scarcely any places coming under its regulations.

Cadishead, Irlam, Glazebrook, &c.

Sergeant Seed, of the Patricroft police, has been instructed by the board of guardians to inspect the workshops in these villages, and has been round upon several occasions, but, I am afraid, without much effect.

The fustian cutters, who mostly populate these parts, are a very troublesome and difficult class of people to deal with, and, under the broad margin allowed by the Workshops Regulation Act, it would be almost impossible to detect their irregularities.

St. Helen's.

After an interview which I had with the mayor of this borough, it was decided that the law should at once be put in force, and the borough nuisance inspector received his appointment as Workshops Inspector, public notices and abstracts having been distributed. As, however, the nuisance inspector was shortly afterwards discharged, and a successor to the office has not yet been appointed, I am afraid the Act cannot be said to be yet in force in St. Helen's.

Widnes.

I have only recently been able to obtain an interview with the clerk to the local board of this township. He promised to bring the matter before the board, and I received a letter the other day, saying that a resolution had been brought by the board appointing Mr. Simpson, sanitary inspector, to be Workshops Inspector, and he would be instructed to put the Act into operation.

In dealing with the Workshop Regulation Act, I think one of the greatest difficulties will be found in the want of uniformity of action which must necessarily exist when a law like this is committed to the care of a variety of public bodies, differing in their views and modes of action, and often influenced by personal interests, which, in many cases, are closely affected by the working of the Act.

It cannot reasonably be expected that where, as in many cases, a majority of the governing body are connected with the workshop labour of any place which has enjoyed an immunity from any restrictions as to the conditions and duration of such labour, such a body shall be very zealous in their endeavours to enforce a law which will materially alter this state of things, and compel them to adopt an apparently less remunerative mode of carrying on their business.

Granting, however, that they may be all willing and anxious to have the law enforced, still the Workshop Regulation Act is so difficult of application, so open in its construction and bearing on many points, that there is much room for a diversity of opinion and interpretation, and consequently for a diversity of action in the methods and measures adopted for putting the law into effect. I cannot but think that it would be a wise regulation to place the labours of all Workshops Inspectors under the direction of the Factory Inspectors. Let the appointment rest, if it is so desired, with the local authorities, but let the further responsibility of the measures adopted to carry the law into operation rest with those who must be free from the suspicion of any personal jealousies or partialities, and who would thus be in a position to apply one uniform mode of procedure in every place in the kingdom.

That the dividing line of 50 between what constitutes a "Factory" and what a "Workshop" is (as you say in your report for the six months ending April 30th) an injustice, there can be little doubt; but it seems to me that the injustice lies not so much in placing the line of demarcation at 50, or at any other

number, as in the much greater amount of latitude which is allowed under the Workshop Act as compared with the Factory Act. I imagine there would be almost as great an outcry against the injustice of the thing, and with equal reason, were the line reduced to ten or seven, for you would always still leave a certain and considerable proportion of the trading community with greater advantages than their fellows.

It is for this reason that, whatever alterations or amendments may be in prospect with regard to our present labour-regulating laws, I should always advocate an assimilation rather than a re-adjustment of the present statutes; such an assimilation to be a blending of the two laws, not an extinction of the one for the purpose of generalizing the other, for I feel that in the class of industries brought under these acts of late years modifications and ameliorations of the rigid restrictions of the old factory laws are both necessary and politic.

I am, &c.

Robert Baker, Esq., CHARLES R. BOWLING.
Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

SUBDIVISION OF W. C. TAYLOR, South Ireland.

The Factory Acts Extension Act.

The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, is not popular in this district. The vast majority of the works which have been brought under its influence are small, some are very miserably so, and many have far more temptation, and certainly more occasion, to dismiss their hands altogether, and to retire from a struggling industry, than to overwork them in producing a supply for which there is no proportionate demand. One great object, therefore, of factory legislation, the preventing the rapacity of employers in the matter of overwork, is here commonly provided against by the natural and apparently permanent state of the Irish markets. Of such works are for the most part printing offices, book-binding establishments, tobacco manufactories, and in some cases "premises where the founding or casting any metal is carried on." Taking the above as the broad ground of their opposition, they complain of the minor requirements and provisions of the law. To them the enforcing the Act of Parliament appears only in the light of a novel tax on production, and as a disadvantage arbitrarily imposed on a few selected trades, while the great majority (I suppose through the non-enforcement of the Workshops Act) escape scot-free. They also complain, especially the tobacco manufacturers, of the difficulty of introducing into the business of their trades the regular hours which the Factory Acts make compulsory. The class of young persons (invariably boys) which is employed in the rolling and spinning tobacco is of the most degraded of the population, the class known as "street Arabs," and many members

of which I deliberately believe choose this occupation as much for the unlimited opportunity it gives them of chewing the unmanufactured article as for the sake of the miserable wage which they are paid. It is almost impossible to have any control over these workers, who come and go very much as they choose, and who constantly transfer their services from one manufacturer to another, as inclination or fancy tempts. The occupiers complain that the labour of keeping a register, and procuring certificates of age, under such circumstances, is considerable, and that the expense is a heavy burden. They complain that they cannot oblige their hands to come, while they are compelled to let them go, at a fixed hour; so that the loss is all theirs. They compare their position disadvantageously with that occupied by other traders upon whom the burden of these restrictions is not cast.

The complaint of the printers is in some points similar to and in some points different from this. The necessity of working regular hours is the prime grievance. In job printing the ordinary course of trade is seldom regular. There are periods of almost if not complete cessation from work, and there are others of great activity. An order comes in, and has to be executed within a stipulated time, and under the operation of the Extension Act, as the proprietors have constantly represented to me, they are reduced to the alternative of refusing the order or breaking the law. In such petty and wretched concerns as many of these offices are, depending perhaps solely upon such occasional jobs for their very existence, the alternative has certainly the appearance of being a harsh one.

An important part of letter-press printing is that which is employed in the printing of newspapers. It is with some regret I have to state that among no class of works have I found the extension of the Factory Acts so unpopular as amongst these. There is the less reason for this, as the business is of a far more regular character than that of job-printing, and both the proprietors and the workers are, as a rule, of a better class in life. Yet from no persons have I met a more consistent opposition, or experienced a more obstinate repugnance to the principles of the Act, than from the proprietors of the provincial press generally throughout my district. Perhaps their principal objection is against the Saturday half-holiday, but they complain also of the eight half-holidays provided for by 7 Vict. Cap. 15, Sec. 37, and, in a word, to the application of the law to them at all. Were there no permanent modification allowing a day other than Saturday to be substituted for the half-holiday that particular regulation would certainly bear hardly on the publishers of weekly and bi-weekly periodicals, but with this modification in force the objection appears to me unworthy of much consideration.

Most of the remarks which I have made respecting job-printing apply equally to the bookbinding trade, with which it is moreover commonly united.

In "premises where the founding or casting any metal is carried on" the Extension Act is not popular. The chief reason of this seems to be the thin and sometimes almost insensible line of demarcation which separates these premises from others, where similar, though not the same processes, are used.

There is a miscellaneous class of factories embraced by the definition "any premises employing 50 or more persons." Amongst these I have found great dissatisfaction with the law. They complain of being singled out from among numerous other works which approach very nearly or scarcely at all fall short of them in numbers, and they consider that this places them at a disadvantage in the ordinary competitions of trade. They question the propriety of subjecting the larger and presumedly better regulated establishments to a stricter inspection than the smaller and notoriously worse regulated. In their view, the principle is precisely the reverse of what it should be. I cannot but say that there seems to me to be some reason in both these complaints. Even if the Workshops Act was enforced, which it is not (at least here), it might still strike a candid observer as an anomaly that the larger powers of inspection should be applicable only to the larger class of works, wherein breaches of the law and of humanity are less probable and more easily detected, and the lesser powers to the smaller class of works, wherein oppression and evasion of the law is not only far more likely to but notoriously does exist. It is difficult, again, to see clearly why the number 50 should even have been chosen, at which to draw the line of distinction between a factory and a workshop. Viewed in any of its practical results, it is not to be justified by experience. Is a corn mill employing 40 different in any essential from a corn mill employing 50 hands? Is a millinery establishment employing 45 less a workshop or more a factory by taking on five more workers? The only reason that can be imagined for the selection of that particular number is, that the line must be drawn somewhere, a reason which, giving it the fairest consideration of which it is capable, must be deemed very inadequate.

The educational advantages of the Factory Extension Act of 1867 are not to be found in my district; there is no one under it employing young persons below the age of 13.

A very serious difficulty which I have had to encounter in enforcing the requirements of the Act is connected with the question of surgeons' fees. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory and vexatious than the state of the law on this point, as I understand it, and as it is understood by the medical officers in my district. That understanding, indeed, amounts to no more nor less than a misunderstanding, for I know not of any two persons who exactly agree on the matter at all, and I confess that it is in my mind involved in a mystery that I vainly strive to pierce. If I take the scale laid down in 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 15, sec. 13, it seems utterly absurd and incredible to suppose that any respectable medical practitioner would visit a factory professionally for

an occasional shilling; and yet I am constantly appealed to by the occupiers of factories to say if this is not all that is permitted by the law as there contained. I should be greatly obliged to you for an authoritative and final statement on this head, applicable to all factories alike, and if possible in the shape of a printed form, that I might exhibit or circulate as occasion arose. The consequences resulting from the present state of uncertainty are very disastrous, and tend to confuse and obstruct the simple provisions of the law. Occupiers of factories hold back from incurring a debt to a surgeon the amount of which they have no certain means of knowing, and constantly prefer to run the chance of detection, and then plead ignorance of the exact nature of their obligations. Surgeons are in some cases averse from applying for the fair remuneration of the work which they have done,; in others, they require a sum which the owners consider exorbitant; in still others they almost give up the attempt to carry out their duties altogether, and plead the difficulty of obtaining their fees as an excuse. It thus comes about that suspicion and ill-feeling is engendered between these two: the one is called parsimonious, the other grasping, and a new and needless difficulty is thrown in the way of the execution of the duties of inspection.

The sanitary condition of the factories which I have visited is on the whole satisfactory.

There has been a general immunity from accidents throughout my district, especially from any resulting from unfenced and dangerous machinery. In this matter of dangerous machinery I have universally found factory owners pervious to reason and anxious to take all precautions.

The Workshop Regulation Act.

The Workshop Regulation Act in my district is wholly inoperative. It is worse; it is a "dead letter." It is worse still; it is deliberately and wilfully ignored. I can only name two towns within the whole circuit of the district, extending over nine entire and parts of two other counties, where even a pretence has been made of an intention to carry out the law. These two towns are Cork and New Ross. In the former town I have been present at two meetings of a special committee, deputed from the corporation to take the matter into consideration, and in the latter at one meeting of the town commissioners. But no permanent practical result has in either case been obtained. Every assistance which it was in my power to afford by advice or co-operation I have freely offered, but to no effect. Every opportunity which I have had of pressing their evident duties on the local authorities I have invariably utilized to the best of my ability. The fact is that the local authorities have no desire that the law should be carried out at all. Many of them are proprietors or part proprietors of workshops themselves, and they have perhaps no great reason to wish that their premises should be open to inspection, and their hours of labour to restraint.

They are unwilling, moreover, to undertake new duties involving increased expense. I fear there is but little chance of the Workshop Regulation Act obtaining the beneficial results which it was instituted to obtain, so long as the power of putting it in operation is vested in local authorities.

At the same time it must in fairness be confessed that there are anomalies in the Act itself which it is not easy to explain away, and which would always stand in the path of its successful application. I do not understand, for instance, how the age of the young persons and children is intended to be gauged, for there is no provision to that effect. I do not perceive the value of an Inspector of Workshops if he is unable to enter any workshop for purposes of inspection without an order from a magistrate. How is he to obtain evidence of the state of a workshop sufficient to satisfy a magistrate, if he cannot get in to collect it? When a gentleman asked me at one of the meetings on this subject that I attended at Cork, whether an Inspector appointed by local authorities might not under such circumstances be prosecuted for trespass were he to insist on entering a workshop, I confess I did not feel able to answer the question satisfactorily to myself. The power of the Inspectors of Factories is also somewhat anomalous. These may enter workshops at any time, though the Workshop Inspectors may not, while the only result of their visit seems intended to be that it shall be reported within six months to the Secretary of State. There is also a power, under the Sanitary Act of 1866, which is not very clearly explained.

But while fully recognising the reality and magnitude of these difficulties, I am far from believing them insuperable would local authorities but apply themselves with diligence and willingness to the duties with which they have been intrusted. This, within my experience, they show no inclination whatever to do. It is not that they are ignorant of them, but that they consistently conspire to misunderstand or ignore them. In one instance, in the case of a town containing 10,000 inhabitants, I was told that this matter had been under the consideration of the authorities, and that they had decided that there was no workshop in the town at all. In many others I have had experience of the law being simply treated with ridicule and contempt. I have been told that it was never intended to be carried out, and have been asked, who is to compel its enforcement.? My remonstrances have been more commonly treated with silent contempt.

I now proceed to offer a few suggestions, qualified by what I have said in the earlier part of my report. I venture to advise that printing offices be placed under the Workshops Act; that the number 50 in the miscellaneous class of factories be considerably reduced; that the duties and scale of remuneration of certifying surgeons be revised and more clearly laid down; that the Factory Acts and Workshop Act be brought more into harmony, so that the operation of the one will facilitate, not obstruct, the operation of the other; that executive powers under the latter be either wholly vested in or wholly disassociated

from the factory department; that section 9 be repealed; and that it be lawful for any Inspector of Workshops to enter any workshop in the same manner as the Inspectors and Sub-inspectors of Factories.

I am, &c.,

Robert Baker, Esq. WHATELEY COOKE TAYLOR.

SUBDIVISION of GEO. HUDSON, Esq., including Wolverhampton, Walsall, Willenhall, Brierly Hill, Darlaston, Sedgley, and Pelsall.

Goldthorn Hill, Wolverhampton,

SIR, Nov. 29th, 1869.

I HAVE received your instructions to prepare a report of the working of the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, and of the Workshops Regulation Act, in my district. I think I shall best comply with them by giving a summary of the works under my jurisdiction, and then adding a few remarks upon them. There is nothing in my district to call for any special observation, therefore it will not be necessary to make any lengthened report, the more so as you will doubtless receive all the information you require from Sub-Inspectors of longer experience than myself.

Wolverhampton district.

Under Act of 1864:—Pipe maker		1
Maker of ornamental tiles		1
		2
Under Act of 1867:—Iron mills		7
Blast furnaces		2
Manufacturers of machinery		2
Miscellaneous metal works		66
Brass and iron foundries		37
Printing shops		17
Bookbinding shops		4
Other factories employing 50 hands:—		
Lock and key making	4	
Shoe factories	2	
Varnish making	1	
Tin toy making	1	
Artificial manure making	1	
		9
		144

Willenhall district.

Under Act of 1864:—Pipe making	1

Under Act of 1867 :—Iron mills			2
Blast furnaces			2
Miscellaneous metal works			31
Iron and brass foundries			6
Printing shops			3
Other factories employing 50 hands :—			
Lock making	1		
Artificial manure making	1		
			2
			46

Walsall district.

Under Act of 1864 :—Pipe making			3
Under Act of 1867 :—Iron mills			7
Blast furnaces			3
Glass manufacturing			1
Iron and brass foundries			34
Miscellaneous metal works			32
Printing shops			6
Other factories employing 50 hands :—			
Currying	3		
Lock making	2		
Buckle making	1		
Fancy leather goods making	1		
Buckle cutting	1		
			8
			91

Brierly Hill district.

Under Act of 1864 :—Potteries			7
Ornamental tile making			2
			9
Under Act of 1867 :—Iron mills			17
Blast furnaces			4
Glass manufacturing			21
Miscellaneous metal works			9
Iron and brass foundries			9
Brick making, where more than 50 hands are employed			7
			67

Darlaston district.

Under Act of 1864 :—Pipe making		1
Under Act of 1867 :—Iron mills		3
Blast furnaces		2
Miscellaneous metal works		28
Printing shop		1
Foundries		4
		38

Sedgley district.

Under Act of 1864 :—Ornamental tile making		3
Under Act of 1867 :—Iron mills		7
Blast furnaces		5
Iron foundries		8
Miscellaneous metal works		7
Maker of machinery		1
Other factories employing 50 hands :—		
Brick making	1	
Chemical works	1	
		2
		30

Pelsall district.

Blast furnace	1
Iron mill	1
Iron foundry	1
Brick making, where more than 50 hands are employed	1
	4

From this summary it will be seen that the great bulk of my works were brought under the operation of the Factory Act for the first time by the Factory Acts Extension Act of 1867. Those which were under the law previous to 1867, with the exception of some makers of ornamental tiles, were all of a very insignificant character.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to the manufacturers generally of this district for the prompt and ready assistance they have afforded me in my endeavours to carry out the Factory Act, and for the attention they have paid to the suggestions which I have made to them, as well as for the valuable hints I have from time to time received from them.

The principle of the Factory Act, so far as the limitation of the hours of labour of women and young persons is concerned, is, I think I may venture to say, universally approved of in my district. The principle objections to it are the unfairness of the competition with workshops, owing to the non-enforcement of the Labour Regulation Act, and the fees for medical certificates. With refeference to the Labour Regulation Act, I shall have a word to say hereafter. The objections to the medical fees are twofold; firstly, it is argued with great plausibility, that if the state requires the examination of young persons by qualified medical officers the expense ought to be defrayed by the state. To this objection I have always found it difficult to give a satisfactory answer. Secondly, that seven working days is not a sufficient time to fairly test the character and capabilities of the young employés. I think this last objection might be met by allowing 13 days instead of seven; this would much reduce the labour of certifying surgeons, and proportionably diminish the expenses of manufacturers. So great is the burden of medical fees in the smaller factories, that it would not have been possible to carry out the Act had it not been for the generosity and kindness of the certifying surgeons. This is especially the case in small casting shops, where boys seldom stay more than three or four months, sometimes not more than a fortnight. The reason they generally allege for leaving their last place is that they had been ill-treated by their masters. These boys are for the most part grossly ignorant. At the present time, when a young person leaves a place and returns, after however short an absence, his or her name has to be re-entered in the register, and a fresh medical certificate is required. It frequently happens that boys leave, stay away for two or three weeks, and return again. In these cases I have not deemed it advisable to require a strict compliance with the law, and I have allowed their names to be re-entered without any fresh medical certificate. I should recommend, however, the period to be fixed in future at six months, within which, if a young person returns, no fresh certificate will be required.

With the exception of blast furnaces, I do not think that the Factory Act has at all diminished the number of young persons employed in factories. The inconvenience of boys under that age not being allowed to work the double turn has induced many firms to entirely discontinue the employment of boys under that age in blast furnaces. Exactly the reverse is the case as to children. I have only three firms in my district who employ more than three children; and so far from the disinclination to employ them diminishing it is absolutely increasing. The number of half-timers employed at present is less than when I was appointed to this district in December last. The system is not less disapproved of by the parents. I have known cases where they have removed their children from factories to place them in workshops, in order to save the expense of schooling, and to obtain more wages by longer hours of work. The general rule is, when the Factory Act is brought into operation, the manufacturers dis-

charge all children under 12 years of age, remarking either that it is not their business to educate the children, or that they cannot be bothered with school books, or something of the sort; and these for the most part obtain employment in workshops, though some, of course, who otherwise would be working in factories, are sent to school. Some manufacturers conscientiously object to employ children under 12 years of age, considering that it is detrimental to their health. Where the half-time system answers the best is where a father employs his own sons, and one of them works in the morning and goes to school in the afternoon, and the other goes to school in the morning and works in the afternoon, but these instances are not numerous. I know one man, however, at Walsall, who continues to employ his son as a half-timer, though he is more than 12 years of age and might have him re-certified as a full-timer; but this man is an enthusiastic supporter of the Factory Act.

I would here recommend to your consideration the propriety of abolishing the obligation of manufacturers giving notice to an Inspector that women and young persons will only be employed 10 hours a day, where children are employed alternate days, as being unnecessary. I know of one firm to whom this would be a great convenience.

I think the half hour's extra labour can hardly be considered oppressive to children, and the difficulty which they sometimes experience in reaching school at two o'clock in the afternoon, where they live at some distance from their work, and the school again is some distance from their homes, makes them unpunctual, and, I have no doubt, retards their progress.

My principal difficulty has arisen from the men who employ the boys. They are for the most part very ignorant; sometimes unable to read the Factory Act; almost always unable to understand it. It is not, therefore, surprising that they are frequently very negligent in bringing the boys into the office to be registered. This is especially the case in iron mills. The plan I have adopted is to tell the clerks who have charge of the books that when they find men employing boys without being registered to let me know, and whenever they do so I always come, and explain the law to the actual employer, and warn him of the consequences which may ensue. By these means I am in hopes I shall succed in getting the law carried out without having recourse to prosecutions. I ought to add, that in some cases there is great carelessness on the part of the manufacturers themselves. This is more especially the case in the Walsall district.

I am happy to say that as far as the hours of labour are concerned the Act is working itself out, that is to say, boys will not stay beyond the hours allowed by law. As a proof of this, I may cite the case of a manufacturer who changed his hours of work from six to six to seven to seven, at the commencement of last October, without waiting for the arrival of the usual seven to seven notice, who wrote to me to complain that he could not persuade the boys to stay later than six o'clock.

The recent modification permitting printers to work from seven to seven all the year round has proved a great boon, and has been generally adopted by them throughout my district.

I think I may safely say the Workshops Regulation Act is as yet completely a dead letter throughout my district. In accordance with your instructions, I sent your letter of inquiry to the different local authorities, but as yet no active steps have been taken to enforce the law. Your letter was indeed read before the town council of Wolverhampton by the town clerk, and has been referred by them to a select committee, from which it has not yet emerged.

I would here venture to suggest that in any future legislation numbers should be the sole test of the distinction between factories and workshops. To show the absurdity of the present law, there is a brass-founding establishment in Wolverhampton where between 30 and 40 hands are employed, but as they have recently given up casting they are now under the Workshops Act; whereas I have a great many small jobbing casters who only employ two or three hands, but who come under the Factory Act. It is not necessary to expatiate on the oft-told tale of the unfairness of the competition between those factories where more than 50 hands are employed and those where less than 50 are employed, and between those where steam power is used and those where it is not; in the one case the hours of labour are restricted; in the other they are practically unlimited.

The number of changes among boys varies greatly. It depends partly upon locality, but principally upon the state of education and nature of employment. The changes are less frequent in the Pelsall and Brierly Hill districts than in the towns. Printing, glass cutting, and japanning are the occupations where the boys are most highly educated, and where the changes are the fewest; iron and brass founding, iron mills, and bolt and nut manufacturing, where it is lowest and changes most frequent. The changes are to be accounted for by the slackness of trade during the summer months, the temptation of higher wages, and the quarrels which arise between boys and their actual employer, as well as the love of change and variety. I have known instances where a boy, tempted by higher wages, has left a factory and entered a workshop, but after the experience of a few weeks, having found the higher wages insufficient compensation for the longer hours, has left the workshop, and returned to the factory. A boy or girl's name sometimes appears two or three times in the same register, having left and returned again. I have also traced the same name on the register of as many as three factories within six months. The manufacturers are generally agreed that after 16 young persons settle down to their occupations, and gradually become more staid.

Accidents are unfortunately very numerous in my district. I confidently hoped when I was first appointed Sub-Inspector of it in last December that by vigilance and care I should be able to diminish their number, but, I am sorry to add, further experience

has completely changed my opinion. It is satisfactory to be able to say that a great many of them are very slight, and the deaths are a very small per-centage of the whole number; still, the number of deaths returned to the Factory Office does not represent more than half the total number, as the sufferers frequently linger for some days after the accident has been reported. The greater part of them take place in iron mills and blast furnaces, and are chiefly burns caused by flashes from the rolls or hammer, or by the foot slipping at a critical moment, and the sufferer falling on a sheet of hot iron, by the spilling of molten metal, and by explosions. Very few of them are caused by machinery in motion. I would here make one exception as to the possibility of preventing accidents; I allude to the melancholy accident which has recently occurred through the ignition of spirits of tar. Since its occurrence I have made a careful inspection of those works where any inflammable fluid is kept, and I am happy to be able to state that in most of the larger ones it is kept locked up either in a fire-proof cellar or in some building entirely unconnected with the factory, and I hope to be soon to be able to report that it is everywhere placed under lock and key under the care of some responsible person. I should recommend in future that no accident need be reported in any factory unless the person injured is compelled to stay away from his ordinary work on account of it for 48 hours. There can be no reason why the time should be longer in iron mills, blast furnaces, and foundries than in other works.

There is only one manufacture peculiar to my district,—awl blade making. This is the staple trade of Bloxwich. It has long been in a depressed condition, and is likely to continue so, the invention of the sewing machine having in a great measure superseded the use of awl blades in making shoes.

I cannot say the education in my district is in a satisfactory state; far from it. After making every allowance to them for the distress which has undoubtedly prevailed for some years past in South Staffordshire, owing to the bad state of the trade, there still remains considerable blame due to the parents. There seems to be, of course with many exceptions, a lamentable indifference to it on their part; no sense of responsibility, no desire for the improvement of their children; but I must not be too hard upon them; when they have to think about how to supply so many mouths with daily bread, how should it be otherwise? It is not likely that they will turn their attention to the education of their offspring until they are able to provide them with sufficient food and decent clothing. I do not consider night schools, where the teachers are few and the scholars numerous, places well adapted for elementary instruction; besides, it is not easy to comprehend what a difficult task it is for a boy of 14, who is totally ignorant, after a hard day's work to learn reading and writing at a night school. The great desideratum which we want is that children should receive sufficient education to be able to read and write tolerably well, and have some knowledge of the first four rules of arithmetic, before beginning to work full time; then night schools

might be appropriated to their proper use, which is to give young persons some knowledge of history and geography, and above all to implant in their minds some taste for useful and profitable reading. The occupations for the most part here do not afford much encouragement to education; that is so say, the boys and girls who are good scholars do not earn any more wages than those who are totally ignorant. For instance, I have examined girls in brick-yards of 17 or 18 who could not read their own names in writing, and who could only read printed books with great difficulty, and after spelling many words, yet those girls were good workers, and were making 9*s.* or 10*s.* a week. I was talking lately to a boy about 16 in an iron mill, who was a good worker, and very civil and respectable, yet, though that boy was totally ignorant, he was making 15*s.* a week. The education of the girls here, as in most other places, is inferior among the working classes to that of the boys; their most common excuse for not going to school is either that their mother cannot spare them at home, or that they have not good enough clothes. It would be very desirable that some instruction in culinary arts and domestic management should be given to to them. They generally marry between 17 and 21, and as all their lives have been passed in factories they have no knowledge how to keep house, and are generally very bad managers.

The very large number of boys who are employed in iron mills, and work days and nights alternate weeks, is also a great impediment to the success of night schools, as at most they can only attend every other week; and how difficult it must be to make arrangements for such pupils it is easy to conceive. The practice so much in vogue of working from seven to seven is also unfavourable to night schools. A boy often does not reach home till a quarter past seven, which leaves only a quarter of an hour for him to wash, get dressed, drink his tea, and reach the night school. Boys to derive the full advantage of night schools ought to leave off work at six o'clock. Still it is impossible to doubt that education has recently received a great stimulus, and will every year make further progress, and that the passing of the Factory Acts Extension Act of 1867 will ever be considered one of the main causes of its extension.

I wish here to mention three firms as deserving of especial praise for the interest they have manifested in the education and welfare of their workpeople. I allude to the Great Western Railway Company, Messrs. Bloomer, and Messrs. Foster. Each of these firms has established a reading room and a lending library for the use of their workpeople.

My attention has been much called by manufacturers to the question of overtime. They frequently tell me that during most months in the year they work far less than the hours allowed by law, but during one, two, or three months is their busy time, and then they would like to be allowed to work one or two hours beyond the regular time. I think some extension of the privileges now allowed to bookbinders might be introduced with

advantage as to females over 18 years of age. I would not recommend them to be extended to young persons.

I have already mentioned most of the alterations which I should recommend, but there are still two additional ones; first, that the hours of labour in workshops both for women and young persons should be assimilated to those in factories, that is, from 6 to 6 in summer, and either from 6 to 6 or from 7 to 7 in winter for women and young persons, and for children either the morning or the afternoon as at present, or three alternate days during the week, and that where the manufacturers work from 6 to 6 one hour and a half should be allowed for meals between half-past 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening; this would enable firms who work from 8 to 1 and 2 to 7 in summer to work from 7 to 12 and 1 to 6 in winter. This cannot be done at present.

I have, &c.

GEORGE HUDSON.

Appendix No. 2.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for Half-year ended 31st October 1869.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Steen.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 2	John Greenwood, fustian cutter, Congleton.	Robert Beales, Esq., M.D. Mayor, and E. H. Solly, Esq.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	0 16 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	- -	0 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 20	J. Marler & Bros., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Newton Moor.	John Sidebotham, Esq., John Wood, Esq., and Alfred K. Sidebottom, Esq.	Employing five young persons and females after 6 p.m.	5 0 0	2 19 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing 15 young persons and females after 6 p.m.	- -	5 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate of age.	- -	0 4 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,	Hibbert & Aspland, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Hyde.	,,	Employing seven young persons and females after 6 p.m.	7 0 0	2 15 6	
,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing three young persons and females after 6 p.m.	- -	0 17 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Captain May, R.N.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	John Jukes, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Stoke-on-Trent.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 16 0	
„ 19	Esther Morgan - -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Neglecting to cause her child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 12 0	
„ 20	Livingstone & Buchanan, Stafford.	Jonas Pilling and Wm. Jones, Esqs., Stafford.	Employing three young person after 6 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 11 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 17	Michael Cullen, Burslem	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	1 2 0	
„ 26	Joseph Guest, Tunstall -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Employing a young person without registering his name.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 26	Jos. Reeves, Burslem -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	-	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp.			
May 10	Robert Williams & Co., Brickhouse Iron Works, West Bromwich.	Isaac Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary, West Bromwich Police Court.	Neglecting to enter name of young person in register.	1 0 0	0 18 6	Adjourned, and afterwards withdrawn, as the young person proved to be over 16, which in case of iron mills = 18 till July 1st 1870.
„	„ „	„ „	Same in case of another young person - -	- -	- -	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 10	Robert Williams & Co., Brickhouse Iron Works, West Bromwich.	Isaac Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary, West Bromwich Police Court.	Employing young person more than seven days without surgical certificate.	- -	- -	Adjourned, Defendants pleading that a certificate had been obtained, but the surgeon had made a mistake in the name. Afterwards withdrawn.
July 5	Joseph Hamblet, New Piercy Brick Works, West Bromwich.	" "	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in case of another young person -	1 0 0	0 17 0	
Aug. 19	John Henry & Co., Colthrop Paper Mill, Thatcham, Berks.	G. E. Cherry, Esq., Chairman, W. G. Mount, T. Mathews, H. R. Eyre, C. S. Slocock, and W. Chatteris, Esqs. Petty Sessions, Newbury, Berks.	Employing a woman at night - - -	2 0 0	0 17 6	
"	" "	" "	Same in case of female young person - -	- -	0 8 10	With the consent of the bench these three cases were withdrawn. Defendants pleaded the difficulty of understanding the law, and promised strict attention for the future, paying the costs in all four cases.
"	" "	" "	Employing a male young person for more than 14 hours out of a period of 24 hours.	- -	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Same in case of another young person - -	- -	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Cramp.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 18	John Davidson, Conswater Rope Works, Ballymacarrett.	Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., Samuel McCauland, Esq., J. P., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing two male young person after 6 o'clock in the evening of 2nd August.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing four male young persons after 6 o'clock in the evening of 2nd August.	- -	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, the bench being of opinion that the above penalties would be sufficient.
			Informations laid by Mr. Bignold.			
Oct. 23	Arnolt & Co., of 11, 12, 13, 14, & 15 Henry Street, Dublin, general outfitters.	Charles Joseph O'Donnell, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Inns' Quay Police Court, (North side), Dublin.	Employing five females during the dinner hour of 7th October 1869.	1 0 0	0 5 0	At the suggestion of the magistrate, one case only was proceeded with, the others being withdrawn; costs allowed
"	" "	" "	Employing five females after the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, 2nd Oct. 1869.	1 0 0	0 5 0	In this prosecution also one case only was proved, and the rest withdrawn at the suggestion of the magistrate; costs allowed.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Mostyn.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 14	David Jones, Cwmqwili Factory.	Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., Archdeacon Williams, Richd. Jennings and W. E. B. Gwyn, Esqs., Carmarthen.	Working a young person without registration and without a certificate, and also working a young person and a female after 6 p.m.	6 0 0	1 6 0	
„	William King, Pen-y-banc Factory.	„ „	Working a female after 6 p.m. - - -	1 0 0	0 6 6	
Sept. 29	David Williams & Son, printers, Llanelly.	Lt.-Col. Stepney, M.P., Capt. Cross, David Lewis, and John H. Rees, Esqs., Llanelly.	Working two young persons after 6 p.m. - -	2 0 0	0 17 0	
„	South Wales Press Co., Llanelly.	„ „	Working three young persons after 6 p.m. - -	3 0 0	1 3 0	
„	George Broom, printer, Llanelly.	„ „	Working a young person after 6 p.m. - -	- -	0 9 0	Case dismissed on evidence being given that the young person had been employed all day in book-binding, and not in printing. 9s. costs paid by sub-inspector for the Crown.
Oct. 27	Dowlais Iron Co., Dowlais	J. C. Fowler, Esq., Stipendiary for Merthyr, Merthyr.	Working two children under 13 in the night -	- -	- -	Decision deferred till 10th November 1869.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 30	Llansamlet Tin Plate Co., Morriston.	C. T. Wilson, N. P. Cameron, and Horman Fisher, Esqs., Swansea.	Working two young persons after 6 p.m. - -	2 0 0	1 2 0	
,,	Voss & Co., Swansea Tin Works.	,, ,,	Working five females after 6 p.m. - - -	7 10 0	2 17 11	
			Informations laid by Mr. Bowling.			
June 15	Messrs. Allan & Co., Luton Street, Liverpool, engineers and brass founders.	A. Turner and J. Torr, Esqs., Liverpool.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age in the night.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Similar offence on another occasion - -	2 0 0	0 4 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 4 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having registered his name and the date of his first employment.	- -	0 4 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Hudson.			
May 21	Henry Denton, St. Peter's Walk, Wolverhampton.	Isaac Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having first registered his name and date of employment.	1 0 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Hudson*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 21	Henry Denton, St. Peter's Walk, Wolverhampton.	Isaac Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary.	Employing the same young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
May 28	Thomas Ready, Bilston Street, Wolverhampton.	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having first registered his name and date of employment.	1 0 0	0 13 3	The sub-inspector found other boys working who had neither been registered or certified, but as his object was publicity and example, and not punishment, informations were only laid in one case.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person for more than seven days without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 13 3	
			Informations laid by Mr. Girardot.			
July 30	William Hickman, Gold Street, Northampton, letter-press printer and bookbinder.	The Mayor and others	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m. without special permission; and the evidence of the young person was that he was frequently employed from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.	1 0 0	0 7 6	This being a second offence within twelve months, the sub-inspector asked the bench for two thirds of the highest penalty, as the statute directs; the bench, however, were of opinion that the lowest penalty was sufficient.
"	" "	" "	Employing another young person in same manner	1 0 0	—	
"	" "	" "	Employing another young person in same manner	1 0 0	—	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Information laid by Mr. Fitton.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	Edward Burton, brick and tile maker, Ironbridge, Salop.	Henry Dickenson, Esq., and William Penny Brooks, Esq., Town Hall at Much Wenlock.	Employing a child in the brick and tile sheds without having entered his name on the factory register.	- -	0 17 10	Dismissed.
			Informations laid by Mr. Kent.			
Nov. 26	R. Davies, Cynwyn -	Col. Tottenham, Capt. Tayler, Rev. — Wynn, and C. Tottenham, Esq., Corwen Petty Sessions, Corwen.	Employing a child without entering name in register.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	- -	0 13 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without schoolmaster's certificate.	- -	0 18 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Astley.			
June 10	Thomas Empson, Fleet Street, Birmingham, button manufacturer.	S. Thornton and C. Sturge, Esqs.	Employing two young persons without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 18 0	Two cases. Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Thomas Milliner, Mill Street, Birmingham, gun iron manufacturer.	" "	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. -	- -	0 18 0	Two cases. Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Astley*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 1	John Allday, Mott Street, Birmingham, jeweller.	T. Goodrich and C. Sturge, Esqs.	Employing one young person after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	1 5 6	One case. Minimum fine of one pound inflicted, together with payment of costs.
„ 15	Overs & Webb, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, bookbinders.	— Manton and T. Goodrich, Esqs.	Employing two young persons without a surgical certificate, and employing one child for more than six hours and a half.	- -	1 7 6	Three cases. Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Faussett.			
Nov. 4	Thomas Verity, tobacco manufacturer, Lancaster.	Richard Hinde, Richard Coupland, and Thos. Howitt, Esqrs.	Employing a child before noon and after one o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without procuring a school certificate.	1 0 0	0 9 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without registering his name, &c.	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without procuring a surgical certificate.	- -	0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	John Swainson (foreman to preceding).	„ „	Obstructing the sub-inspector by preventing a child from appearing before him.	3 0 0	0 9 6	

Appendix No. 3.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.**

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	33	1	14	–	6	–	53	1	54
Amputation of right hand or arm	2	–	3	–	3	–	8	–	8
Amputation of left hand or arm	4	–	3	–	1	–	8	–	8
Amputation of part of right hand	23	7	25	6	8	4	56	17	73
Amputation of part of left hand	25	4	13	7	6	3	44	14	58
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	4	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	6
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	22	3	17	3	5	2	44	8	52
Fracture of hand or foot	24	4	11	6	6	3	41	13	54
Injuries to head and face	28	5	16	4	8	5	52	14	66
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	378	70	246	61	106	27	730	158	888
Total from Machinery	543	94	350	87	149	44	1042	225	1267

* Note.—This Table, "from Machinery," includes all accidents,—many of them "fatal,"—to those employed in railway and other works, arising from steam engines, carriages, waggons, trucks, &c., &c., none of which "fatal" or other accidents were formerly recorded in these corresponding tables. It includes also numerous fatal and other accidents from "Explosions," &c. &c.

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	32	1	7	–	1	–	40	1	41
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of right hand	7	–	1	–	2	–	10	–	10
Amputation of part of left hand	7	1	2	–	–	–	9	1	10
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	7	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	8
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	103	1	14	1	14	1	131	3	134
Fracture of hand or foot	53	–	15	1	1	–	69	1	70
Injuries to head and face	212	4	61	2	18	3	291	9	300
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	1769	37	479	36	94	6	2342	79	2421
Total (not from Machinery)	2191	44	580	40	130	10	2901	94	2995
Total Number reported	2734	138	930	127	279	54	3943	319	4262

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL 1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

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REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HON. H. A. BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspector's Office,
10, *Whitehall,*
London, S.W., August 1870.

Sir,

We have the honour to present to you our Reports for the half-year ended 30th April last.

It is our opinion that the Factory Act Extension Act, 1867, is working satisfactorily; and we have reason to believe, from an appearance of increased activity exhibited by many local authorities with respect to the administration of the Workshop Regulation Act, that this Act also, when amended, will be of equal utility to its companion the Factory Act Extension Act.

We beg to subscribe ourselves,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
Alex. Redgrave.
Robt. Baker.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Joint Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended 30th April 1870.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death	45	6	27	–	5	1	77	7	84
Amputation of right hand or arm	13	2	7	–	2	–	22	2	24
Amputation of left hand or arm	9	1	3	1	1	–	13	2	15
Amputation of part of right hand	109	37	63	44	25	7	197	88	285
Amputation of part of left hand	89	34	66	33	19	10	174	77	251
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	3	–	5	2	1	–	9	2	11
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	77	8	52	5	15	5	144	18	162
Fracture of hand or foot	79	28	35	24	22	15	136	67	203
Injuries to head and face	83	31	35	22	17	6	135	59	194
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	833	239	581	272	165	73	1579	584	2163
Total from Machinery	1340	366	874	403	272	117	2486	906	3392

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F
Causing death	76	–	21	2	3	–	100	2	102
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of part of right hand	34	2	8	–	–	–	42	2	44
Amputation of part of left hand	47	2	11	–	2	–	60	2	62
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	24	–	3	–	–	–	27	–	27
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	249	12	60	1	12	5	321	18	339
Fracture of hand or foot	95	1	13	–	3	–	111	1	112
Injuries to head and face	580	6	171	5	24	2	775	13	788
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	3315	49	709	30	107	4	4132	83	4214
Total (not from Machinery)	4422	72	998	38	151	11	5571	121	5692
Total Number reported	5762	438	1872	441	423	128	8057	1027	9092

Joint Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Inspectors during the Six Months ended the 30th of April 1870.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*	£3.	£5.	£10.
Neglecting to fence mill gearing	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Neglecting to fence mill gearing, whereby bodily injury was caused	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine whilst in motion	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	24	9	15	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	28	14	14	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day	6	4	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers	8	8	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and females at night	25	16	8	1	—	—	2	12	—	—	2	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m.	83	71	12	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	2	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after seven o'clock p.m.	23	16	7	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after eight o'clock p.m.	49	19	30	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after two o'clock on Saturday	28	18	10	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after four o'clock on Saturdays	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women during meal hours	71	69	2	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward												

Joint Appendix—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s*.	10*s*.	20*s*.	40*s*.	50*s*.	£3.	£5.	£10.
Brought forward -												
Employing children, young persons, and women on Sundays - - -	9	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school - - - -	19	12	6	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of accident to the certifying surgeon - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not keeping their factories clean - - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not limewashing, as required by law - -	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Not producing registers, certificates, &c. - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not hanging up abstract of Acts, notices of hours of work, meal times, &c. -	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office -	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total - -	397	276	115	6	13	1	212	33	1	9	6	1

The total amount of fines inflicted, £351 5*s*.
The total amount of costs, £181 17*s*. 6*d*.

Report of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., for the Six Months ended the 30th April 1870.

Factory Inspectors' Office, 10, *Whitehall*,
Sir, 30*th June*, 1870.

I have the honour to present to you my thirty-sixth report.

The administration of the various Acts which regulate labour has continued most satisfactorily since my last report. We are met almost universally with the utmost readiness to second our efforts in bringing about a general acquiescence in, and appreciation of, the Factory Regulations, and with the few exceptions which appear in detail in Appendix No. 2, p. 16, we have had but little cause to complain of inattention or neglect.

The reports of accidents continue to increase, and I cannot too strongly repeat my opinion of the uselessness of the present system of indiscriminate reporting. I have, however, the gratification of calling your attention to the fact, that although trade has been so much better during the last six months, and so many more hands have been employed, yet the number of accidents reported to me, as having been caused by machinery, is much less than during the six months ended 30th Oct. last.

The principal subject which required consideration has been the expiration of all temporary modifications under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, on the 1st July, which thus brings under review some permanent modifications not hitherto required, in consequence of the latitude allowed by the temporary modifications, and others which it might be alleged to be required by reason of customs or exigencies of trade.

Only two temporary modifications have continued during the present year.

By modification No. 3, previous to the 1st of July, children could be employed for full time at 12 years of age; but after that date all persons working full time must be certified to be 13 years of age.

Happily there is no modification which can postpone the coming into operation of this enactment, and the educational provisions of the Factory Acts will soon be in full force in every part of the country. The disposition to dispense with juvenile labour wherever possible shows itself more strongly every day. Evidence of this was given in my report for April 1869, in which I gave the number of half-timers

in my district in works under the Act of 1867 as being 733. In the same report I expressed my opinion that the replacing the labour of children by older hands was not altogether to be deplored. There has been such abundant evidence of children having been employed in labour unsuited to their age and capacity, that any adjustment of machinery or process which will supply the place of a *young child* is pro tanto an alleviation of the sufferings which have been proved to exist.

It is not to be regretted, for instance, that the bringing "brickmaking" within the scope of the Factory Acts has caused brickmakers to consider very seriously whether juvenile labour was so absolutely necessary in brickfields as the brickmakers have represented. Mr. Henderson, the Sub-Inspector who has under his charge the brickmaking districts of Middlesex, informs me that a slight re-adjustment in the stools has supplied the place of one child, always one of tender years. The clay is finished, generally by horse-power, in what is called a "pug mill," and it was the duty of the boy to carry a piece of clay, when duly kneaded, to the bench of the brickmoulder, and to keep him supplied with sufficient clay. The bench is now brought close to the pug mill, which by a little contrivance delivers out upon the bench pieces of kneaded clay ready to the hand of the brickmaker. The effect of this substitution of machinery for labour has been to reduce the cost of making bricks by so much per thousand, a reduction in cost of which I trust the public may have the advantage. But even if these arrangements had not been made, there is really no real impediment in the way of a full observance of the Factory Regulations in brickfields. I am happy to say that the local authorities in some of the brickmaking districts have been actuated by the best spirit, in befriending the poor little children who have been so abominably overworked in brickfields.

In my last report I quoted the evidence of Mr. Whymper, Sub-Inspector for Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, to show that the Factory Regulations could be carried out in brickfields. A great deal has been said of the impossibility of children working one half the day in brickfields and attending school the other half-day, and of labour being restricted between Factory hours. In his jurisdiction out of 93 half-timers who were employed in workshops, 78 were employed in brickfields, and were attending school. Further, referring to the smaller brickfields, coming under the above denomination of workshops, he says, "certainly within the extensive "brickmaking district about Sittingbourne and Faversham, "the Act has been completely successful in checking extra

"work. The necessity for steadier work is said to have "been already seen to produce its usual consequences, "in diminished drunkenness, in earlier hours, and in less "riotous living. I confess that this seems to be almost too "good to be so soon true; yet I was told it not once, but "repeatedly by those who had the best opportunities of "judging."

During the present season the brickmakers in other parts of my district have shown very commendable diligence in carrying out the Factory Regulations. There has been a fair adherence to the Factory hours, and I have not received any representations or applications for modifications in relaxation of the law.

Another instance has been brought to my notice by Mr. Assistant Inspector Walker. Very young children were employed in the tobacco factories of Scotland before the passing of the Act, but from the arrangements as to school hours which I have on previous occasions described as being a bar to the employment of half-timers in Scotland, and from other causes, there are great difficulties in the way of employing half-timers in the tobacco factories in Scotland; and as the half-time regulations come into full force on the 1st July, one of the principal Scottish tobacco manufacturers has introduced machinery, which enables him to dispense with the labour of very young children, and to employ an older class to attend the machinery, which does the work upon which these young children were occupied.

The other temporary modification, which expires on the 1st July, No. 6, is that which permits, in certain trades therein named, the employment of male young persons of at least 16 years of age in the same manner as male adults; and as it was understood that some of the trades would apply to the Secretary of State to exercise the authority he possesses of permitting the modification to be continued for a time, or to become perpetual, the subject required the most careful consideration.

The Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, is incorporated with the original Factory Acts.

The principles of the Factory Acts which are involved in the above-named modification are the following:—

That, until the age of 18 has been attained, a youth ought not to be employed beyond the ordinary hours of work.

That the ordinary hours of work should be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., (and to 2 p.m. on Saturdays,) with intervals of one hour and a half for meals.

But inasmuch as the ordinary hours of work in many trades are different from those in cotton and other textile

Factories, time was given for the gradual introduction of the restrictions into the works under the Act of 1867; and as some varying conditions under which some trades were carried might not have individually come under the notice of Parliament, the Secretary of State is empowered to authorize the continuance of the above modification.

The very careful inquiries that had been made by the Children's Employment Commission had pointed out the instances in which it would be absolutely necessary to vary the Factory Regulations, and the subsequent full consideration given to this subject by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, make the application of some principle in the granting of modifications not difficult.

Soon after the Act came into operation, the question which created the most discussion was under what circumstances any trade should be authorized to work (under modification No. 12) between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., or between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

It appeared to me that there was no difficulty in laying down principles, founded upon an examination of the wants of trade; and having regard to the clear intentions of the Legislature—that the hours laid down in the Factory Act should not be departed from, except full and sufficient grounds were made out for the alteration—which would satisfy manufacturers that every application for a modification had been considered fairly and with impartiality, and would retain intact the essential and fundamental principles of the Factory Acts.

I have discussed this subject at length in previous reports, and I am happy to say that the mode of dealing with this question of modification No. 12 which I advocated, and which has been adopted, has been eminently satisfactory.

The trades to which the last temporary modification, viz., the employment of male young persons of 16 for the same hours as men, is applicable, are,—

Blast furnaces.
Iron mills.
Iron foundries.
Paper mills.
Engineering factories.
Printing offices.
Bookbinding factories.

The question to be determined is, whether there are any incidents in the above trades which "custom or exigency" shows to require the permanent employment of male young persons of 16 years of age as if they were adults, instead of

their labour being restricted as in every other branch of industry until they have attained the age of 18 years.

It must be remembered that representatives from the above trades had the opportunity of making known their customs and exigencies to the Committee of the House of Commons, and certain modifications are granted to them exclusively on the ground of the peculiarities of their trades; and it appears to me, that it must be a very cogent custom or exigency that can now justify an extension of those modifications, and thus override the first principles of the Factory Acts, that the labour of all persons under the age of 18 shall be regulated.

In blast furnaces and iron mills, the following modifications are absolutely available after the 1st July next.

1. Male young persons between 13 and 18 years of age may be employed in day and night shifts.

2. When employed in day and night shifts, it is not compulsory to give them the eight half holidays, and they may be employed after 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

3. They may be employed in blast furnaces on Sundays.

4. They, as well as children and women, may be employed for 30 minutes extra time, in case any process is not completed at the ordinary hour of leaving off work.

1, 2, & 3. It is necessary in some processes that furnaces should be kept alight and work continue day and night; lads between 13 and 18 therefore may be legally employed either by day or by night, and, as the processes must be continuous in the case of blast furnaces, may be employed on Saturdays and on Sunday.

4. As the work in some furnaces may be completed at different times than in others in the same works, therefore the meal hours may be given at different periods. As some processes may at times require a longer period for completion than at others, therefore all persons may be employed for 30 minutes extra.

The men work in day and night shifts of about ten hours each. The lads are attendants upon the men, performing their work with them, and the object of the relaxations has been to enable all lads above 13 to work for the same hours ordinarily as the men. If the men do not ordinarily work differently, then there is no custom or exigency to warrant any general relaxation.

I have not been satisfied with my own general view of this matter, but I have made particular inquiries, and I have received convincing evidence upon the subject. The times

of beginning and ending the day and night shifts of all lads under 18, and of their working on Saturdays, and on Sundays in blast furnaces, as now existing in these works, has been considered to be legal in my district from the commencement of the Act in 1868, and no modification or concession is needed for continuing the regular mode of work.

If, when the day and night shifts change, or on any occasional occurrence, it is considered necessary to keep one of the shifts or relays longer than is usual, a modification may be properly granted for such special occasions; but it cannot be fairly alleged that for a temporary and occasional employment a general modification is necessary, authorizing the employment of youths, whom it is the object of the Act to protect, without restriction permanently and continuously.

The modifications granted by the Act to paper mills are as follows:—

Male young persons of 13 years of age may be employed in day and night shifts. When so employed it is not compulsory to give them the eight half-holidays, and they may be employed after 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

Meals may be given at different periods of the day.

Thirty minutes extra time may be worked when any process is not completed at the time for leaving off work.

Male young persons of 13 years of age may be employed according to the accustomed hours of the trade, provided they are not employed for more than 14 hours in any one day, nor for more than 60 in any one week between 12 on Sunday night and 12 on the following Saturday night.

I have not yet been made acquainted with any mode of working now in existence which may not be fairly met with the above relaxations.

The modifications which letter-press printers may adopt absolutely are as follows:—

Male young persons of 16 years of age may be employed for 15 hours on *alternate* days. They may be employed between 1 a.m. on Monday and 11 p.m. on Saturday night on alternate weeks. Under these modifications extra time may be worked for 150 days in the course of the year.

Male young persons of 13 years of age may be employed on day and night shifts.

The meals may be given at different times.

There are two classes of printers to be considered—the ordinary printers: the printers of provincial newspapers published once or twice a week.

If an ordinary printer thought fit, he could work day and night, employing two sets of hands, some as young as 13 years of age, the same as is usual in iron mills, &c. But there are very few printers who do work day and night, and consequently that particular modification is inoperative, and I am heartily glad when I find any diminution of the labour of such mere children during the night.

Again, the ordinary printer may work for 15 hours a day male young persons of at least 16 years of age, on *alternate days*, or he may employ them *on alternate weeks* between 1 a.m. on Monday and 11 p.m. on the following Saturday.

But these modifications giving the printer apparently great licence in working, and intended to do so, do not in fact do that which was intended.

They only permit employment on alternate days or alternate weeks, consequently, if a printer desires to avail himself of either of them, he must engage a relay of extra hands for such time as he may wish to work overtime.

The printing trade is peculiarly one of sudden and unanticipated demand. It was intended by these modifications to enable a printer to get through a sudden order with his ordinary staff, and serious inconvenience would be caused if necessary work could not be completed.

If therefore a printer had a sudden order for printing which would force him to work overtime for more than one day, neither of the above modifications would do that for which they were enacted, viz., enable him to overcome a sudden push, and if there had not been other means of meeting the emergency, doubtless a most serious exigency would not have been met, and the public would have been great sufferers.

But the framers of the Act, in order to provide against unforeseen contingencies, gave power to the Secretary of State, by modification No. 11, upon proof to his satisfaction that the customs or exigencies of the trade require it, to authorize the employment of male young persons of at least 16 years of age for 15 hours a day, on successive days, subject to these conditions, viz., that they are not so employed for more than 12 days in any four weeks, nor for more than 72 days in any twelve months.

Under this modification, therefore, the number of days on which extra time can be worked is reduced by one half of

that which the other modifications allow, yet it gives to letter-press printers that kind of modification which the exigencies of their trade require, for they can work extra time consecutively with their ordinary staff.

This modification, when adopted, overrides the modifications which may be acted upon without reference to the Secretary of State, and the power of employing lads beyond the ordinary working hours is curtailed by one half.

I had the pleasure of discussing the question of modifications with the representatives of the printing trade in London, and the conclusion which they afterwards arrived at was that the granting of modification No. 11 would enable them to meet the exigencies of their trade. And they refrained from asking for the continuance of temporary modification No. 6, viz. power to employ lads of 16 without any reduction.

The exigencies of the printer of a provincial newspaper in a country town published once or twice a week are of an entirely different nature from those of printers in general.

News collected at the latest possible period, viz., in the middle of the night, must be ready for the public by seven o'clock in the morning.

This has to be done, not regularly every day, for which a regular staff could be employed and suitable arrangements be made, as in the offices of daily papers, but only on one or two days in the week, and a large amount of work must be got through on the day and night preceding publication, there being but moderate work during the other days in the week.

This appears to be just the kind of case for which it was intended that the Secretary of State should have the power of finding a remedy, and after full consideration it appears to me to be necessary to permit the labour of male young persons of 16 years of age during the night previous to publication, limited to those occasions, not more than twice a week. I believe the modification to be necessary, while at the same time it prevents the too frequent employment of youth beyond the regular hours.

As to book-binding,—

The modifications which are granted to this trade appear to have been quite sufficient to meet all exigencies, and I have not had, therefore, any applications for additional modifications.

By giving the fullest consideration to everything that can be advanced by different trades when applying for a modifi-

cation, by ascertaining their real necessities, by restricting the granting of modifications, as I have hitherto done, to those instances in which the exigencies really existed, and by giving the utmost publicity to the reasons for every decision, the operatives are satisfied that their interests have been fully protected, and the proprietors of works know that questions affecting their interests have been dealt with upon carefully considered principles.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

ALEX. REDGRAVE.

Appendix No. 1.

Half-yearly Report of Daniel Walker, Esq., Assistant Inspector of Factories.

Workshop Regulation Act.

Dundee,

Sir, July 20, 1870.

I have to inform you that, in the course of the last half-year, I have visited a number of towns in addition to those mentioned in my previous letters, for the purpose of inducing the local authorities to enforce the Workshop Regulation Act, 1867.

The following are the towns I refer to: In England, Rochdale and Bacup. In Scotland, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. In all these towns I had interviews with the chief magistrates or town clerks, generally with both. The magistrates in some of them had not only failed to enforce the Act, but had not even taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with its provisions. The gentlemen whom I met promised to consult with their colleagues, in reference to the appointment of an inspector under the Act, but were unable, of course, to come under any pledge on the subject.

When I visited the several towns mentioned in my former letters, I formed the opinion, from the assurances I then received from the local authorities or those representing them, that the Act would be at once taken up and carried out; but from subsequent experience I doubt whether these boards will be disposed to enforce this or any other public Act of Parliament which is not popular with or may entail trouble or expense on the ratepayers. The chief magistrate of an important burgh assured me that when the Act came into operation he was personally most desirous that it should be enforced, and with this view the town council appointed one of their officials as inspector, but this officer altogether failed to perform his duties, and the Act, consequently, in that and other places has proved a dead letter. Some of the inspectors appointed in other towns seized on any difficulty presenting itself as an excuse for allowing the Act altogether to lapse.

I have, therefore, come to the conclusion, that the Act will never be properly attended to unless the Secretary of State be vested with power, by appeal to the law courts or other-

wise, to compel the local authorities to appoint fit inspectors, and to enforce the due performance of the duties of such officers.

Education.

In my letter of the 31st October last I referred, very briefly, to an opinion which, for many years, I have entertained, that education could be effectually promoted through our department, by making it, or at least its rudiments, a condition of employment. Not entering for the time into details, I stated my belief that a very simple plan for this purpose "could be effectually carried out by the present staff of "factory officials, inspectors, sub-inspectors, and certifying "surgeons, without imposing any additional expense on the "government," thus adding very materially to their usefulness, and, at the same time, to the benefit of the working classes, especially of those whose children are employed in works under inspection. This view, I am glad to learn, has found considerable favour in at least the Scotch portion of the district under my charge. It is strongly felt that, until this vexed question of primary education, alike difficult and important, be settled, there can be devised no better, certainly no more economical, expedient for counteracting the disregard to education in the large manufacturing and other towns north of the Tweed.

The one parish school, notwithstanding the inadequate emoluments of the teachers, though admirably serving its purpose in small country parishes, is swamped and powerless in large manufacturing towns, where a sudden or growing demand for labour attracts crowds of persons, ignorant themselves, and heedless and indifferent to the education of their children, as evidenced in the statistics gathered by the sub-inspectors in 1869, and those with reference to the young persons employed in the tobacco manufactories in Glasgow after mentioned.

As it has been suggested that I should enter more fully into the details of the plan I have proposed, I now take the present opportunity of doing so; and,

1st. I would recommend that, after the expiry of two years, every young person of 13 years of age, on being employed for the first time in a factory or other work under inspection, shall be able to read and write; and, as evidence of this, be required to enter in his or her own handwriting in a book to be kept for the purpose at each of the works coming under inspection, name, date of employment, and residence.

2nd. That every young person so employed shall be required to read intelligibly a passage selected at random in some elementary book appointed for that purpose.

3rd. That the certifying surgeon shall examine the young persons as to such educational acquirements, and shall make the following addition to his present certificate, "and I further certify that the said young person can read and write intelligibly."

4th. That the accuracy of this certificate shall be afterwards tested by the inspector or sub-inspector, as at present.

It might, perhaps, be urged against the above plan, that some of the certifying surgeons would not be sufficiently careful in granting such certificates. The remedy, however, is very simple. Any certifying surgeon failing in the proper discharge of this important duty could be at once superseded by the inspector. It is well known that these appointments are in great request by the best class of medical practitioners, more especially in large manufacturing towns, where the emoluments of this office are considerable, and the only difficulty would be, not in procuring a successor to such superseded surgeon, but in selecting the most fitting candidate.

There would thus, as I have always maintained, be ample security that the work of examination would be properly attended to, by men whose previous education and training necessarily should qualify them for the task, and who would also be responsible to Government, and liable to dismissal for negligence in the proper discharge of their duty. I may add, that I would prefer taking such educational certificates, rather from certifying surgeons than, as has been suggested, from clergymen, schoolmasters, or magistrates, because,

1st. In regard to clergymen. In the course of my experience, I have known an instance of a gentleman of high character and worth granting certificates of baptism upon no other or better testimony than the statements of the applicants, and which statements I subsequently ascertained to be unfounded.

2nd. With reference to schoolmasters, it is in evidence in the report of the Children's Employment Commissioners, published in 1869, pages 77, 78, and 79, that certificates of school attendance, so as to enable children to obtain employment in print works in the Glasgow district, were systematically sold, and the evidence therein referred to establishing this fact has never, so far as I am aware, been challenged. From

statements recently made in the House of Commons, in the course of the discussion on the Education Bill, it would appear that a similar disreputable traffic in schoolmasters certificates is also carried on in some parts of England,

3rd. As to magistrates, it may be said of many of them, without disparagement, that, from circumstances, they are not well fitted to act as examinators of children; and, even assuming them to be so qualified, it is not to be expected that they would be more zealous in issuing faithful certificates for the promotion of the educational portion of the Factory Acts than they have proved themselves to be in their capacity of local authority above alluded to.

While upon this subject, I may mention that when last in Glasgow I examined, along with Mr. Campbell, the sub-inspector, two hundred young persons, principally boys of twelve years of age and upwards, employed in the tobacco manufactories of that city. They were selected at random, and of course formed a fair average of their class. Of these young persons only forty-six, or twenty-three per cent., were able to read; several of them very imperfectly.

I sincerely hope that the time is not far distant when means will be adopted, by making education a condition of employment or otherwise, to remove from Scotland the reproach that, while in that country, some half century ago, education was, perhaps, more general than in any other country in Europe, so many children should now be employed at any industrial occupation whose education has been so deplorably neglected.

Many of the children employed in the tobacco manufactories in Scotland belong to what may be termed the Arab class, whose parents are either wilfully neglectful or have not the means of attending to their education. Others are orphans left to provide for themselves in the best way they can. In Scotland, the parochial authorities, generally speaking, do not take much interest in the education of the poor and orphan children. Their great object appears to be to keep down the rates. If, however, education were made a condition of employment, there would be some hope that these authorities would take care that the poorest children received the necessary amount of instruction to enable them to obtain employment, and thus relieve the rates.

Flax Wet Spinning Mills.

On the occasion of my first visit to the factories in Yorkshire, I directed your attention, in my letter of 15th

November 1868, to the unsatisfactory state in which I had found the flax wet spinning mills in that district, and to the absence of the means for preventing the escape of steam and water, as required by the Factory Act, 7 and 8 Vict. c. 15. s. 19. I again visited these works in the course of the following half-year, and finding that comparatively little improvement had taken place, I considered it my duty strongly to insist on the law being complied with, as from what had come under my observation in similar works in Scotland I was fully aware that the workers could receive the protection to which the law entitled them at comparatively little expense to the mill owner, and without interfering in any way with the proper working of the machinery. On this occasion I was fortunate in obtaining from Messrs. Brown Brothers, of Gildersome, near Leeds, the details of a plan which they had successfully introduced into their own factory for the double purpose of protectiug their workpeople from the escape of steam and water, and their belts and machinery from the wear and tear arising from the same cause, and which plan they were good euough to allow me to give, in detail, in my letter to you of 6th June 1869, which formed part of your report to the Secretary of State for the half-year ending 30th April of that year.

Upon lately visiting Yorkshire, I was glad to find that, in many instances, great improvements had been made in these factories. In place of the floors being flooded, and the clothes of the workers saturated with the condensed steam and water from the spindles, fans had been constructed, which effectually removed the heat and steam, and splash boards fitted in front of the spinning frames, to intercept and carry off the spray from the spindles.

It was alleged in one or two instances, that the spinners, principally grown-up girls and women, objected to the splash boards as preventing them having easy access to the spindles; but on questioning some of them on this point I could not discover that they attached any weight to it. On the other hand, they admitted that they had derived great advantage from the introduction of the splash boards and other improvements above alluded to. This view is fully concurred in by several skilful and practical mechanics whom I have consulted. I was also glad to receive the most willing testimony from the occupiers and managers of works in which these changes had been most extensively introduced, that they had proved of great advantage, both in promoting the health and comfort of the workpeople, and also in saving the wear and tear of belts and machinery, as well as in diminishing the waste of material.

I have also received medical testimony of a reliable character, to the effect that employment in flax wet spinning mills, in which proper means are not adopted to prevent the escape of steam and water, must of necessity be very injurious to the health of the workpeople.

Tobacco Manufactories in Scotland.

I have now to mention that considerable changes are about to be introduced into the tobacco manufactories in Scotland, in consequence (as I am informed by Messrs. Thomson and Porteous, tobacco manufacturers, Edinburgh,) of the extension of the Factory Acts to these works, and the difficulty in procuring boys of the proper age. According to the custom of this trade, at least in Scotland, all the boys were employed immediately by the journeymen, who received a certain rate per pound for the manufactured tobacco, each journeyman finding three boys, who were paid by him and under his control. It was, of course, the interest of the journeyman to employ boys at the lowest rate of wages, without regard to age or character. Such being the class of children employed, a very strict watch became necessary to guard against pilfering, and every time they left the work they were carefully searched; and, notwithstanding this precaution, it often occurred that boys were detected having tobacco secreted about their persons. This, of course, was a source of great annoyance and loss to the master manufacturers, while it subjected these young boys, whether honest or the reverse, to a most humiliating test.

When the Factory Acts came into operation in these works in January 1868, the journeymen were required to employ boys of the proper age, much older than those they had been accustomed to employ, and, of course, at much higher wages. To meet all these difficulties Messrs. Thomson and Porteous have succeeded in getting constructed machines by which they are enabled to spin and coil tobacco of all sizes. And when I visited their work the other day I found that, in place of the destitute looking boys formerly employed, they had substituted an older and better class of girls and young women, who are able to perform more work at less expense, and the very objectionable practice of searching is altogether dispensed with.

In all my experiences of factory labour I have never witnessed a more painful spectacle than the searching to which these poor tobacco boys were subjected every time they left their work; and I am very glad to think there is now a prospect of its being finally abandoned.

Saltaire.

On recently visiting the truly magnificent factory of Messrs. Titus Salt, Sons, and Co. at Saltaire, my attention was directed to a large hall, which, on inquiry, I found was originally built for and used as a school for the children employed in the factory, and, when the present more suitable and commodious schools were opened, was converted into a dining hall, and fitted up in the style of a London coffee house, to afford accommodation for taking their meals to those of the workpeople who come from a distance, or to those of them living near at hand who cannot conveniently provide themselves with meals of the same excellence and at the same expense at their own houses. The advantages of the hall are open to the general public on the same terms as to those employed at the mills. The following are its dimensions:—

Length	81 feet.
Breadth	52 „
Height of ceiling	29 „

It is also well lighted and ventilated, handsome in its furnishings, and capable of accommodating comfortably 7 to 800 persons. An underground passage between the factory and the hall was made by the company at considerable expense, when the hall was built, and affords at once a saving of time and a protection to the workpeople in wet and cold weather. Attached is the most ample accommodation for cooking. The hall was built and fitted up by the Messrs. Salt at an expense of 3,600*l.*, upon which a charge of 5 per cent. per annum is made in lieu of rent, &c.

The following notice placed at the entrance and in other parts of the building will best explain its object.

"Saltaire Dining Hall.

"For the Workpeople of Titus Salt, Sons, and Co.

"Conducted on the strictest business principles, with the full intention of making it self-supporting, so that every one may frequent it with a feeling of perfect independence.

"The articles supplied are all of the best quality, and as it is made a principle to have every article fresh daily, any broth or soup remaining over will be sold at the close of the works every day at half price, to be carried away for use at home.

"The daily local newspapers are taken.

"George Maudsley,
"Superintendent."

"Saltaire Dining Hall.

"For the Workpeople of Titus Salt, Sons, and Co.

	d.
Cup of tea	½
Cup of coffee	½
Bowl of porridge	1
Bowl of milk	1

The above are ready for breakfast every morning.

Bowl of soup	1
Bowl of broth	1
Plate of beef	2
Plate of pudding	1
Plate of potatoes	1
Plate of meat and potatoe pie	2
Cup of tea	1
Cup of coffee	1

The above are ready for dinner every day except Saturday.

All of the best quality.

"George Maudsley,
"Superintendent."

A superintendent and six waiters, at a total cost of 4*l.* 4*s.* per week, conduct the establishment, which, I was glad to learn, is self-supporting. About six hundred of the workpeople breakfast and seven hundred dine daily in this hall, and I can bear testimony to the excellence of the materials I saw cooking for dinner.

The Messrs. Salt are also in the course of erecting, at a cost of 22,000*l.*, a large and handsome Mechanics Institution, and have also recently presented to the public a large piece of ground near the river, which they are having converted into a park at a very considerable cost. A row of almshouses and a commodious infirmary afford additional proofs of the thoughtfulness and liberality evinced by the Messrs. Salt for the comfort and wellbeing of their workpeople.

I expected to have been able to send to you along with this letter an account of an excellent school which the Messrs. Salt have also established at their works for the education of the half-time children and others in their employment, as well as a similar account of other schools in connexion with factories in my district, which I have visited in the course of the last half-year, but I find I must reserve this for a future occasion.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Daniel Walker.

Alexander Redgrave, Esq.

Appendix No. 2.

Return of Informations under the Factories Regulation Acts, &c., in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1870.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Captain Patrick.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 13	Joseph Clegg, Sandy Lane Mill, Shaw.	Henry Travis Milne, Joshua Milne Cheetham, Jno. Geo. Blackburne, and Jno. Leigh Becker, Esqs., Royton, near Oldham.	Employing a young person without first registering his name, and for employing the same young person for a longer time than the law allows without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 18 6	These two cases were withdrawn upon the payment of the costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule.	2 0 0	0 16 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing another young person in the same way	3 0 0	0 16 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing another young person in the same way	3 0 0	0 16 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two other young persons in the same way.	- -	1 4 0	These two cases were withdrawn upon the payment of costs.
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Coles.			
Jan. 20	The Bury Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Barnbrook, Bury, Lancashire.	Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson and T. L. Openshaw, Esq., Court House, Bury.	Employing 30 women and young persons after the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening.	30 0 0	13 0 0	

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Coles*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 9	Walker Norris, dyer and finisher, Adelphi, Salford.	Sir John Iles Mantell, Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Salford.	Employing six women and young persons after the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening.	6 0 0	3 0 0	
1869.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Rickards.*			
Nov. 3	J. Woodhouse & Co., Holbeck.	W. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing 19 females during the dinner hour -	38 0 0	9 10 0	
1870.						
Mar. 22	G. C. and W. Cheetham, Horsforth.	Sir A. Fairburn, W. Hey, Esq., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. - -	3 0 0	1 13 0	
Mar. 24	D. Yewdale, Calverley -	Joshua Pollard, T. Horsfall, and W. Pollard, Esqs., at Court House, Bradford.	Employing 10 young persons after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	9 4 0	Nine cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Jas. Harris & Sons, Fulneck.	" "	Employing 39 women, young persons, and children during the dinner hour.	39 0 0	27 17 6	Had been cautioned by Sub-Inspector on this point 18 months ago.
May 2	Ab. Crossley, Hunslet -	W. Bruce, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four young persons at 11 p.m. on 30th March.	8 0 0	—	
"	" "	" "	Employing four young persons to 8 p.m. on 6th April.	4 0 0	—	
"	"	"	Employing four young persons to 7.30 p.m. 7th April.	4 0 0	5 18 0	

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Rickards*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	Bland Bros., Shipley	F. W. Ripley and G. B. Godwin, Esqs., Court House, Bradford.	Employing two young persons and seven children after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	9 0 0	4 16 0	
1869.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Oram.*			
Nov. 4	M. De Haas, Whitechapel Road, cigar manufacturer.	J. Benson, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Employing eight women on Sunday the 26th September.	3 0 0	0 16 0	Adjourned from 7th Oct. 1869. Penalty in one case and costs in seven cases.
„	R. Levy & Sons, Leman Street, cigar manufacturers.	„ „	Employing one young person on Sunday the 26th September.	1 0 0	0 2 0	Adjourned from 7th Oct. 1869.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Lakeman.*			
Jan. 20	William Hunt, letterpress printer, Tavern Street, Ipswich.	E. Grimwade, Esq., Mayor, D'Eye Burroughs, S. B. Chapman, and C. Deane, Esqs.	Having employed one Henry Bird, æt 14 years, from 6 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. on the 22nd December 1869.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Gould.			
Jan. 29	George Thompson, Eyre Street, Sheffield, cutler.	T. W. Rodgers and Thos. Jessop, Esqs., at Sheffield Town Hall.	Employing a young person after 8. p.m.	- -	0 6 0	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Wm. Dodson, Arundel Street, cutler.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 29	John Young, Baker's Hill, buffer.	T. W. Rodgers and Thomas Jessop, Esqs., at Sheffield Town Hall.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
,,	John Howell, Baker's Hill, buffer.	,, ,,	Employing a female after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a female after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
,,	James Sadler, Baker's Hill, grinder.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
,,	Chas. Wainwright, Baker's Hill, grinder.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Saml. Goodison, Soho Wheel, grinder.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
,,	John Sharp, Soho Wheel, grinder.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
,,	Wm. Marshall, Soho Wheel, grinder.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
Feb. 3	Henry Abell, Union Wheel, grinder.	H. E. Hoole and Robert Jackson, Esqs., at Sheffield Town Hall.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	
,,	John Clark, Union Wheel, grinder.	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 8 p.m.	- -	0 6 0	

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 3	Wm. Smith, Union Wheel, grinder.	H. E. Hoole and Robert Jackson, Esqs., at Sheffield Town Hall.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Joe Steel, Union Wheel, grinder.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	Sydney Tharp, Union Wheel, grinder.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	Chas. Johnson, Eyre St., cutler.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	Alfred Cocker, Eyre St., grinder.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	Geo. Waterhouse, Eyre Street, cutler.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	Walter Crookes, Eyre St., cutler.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	Walter Hopkins, Eyre St., cutler.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	George Allen, Eyre St., cutler.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
„	Chas. Bower, Eyre St., cutler.	„ „	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Gould*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 3	Richd. Hall, New George Street, cutler.	H. E. Hoole and Robert Jackson, Esqs., at Sheffield Town Hall.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
"	— Dawson, Pool Works, Sheffield, cutler.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
"	George Carnell, Pool Works, Sheffield, cutler.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	
"	John Hallam, Pool Works, Sheffield, buffer.	" "	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	- -	0 6 0	Summons withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a female (about 18) after 8 p.m. -	- -	0 6 0	
"	Warrington Slater, Eyre Street, cutler.	" "	Employing a female (about 18) after 8 p.m. -	- -	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a female (about 18) after 8 p.m. -	- -	0 6 0	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Thornhill.			
" 24	J. Heap Bros., Crosland Factory, South Crosland.	Thos. Brooke and J. Bradbury, Esqs., Huddersfield.	Employing two children without certificates of having attended school.	2 0 0	1 0 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same two children without surgical certificates.	- -	0 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing same two children without being registered.	- -	0 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Saurin.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 23	Henderson & Dimmock, Drumpellier Iron Works, Coatbridge.	Wm. Baird, Geo. Thomson, and R. Forrester, Esqs., at County Buildings, Airdrie.	1. Neglecting to fence machinery, as required by the Factory Acts.	5 0 0	2 16 11	
"	" "	" "	2. For injuries sustained by John Corcoran in consequence of such neglect.	- -	- -	Dismissed; a technical objection to the description of the machinery which caused the accident, was sustained. The Bench was also of opinion that the former conviction was sufficient, although the grounds for this charge were quite distinct.
1870. Feb. 8	Hugh Paton & Sons, letter-press printers, St. James's Square, Edinburgh.	John Borthwick, Esq. and Col. Wm. Geddes, C.B., at County Buildings, Edinburgh.	Employing two young persons after 8 p.m. -	2 0 0	0 6 2	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Paget.			
Feb. 3	Thomas Shields, Bradford Daily Telegraph.	Joshua Pollard, T. Horsfall, Esqs. and Captain Pollard, &c., at Bradford (W. R. Court.)	Illegal employment of five boys during the night of 22nd January 1870.	2 0 0	- -	2*l.* in one case. Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs amounting to 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Paget*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 7	John Mirfield Cooke and Richard Mirfield Cooke, Bradford Times.	Joshua Pollard, T. Horsfall, Esqs., and Captain Pollard, &c., at Bradford (W. R. Court.)	Illegal employment of two boys during the night of 22nd January 1870.	2 0 0	- -	2*l.* in one case. The other withdrawn on payment of costs amounting to 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*
Mar. 21	Henry Walter & Sons, Lands Mill, Mirfield.	Thomas F. Firth and William Carr, Esqs., Dewsbury (W. R. Court.)	Employing Mary Booth, a child, before noon and after 1 o'clock on 16th February 1870.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing said Mary Booth without a certificate of having attended school for the week ending 12th February 1870.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Chayter.			
Jan. 17	J. Gould, printer, Middlesbro-on-Tees.	The Mayor, Dr. Richardson, H. Thompson, and W. Laws, Esqs., Middlesbro-on-Tees.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m., and during the preceding day.	- -	0 6 0	The defendant was summoned for employing a young person for more than 10½ hours per day; he had not worked more than 10½ hours, though he had been illegally employed. Defendant agreed to pay the costs.
Mar. 25	Margaret Brockett -	The Mayor, I. Sowerby, R. S. Newall, B. Bigger, and E. Crawshay, Esqs.	Employing a young person during the night and on the preceding day.	2 0 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr. Sale.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 2	Buckley and Lees, Mossley.	— Lee and — Whittaker, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Employing four women during the dinner hour -	4 0 0	—	
„ 30	Allott, parent, Saddleworth.	— Lees, — Shaw, — Hurt, and — Berkley, Esqs., Upper Mill.	Employing his son, 11 years of age, before and after noon on the 4th February.	0 5 0	—	
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Cullen.			
Jan. 8	Francis Halley, of the firm of Halley Bros., machine-makers, Dundee.	William Thoms, Esq. J.P. and Thos. Buchan, Esq., J. P., at Town Hall, Dundee.	Employing six young persons after half-past 8 o'clock p.m. on the night of November 10, 1869.	12 0 0	0 2 6	Defendants pleaded guilty, but alleged ignorance of infraction of the law. The bench strongly recommended that the penalties should be reduced to one fourth. The Secretary of State for the Home Department however, after further investigation, refused to remit any part of the fine.
Mar. 14 adjourned to 21st and 28th.	Malcolm Ogilvie & Co., flax and jute spinners, Constable Works, Dundee.	Charles Clark, Esq., J.P. and Wm. Nicoll, Esq., J.P., at Town Hall, Dundee.	Neglecting to securely fence a fly-wheel directly connected with the engine while in motion for a manufacturing process on Jan. 14, 1870.	- -	- -	Complaint dismissed as irrelevant; the court holding that the non-fencing of a fly-wheel is not an offence under the statute, unless such fly-wheel be so placed that children or young persons be liable to pass or be employed near thereto.

RETURN OF INFORMATIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*In the Sub-Division of Mr Osborn.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 3	Messrs. Brooks & Waddington, cotton manufacturers, Padiham.	Thomas Hordern Whitaker and John Heelis, Esqs., Court House, Burnley.	Employing a child before 12 and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	1 0 0	0 14 0	In this instance pressure had been put upon the schoolmaster to induce him to falsify the school certificate, and on his refusal other children had been withdrawn from his school.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a certificate of school attendance for the previous week.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without registering his name.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child as a young person, without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Henry Wolstenholme, cloth worker, Messrs. Brooks & Waddington's, Padiham.	" "	Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the discharge of his duty, by refusing to sign his name to a declaration of the truth of matters in respect of which he had been examined.	3 0 0	0 9 0	Two-thirds of the penalty were remitted on application to the Secretary of State through the Sub-inspector.
			In the Sub-Division of Mr. Meade King.			
April 19	John Siltzer & Co., merchants, Portland Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 8 p.m. - -	2 0 0	0 8 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without registration -	- -	0 5 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death	15	4	13	–	1	–	29	4	33
Amputation of right hand or arm	6	2	4	–	1	–	11	2	13
Amputation of left hand or arm	7	1	1	1	–	–	8	2	10
Amputation of part of right hand	77	26	40	33	13	2	130	61	191
Amputation of part of left hand	62	21	43	20	9	4	114	45	159
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	–	2	2	–	–	3	2	5
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	53	6	37	2	7	4	97	12	109
Fracture of hand or foot	53	24	21	15	14	11	88	50	138
Injuries to head and face	45	26	22	18	6	4	73	48	121
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	450	158	344	187	71	39	865	384	1249
Total from Machinery	769	248	527	278	122	64	1418	610	2028

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	42	–	14	1	3	–	59	1	60
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of right hand	25	1	3	–	–	–	28	1	29
Amputation of part of left hand	33	1	8	–	–	–	41	1	42
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	19	–	1	–	–	–	20	–	20
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk	146	7	30	–	1	1	177	8	185
Fracture of hand or foot	49	1	9	–	1	–	59	1	60
Injuries to head and face	310	4	100	5	7	–	417	9	426
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	1545	18	273	8	18	–	1836	26	1862
Total	2171	32	438	14	30	1	2639	47	2686
Total Number reported	2940	280	965	292	152	65	4057	657	4714

Appendix No. 4.

List of Workshops visited in the District of Mr. A. Redgrave during the Half-year ended 30th April 1870.

Workshops visited by Mr. Sub-Inspector Coles.

1869.

Nov. 17. H. D. Pochin, Newton Heath, near Manchester. Chemicals.

Nov. 29. William Goodwin, Springfield Lane, Salford. Rope Manufacturer.

William Campbell, Paradise Vale, Salford. Rope Manufacturer.

Dec. 11. Joseph E. Williamson, Cheetham, Manchester. Manufacturer of pickles, &c.

Dec. 24. E. and W. Howarth, Wood Street, Salford. Sewing machine workers.

Dec. 30. Tootal, Broadhurst, and Dee, Robert Street, Cheetham, Manchester. Sewing machine workers.

1870.

Feb. 9. Thomas McGuire, East Philip Street, Salford. Oil and soap manufacturer.

Feb. 16. William Travis, Bowlee, near Middleton. Fustian cutter.

James Dalton, Rhodes Green near Middleton. Fustain cutter.

April 8. John Gankrodger, Hebden Bridge. Clothier.

Greenwood, Bros., Hebden Bridge. Clothiers.

April 30. Edward Saul, Boarshaw, Middleton. Dyer.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Rickards.

1870.

Jan. 25. James Wade, Whitwood. Chemical works.

Feb. 19 Jas. Backhouse, Sherburne. Brickworks.

Mar. 4. W. & M. Massey, Lady Lane, Leeds. Boots and shoes.

G. E. Friend, Lady Lane, Leeds. Clothier.

J Todd, North Street, Leeds. Boot tops.

Mar. 29. Ed. Gledhill, York Place, Leeds. Boots and shoes.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Oram.

1869.

Dec. 22. Mr. Bleed, Paul Street. Boot fronts.

1870.
Jan. 5. J. T. Horrell, South Place. Feathers and iron bedsteads.
Feb. 12. Job Wiggins, Hartshorn Alley. Machine ruler.
Feb. 15. Tull and Co., Coborn Road. Rope.
Feb. 25. B. Cluff, jun., East Street. Boots and shoes.
Mar. 8. Geo. Wing, St. John's Lane. Buttons.
A. Paiba, Charterhouse Buildings. Boots and shoes.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Henderson.

Dec. 2. Mr. S. H. Marshall, paper box maker. 15, East Road, N.
1870.
Mar. 24. Messrs. Johnson and Newell, gold lacemen. Queen's Road, Hornsey.
Messrs. Huntington and Dunnoway, block cutters. Queen's Road, Hornsey.
Mar. 29. Mrs. Davidson, milliner. Ryders Court, W.C.
Mesdames Reardon and Marchant, milliners. Cranbourne Street, W.C.
April 11. Messrs. Bunny and Co., paper box makers. Coleman Street, Bunhill Fields.
Mr. J. Waterer, skirt manufacturer, Coleman Street, Bunhill Fields.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Lakeman.

1869.
Nov. 4. J. Post, coach builder. Colchester.
Nov. 19. J. Stark, oil and seed crusher. Duke Street, Norwich.
C. Mallett, horse hair. Magdalen Street, Norwich.
Kemp and Son, shoe. Pitt Street, Norwich.
Nov. 20. Fison and Sons, vitriol, manure, and malting. Thetford.
Elvin, C., coach builder. East Deerhouse.
Nov. 22. Cottrill, Mrs., dressmaker. Queen Street, Colchester.
Dec. 10. Salmon, Geo., carver and gilder. Butter Market, Ipswich.
Dec. 13. Bird, Wm., vinegar and mustard. Bridge Street, Cambridge.

Harper, John, clothier. St. Andrew's, Cambridge.

Dec. 15. Cooper, John, outfitter. High Street, Huntingdon.
Dexter, James, milliner. High Street, Huntingdon.
Strangward, John, coachbuilder. High Street, Huntingdon.
Ward, Alfred, rope and sack maker. High Street, Huntingdon.
Beart, Willm., model brick fields. Huntingdon.

Dec. 22. Stubbs, Chas., silk winding. Coggeshall.
Swinbourne and Co., gelatine makers. Coggeshall.
Joyce, Miss, tambour worker. Coggeshall.
Poppen, Miss, tambour worker. Coggeshall.
Scott, Miss, tambour worker. Coggeshall.

1870.

Jan. 3. Parker, Mrs., dressmaker. 54, Norwich Road, Ipswich.
Colchester and Co., chemical manure. Stoke, Ipswich.

Jan. 5. Neale, Thomas, draper and milliner. Bungay.
Debenham, Miss, dressmaker. Bungay.
Hunt, Miss, dressmaker. Bungay.
Brown, Mrs., dressmaker. Bungay.
Lawes, Mrs., dressmaker. Bungay.
Weavers, Miss, milliner. Bungay.

Jan. 18. Gayford and Co., oil and seed crushers. Albion Works, Norwich.
Watts, Wm., firewood cutter. Synagogue Street, Norwich.

Jan. 19. Talbot and Co., soda water. Crown Street, Ipswich.

Jan. 26. McDougall Bros., chemicals. West Ham Abbey.

Jan. 27. Harvey, Nevill, and Co., rice starch. High Street, Stratford.
Leslie and Mincher, button makers. Sugar Lane, Stratford.
Hunt, Messrs., bones and soap. High Street, Stratford.
Hunt, Jared, bones and soap. High Street, Stratford.

Feb. 10. Cornish, J., machine. Halesworth.
Tilney, H., blacksmith. Halesworth.

Feb.	11.	Corbyn, W. A., tailor. High Street, Lowestoft.
		Wiseman, Mrs., milliner, &c. High Street, Lowestoft.
		Baker and Co., tailors. High Street, Lowestoft.
		Ling, Wm., shoemaker. High Street, Lowestoft.
Feb.	16.	Smith, Wm., brazier. Eye.
		Ship, Chas., shoemaker. Eye.
Feb.	19.	Bone, Wm., millwright. Framlingham.
		Godbold, John, blacksmith. Framlingham.
*		Aldous, Wm., flax scutcher. Bedfield.
Feb.	24.	Masters and Son, rope makers. King's Lynn.
		Fysh and son, brushmakers. King's Lynn.
		Aikman, Messrs., machine. King's Lynn.
		Ward, J., sewing machine. King's Lynn.
Feb.	25.	Mobbs, J., coach builder. Swaffham.
Feb.	26.	Thompson and Son, braziers. Priest Court, Norwich.
*Feb.	22.	Mann, Edgar, candle maker. Sudbury.
*		Cross, P. R., cocoa fibre. Sudbury.
*		Kipling and Pain, silk winding. Sudbury.
Mar.	24.	Bolingbroke and Son, silk winding. Culvert Street, Norwich.
Mar.	25.	Hinde and Son, silk winding. Botolph Street, Norwich.
		Blanchflower and Son, bloater paste and fish curers. Reedham.
Mar.	30.	Cheesman, C. J., silk winding. Braintree.
		Ashley, Adkins, and Co., mat making, cocoa fibre. Braintree.
Mar.	31.	Adnum and Co., brush makers. Witham.
April	9.	Knopp and Sons, shoe. Colchester.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Oswald.

1869.		
Oct.	27.	G. Webster, Clumber Street, Nottingham. Shoes.
Oct.	28.	Mrs. Woodward, New Basford. Lace drawing.
		Miss Jeffrey, New Basford. Lace drawing.
Nov.	1.	John Wilmot, Hucknall Torkard. Bricks.
		Mr. Fisher, Hucknall Torkard. Bricks.

* Entered in wrong dates.

Nov. 3. William Marshall, Church Walk, Newark. Lace clipping.

Nov. 4. Miss Harrison, John Street, Sneinton. Lace drawing.
W. B. Collishaw, Bond Street, Sneinton. Lace drawing.
John Grimley, West Street, Sneinton. Framework knitter.
W. Miller, West Street, Sneinton. Framework knitter.
William Fisher, South Street, Sneinton. Framework knitter.
Henry Tacey, Heywood Street, Sneinton. Framework knitter.
Richd. Smeeton, South Street, Sneinton. Gloves.
W. Howitt, Dakeyne Street, Sneinton. Lace.

Nov. 5. Thos. Jebb, Woodville. Crates.
Robert Morley, Woodville. Bricks.

Nov. 6. Albert Short, Clarence Street, Sneinton. Framework knitter.

Nov. 17. W. T. Reddel, Terrace Street, Hyson Green. Framework knitter.

Nov. 26. John Gascoigne, Sherwood Street, Mansfield. Boots.

1870.

Jan. 4. Halcomb and Co., Trent Station. Sacks.

Jan. 7. John Chambers, Market Place, Boston. Clothier.
J. Brittain, jr., Hawkridge Street, Nottingham. Whips.

Mar. 5. Wheatcroft and Turner, Normanton Road, Derby. Wire.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Gould.

1869.

Nov. 17. Deakin, J., and Son, Spring Street, Sheffield. Electro.
Grundy, Mr., High Street, Sheffield. Mantles.

Dec. 8. Weston, Mrs., South Street, Sheffield. Millinery.

Dec. 20. Booth, Wm., Eckington. Wood turnery.

1870.

Feb. 7. Bell, Jas., Watson's Walk, Sheffield. Dressing cases.
Howarth, Mr., Broomspring Works. Tools.

April 7. Bartram Hy., Forge Lane. Wood turnery.
Myers. Mr., Forge Lane. Combs.
Hodgkinson, Mr., Howard Street. Horn articles.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Thornhill.

1869.
Nov. 18. E. and A. Jessop, Bromstill, Kirkburton. Several children employed who do not go to school.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Paget.

1870.
Feb. 9. Priestly, Oldroyd, and Howgate, Bradford Road, Dewsbury. Rag picking.
R. and M. Hirst, Bradford Road, Dewsbury. Carpets.
Thomas Fawcett, Dewsbury. Timber merchant.
Feb. 14. H. Lacey, Albion Works, Thornton Road, Bradford. Wood turner.
April 30. Stott, Bros., Mount Street, Halifax. Lithographers, &c.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Chaytor.

Jan. 18. J. G. Beadnell, Jet manufacturer.
C. W. Trueman, Jet manufacturer.
E. Parratt, Jet manufacturer.
J. Mickman, Jet manufacturer.
W. Wright, Jet manufacturer.
Thos. Clegg, Jet manufacturer.
W. Frankland, Jet manufacturer.
J. Hicks, Jet manufacturer.
April 26. G. Grange, Bobbin maker.
Messrs. Kirby, Bobbin makers.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Sale.

1869.
Nov. 5. W. Stone, Dukinfield. Heald knitting.
Nov. 18. D. Illingworth, Canal Street, Dukinfield. Ropes.
W. Ratcliffe, Canal Street, Dukinfield. Ropes.
Nov. 26. J. Lees, Clough Mills, Nicklehurst. Wool.

Dec. 9. T. Brownson, Stamford Street, Ashton. Clothier.
Dec. 17. H. Clifton, Delph. Wool.
Dec. 21. H. Gartside, Henry Square, Ashton. Heald knitting.

1870.
Jan. 29. Thos. Shaw, Dukinfield. Soap.
W. Stone, Dukinfield. Heald knitting.
W. Kenyon, King Street, Dukinfield. Ropes.
Feb. 5. W. Stone, Dukinfield. Heald knitting.
April 4. W. Shelden, Tideswell. Wool.
W. Shelden, No. 2., Tideswell. Wool.
T. Flint, Tideswell. Wool.
April 15. W. Wilson, Barenmeadow, Dukinfield. Hats.
April 19. T. Haigh, Mopley Road, Ashton. Bricks.
April 26. J. Bootle, Charlesworth. Ropes.

By Sub-Inspector Osborn.

1869.
Dec. Myers, Ropery. Padiham.
1870.
March Carr, Ginger beer. Blackburn.
——A paper bag maker. Blackburn.
April Carr, Ginger beer. Blackburn.

By Mr. Sub-Inspector Meade King.

1869.
Nov. 16. William Lindop, 44, Cable Street. Ivory-turner.
Nov. 19. Alfred Lindon, Minshull Street. Wood-turner.
Nov. 22. George Bownall, 46a, Great Bridgewater Street. Trimmings.
Nov. 27. D. Brown, 34, Tib Street. Lithographic printer.
Dec. 3. J. O. Ryder, Back Piccadilly. Warehouse.
1870.
Jan. 7. E. R. Gledhill, 39, Oldham Street. Stationer, &c.
Jan. 12. John Holmes, 31, Dale Street. Packer.
Jan. 13. Wm. Atkinson and Co., 5, Blackfriars Street. Brass (no power).
Jan. 18. Thomas and Malt, 7, Back Balloon Street. Furriers.
Jan. 19. W. Robinson, Foundry Street. Rags.

Jan.	21.	J. and N. Philips, Church Street. Mantles, &c.
Jan.	29.	T. Barlow and Brother, Major Street. Warehouse.
Feb.	4.	Anne Tomlinson, Elm Street. Cop tubes.
Feb.	7.	Dobson and Botteley, 38, Lloyd Street. Makers-up, &c.
		G. Sinanian, 27, Back Queen Street. Warehouse.
March	8.	Alfred Bancroft, 257, Ashton Road, Paper-stainer.
April	11.	J. Rigby and Co., 41, Temple Street. Cotton-doubling (hand power).
		Thos. Watson and Co, 11, Grosvenor Street. Crinolines.
		John Appleton, 5, Grosvenor Street. Vest back-straps.
April	12	Globe Packing House, Major Street. Packers.
April	14	Jas. Collinge, 36, Cooper Street. Packers.

TWENTY-FIFTH HALF-YEARLY REPORT under the Laws relating to Factories and Workshops by ROBERT BAKER, Esq., for the half-year ended April 30th, 1870.

Factory Inspectors' Office, Whitehall,

SIR, *2nd May* 1870.

SINCE my last Report I have little to add with respect to the administration of the Factory Acts in my division. The law has been fairly obeyed, and there have been about the usual number of prosecutions.

In the Potteries, the offences for the most part have been by parents against the schooling clauses, *i.e.*, not sending their children to school, and they have been prosecuted as being in this respect more negligent than the employers. In Gloucestershire, an occupier was mulcted in 15*l.* penalties for not fencing the flywheel of the engine, by which the engine driver was killed. In South Staffordshire, the cause of offence was employing two children, one of 12 and another of 11, at a blast furnace during the night; in Ireland, for employing persons either overtime or without sufficient meal-times. In Liverpool a brass founder was duly fined in two full penalties of 5*l.* each for employing a youth just turned 16 for 35 consecutive hours without cessation.

These constitute the chief offences which have come under my notice during the past half-year, and nobody, I presume, will consider the Factory Acts unnecessary when they suppress such neglects and serious cruelties.

I regret to have to record 4,370 accidents for the half-year (of which 93 have been fatal). For the year the total number has been 8,632. In former Reports the number in excess used to be the result of machinery; now, the reverse is the fact, the excess arising from the most trivial and apparently unpreventable causes. It is not however to be said that many of them are not of sufficient importance to be recorded, for there is still great carelessness not only in setting children and young persons to work where there is considerable danger, but in the negligence or curiosity of the workers themselves.

In most respects the Act of 1867 is working exceedingly well, a fact which, coming to me from many quarters, cannot be doubted. It only requires time and steady perseverance and a little forbearance on the part of the officers who administer it, as well as on that of the occupiers, and it will be as acceptable to the masters as to the workpeople. I do

not mean those employers of labour to whom nothing in the way of restriction from overwork or overcrowded work, will ever be acceptable. But there is a generous feeling springing up on the part of many employers that the Act is a proper one; that its enactments are salutary; that though it binds them to certain provisions, they are provisions that are useful both in a social and business point of view; that long hours never produce the best work, and that the home pursuits of both the employer and employed are channelled off into the same happy tendencies by the leisure which these Acts now afford.

I daresay it will be charged upon me that this is utopian or imaginary. But if so, then how is it that persons write of the joy they see in the faces of the workpeople who now leave work at six o'clock, who used to stay till nine or ten; that the streets at that time of evening are full of such faces, and that they are increasing in number? How is it that masters write to tell of the arrangements they have made with their workpeople of working between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with which both parties are satisfied; that in these hours, with an hour for dinner, the latter earn as much, if not more, wages, and do better work than under the old *règime* of long and variable hours.

"It does one good these summer evenings," says one, "to see the quiet of our streets at 5.55, so soon after teeming with life. The workers seem more joyous than ever I remember them at closing time during the last 20 years. You would be gratified if you heard, as I often do, the encomiums passed on the 6 o'clock movement. It is changing the habits of the working population entirely. I often stand at about 6 p.m. on the step of our warehouse entrance, watching the crowds go by in the full light of the sun, not as formerly just when it was setting, and they, wearied and spiritless."

Messrs. Watts and Manton, button makers of Birmingham, write:—

"Our business has been established nearly 80 years, and after many years long personal experience of the present firm, we are able to speak with some confidence on the facts we wish to lay before you.

"In 1866 we were so dissatisfied with the condition of our workpeople and the general mode of life led by many of them, that we determined to apply voluntarily the provisions of the Factories Act (1844) to our own factory.

"This was done, and when in 1867 the Factories Acts came into force here, we were already aware of their advantages. It would be wearisome to recount the gradual change that arose, but the facts are that there is a general improvement in our workpeople, and their habits of life are changed. They are

fewer hours in the factory, and have more time at home ; besides which, when in the factory they are obliged to be clean, quiet, and industrious, and these habits tend beneficially on their home life. They are more intelligent, and it is remarkable that while they work fewer hours they earn more money. All these advantages we attribute to the fact that they are governed by the Factory Acts applied under our own personal superintendence.

"We beg to hand you figures showing the increase of wages, and those figures and statements may be verified by any one you may choose to appoint to examine them, should you think them worth so much attention. Our workpeople too may be examined either privately or otherwise.

"Our object in laying our experience before you is to give clear and exact information on this matter, because we desire to see the Factories Acts applied throughout the kingdom.

"Our hours of labour are from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, with an allowance of 75 minutes for dinner, viz., from 1 to 2.15. We find these quite sufficient for our purpose and satisfactory to the workpeople ; indeed, we have found that longer hours mean listlessness and loss of power.

"We beg to enclose particulars of the persons employed and their earnings. Many of the women do not work the full time, for as they work by piecework, they are able by skill and industry to earn their average wages, even if they lose a day in a week."

Of female employés in brassfounders shops, the same hours of work have been recorded; of some letter-press printers also: and it would almost appear as if these hours would be general in the summer months, not only in Birmingham but in other parts of the country also. The preference given to these short hours by the masters is, as Messrs. Manton and Watts say, that every moment is employed. There is no waste of time in any process ; no "running of short errands." The habits of the people are changing; there is a greater desire for home life and a greater longing after the means by which it is to be rendered more agreeable. And lastly, that masters get home earlier as well as the workers.

Thus I have every reason to believe that the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, works well, and that the country is becoming more and more convinced of its utility.

The one thing which has excited the most dissatisfaction and roused the ire of so many small manufacturers—under which term "manufacturers" I include all traders coming under this Act—has been the surgeons' fees for certifying the physical capability for employment of all persons under 16 years of age, an enactment recommended by many employers before, and decided at length by, a committee of the House of Commons in 1840, which went carefully into the

whole question. The occupiers under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, like those under the Act of 1844, have never been used to anything of the kind, and cannot see of what benefit the examination of a fresh hand by a surgeon can be, and at least, "if the Government insist upon it, they should be at the cost of it." Over and over again the answer has been given, that the knowledge of such an examination to take place previously to employment, insures capacity in the worker which is entirely to the employer's benefit. The cupidity of parents often induces them to present their children for work when they are either too young or otherwise unfit for it. In one large town of my division a certifying surgeon, who discharges his duties most ably, has communicated to me the fact of his having already rejected under the Factory Acts Extension Act, 1867, between four and five hundred persons, principally on account of want of capacity; and if this has resulted in one case, in how many more districts may we not anticipate it to have occurred also?

Great complaints have been made of the surgeons' charges, and it is true that in many instances they have been immoderate, there being no rule laid down by law for regulating them, unless the Inspector is called in to fix the fees and visits, and these charges have operated severely on the smaller masters. But it is equally true, that many surgeons have foregone their fees altogether when the employers have been too poor to pay them, and continued certifying sometimes for years without any remuneration at all. In the country districts, where the residence of the surgeon is at a considerable distance from the works, the fee charged has seldom been adequate to the journey to be performed if the factory occupier had to be kept free from the ordinary responsibilities of the Act.

The usual answer to this grievance is, that if from this or any other cause the surgeon can't go to the works, why should not the person to be certified visit the surgeon, and so save the expense of his visit? I well remember when this enactment was considered and passed, with a view to meet the cases of boys and girls working in country woollen mills and living at a distance from the works, and how soon it was obliged to be abandoned, from the facilities which it afforded for older children to represent younger children before the surgeon, and in this way to obtain full time certificates when short time ones only should have been given.

Could a fee be fixed to suit all circumstances? I think not. Already they are so small in some country districts

that the appointments are not worth having, and have been returned. Fancy a surgeon in South Wales anxious to save the millowner from a penalty travelling four or five miles for a sixpenny certificate.

Then, there is the other and more popular answer that the registrar's certificate as proof of age may be obtained through the factory office for nothing, and through the registrar's office for a shilling on the Sub-Inspector's requisition. But if these registers are sought through the office it is not for nothing; the time of the messenger in search of them is something; and I venture to say that the cost of sending to distant parts of the country for the registers of persons who have removed after employment, costs each applicant more than a shilling.

Moreover, I believe it is undoubted that a very large number of the births of the population are never registered at all by the registrars. These, therefore, can never be obtained, and the ages of such persons must be guessed at some how or other. And after all, the register of the registrar would have to be countersigned by some medical man to complete the certificate which the law requires, for it is to be not only a certificate of an approximate age but of physical capacity also.

The great error, in fact, into which so many persons have fallen with respect to the surgeon's certificate is, that from 1844 to the present day it has been treated as a certificate of age; hence the comparison of its utility with the register of births. The surgeon's certificate is, however, as it always has been, only a sanitary instrument, rightly devised, in accordance with the time when it was drawn, and for future requirements of the law for many years. It purports to be a certificate of an examination made by a surgeon of the person of A.B. (either child or young person), that the said person has the ordinary strength and appearance (of a child) of at least eight, and of a belief that the real age of the said child is at least eight years, and that the said child is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity from working daily for the time allowed by the Act.

The belief of the surgeon as to the age of the child is a mere question of opinion, of which we know by experience how many and varied such opinions are; but to certify that the said person "is not incapacitated by disease or bodily infirmity from working daily for the time allowed by this Act" is evidently a sanitary enactment intended to prevent a recurrence of those fearful deformities which gave rise to the Act of 1833, and were not in 1844 totally extinguished.

I think nobody will venture to assert that in 1870, if this safeguard were withdrawn, there are no parents willing to send their children to be employed in services beyond their strength in ill ventilated workshops, among dusts of various kinds, and other impurities, and for longer hours than is consistent with a healthy development. Innumerable instances have come to my knowledge of children having been withdrawn from the restricted hours of the Factory Act and from school, that the almost unrestricted hours of the Workshops Act and the increased wages obtained thereby might be secured to them. And socially, when we see the rags and tatters in which such children ordinarily exhibit themselves, and hear the language they use, we learn at once the kind of homes in which they live and the associations they are forming, and we can foresee without much difficulty the end of what such training will be.

Lastly, these are sanitary days. Everything social is tending to sanitary action, and happily for the public health and the longevity of the people it is, that the next great question of the day, after that of education is settled, promises to be the sanitary condition of the towns and villages of the country, a rescuing of all classes from the malaric influences and impurities which have been thrust upon them, aye or no, by the progress of commerce or by the neglect of local authorities. And sanitary laws will originate a new phase of the whole factory question, and much of what now belongs as it were to factory visitation will necessarily be absorbed by them. Whatever pertains to the question of public health, whether in the factory or out of it, will fall under the consideration of an officer of health, and the way will be so far cleared for the advance of one branch of sanitary science. Thus it would be with unfeigned regret that one would see the sanitary principles of the Factory Act upset by any misunderstanding as to the nature of the surgeon's certificate or as to its being one of age only. Nay, now that commerce is increasing, and restricted labour among the working classes is advancing, and even among employers is becoming further and further extended, one's every effort should be exerted, not only to keep this safeguard intact, but to maintain it more stedfastly.

The Workshops Act.

One of the most singular incidents of the Workshops Act is, that whilst the milliners' and haberdashers' assistants are longing for the time when it shall be applied to their hours of labour, a certain number of their employers, acquiescing

in the principle of restricted hours and disposed to come under supervision, have applied to be included in the Act whenever there shall be fresh legislation on the subject. They request that, when a certain number of them can agree to place their shops under the law, and memorialize the authorities for that purpose, that the law may be then operative upon them as if they had been originally in the schedule. In other words, that, as many of them desire to keep their places of business open all the year round only between seven and seven, but cannot persuade all in the same trade to do it, they want to be bound by something stronger than a moral obligation to continue in the same mind, for fear lest any one should break faith, and thus be able to take advantage of the rest. I mention it to show the progress making in public opinion with respect to this particular Act of Parliament.

But since my last Report this Act, imperfect as it is, has become either much more popular with certain local authorities, or else the notice which Colonel Akroyd gave for ascertaining the number of those bodies who had and had not applied the law to their respective jurisdictions has roused them into activity. Many Inspectors have been appointed with full power to carry the Act into effect. Unfortunately, there is one simple reason why even this first step will not be effectual without a second being also taken. Several of these Inspectors have been appointed without salaries, and others with salaries so inadequate that it is utterly impossible to devote the time to the duties which the Act requires. This is one of the reasons why I have before recommended that, whilst the local authorities should appoint the Inspector, the Secretary of State should settle the scale of payment.

I was happy to think, when I first saw the subjoined correspondence, that the corporation of Birmingham had at last arrived at the determination to enforce the Act even as it is, which they might have done quite as easily as at Leek or any other place; and with an immense advantage to the children employed, and to the employers also, in destroying in part, if not altogether, the competition between workshops and factories which is now so prevalent.

The town clerk of Birmingham, it appears, recently wrote to Mr. Farrow, wishing for information "as to the "operation of the Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, and "requesting the favour of his replies to the annexed inquiries "so far as related to Leek":—

Question 1.—Had any officer been appointed under the Workshops Regulation Act

Answer.—Mr. R. Farrow, the sanitary inspector of this district, has been appointed ever since the Act came into operation.

Question 2.—If so, what appointments have been made, and at what annual cost?

Answer.—To administer the law without favour or affection, and report monthly to Mr. Baker, the chief Inspector of Factories.

Question 3.—Is the result satisfactory or otherwise?

Answer.—Very satisfactory, considering the defects in the Act.

Subsequently Mr. councillor Chamberlain wrote to Mr. Farrow as follows:—

"It is probable the town council of Birmingham will shortly have again under discussion the propriety of putting the Workshops Act in force in their borough. Many members of the council appear averse to this step, not because they dispute the principles of the Act, but because they are so faulty in construction that no good purpose will be served by them, and that their amendment should precede their application.

"Knowing that the Acts are in force in your district, I venture to trouble you for your opinion on the matter, and especially to ask you to define (and, if possible, to give some illustration of) the advantages that have accrued to the working population of the district in consequence of the enforcement of the Act.

"I understand it is specially to the sanitary arrangements that your attention has been called. I have also written to Capt. May at Stoke, for information.

"Apologizing for," &c.

Mr. Farrow's answer was as follows:—

"Sir, "Public Offices, Leek.

"In reply to your note of the 27th inst., I may state that, as sanitary inspector, my instructions are to report upon the existence of any evil which is known to depreciate the value of life in the district. In any matter in which the sanitary authority cannot direct me to deal with the evil, I urge the subject upon the attention of the proper authority.

"My experience is that the due administration of factory law is an element of the highest importance to a local government in promoting the physical and social wellbeing of the general population within its jurisdiction; consequently it has been to our interest that I should report every irregularity of this kind to Mr. Baker in the same manner as I should do were I under his direct control. Indeed, I may say that every important improvement made in factory legislation forms a kind of landmark in our vital statistical record. The Workshops Regulation Act (notwithstanding all its glaring defects) is of much more importance to the wellbeing of this district than all the Factory Acts put together. If necessary, I could give many practical

illustrations of this. Large factories you know, as a rule, are managed by intelligent men of business who are conscious of their moral responsibilities. The class of persons who manage small workshops are, as a rule, very different. As a rule I find factory law much more needed in small establishments than in large ones.

"During the first three months after the Workshops Act came into operation we increased the number of half-timers at school 2,000 per cent.

"The enclosed printed reports will give you a general idea as to the good results obtained.

"The various difficulties with which I have to contend, and opinions as to the amendments of the law, and other matters, will be found in Mr. Baker's printed report for the half-year ending October 1868 (pages 320 to 334).

"I am fully convinced that no local authority can afford to allow Factory and Workshops Acts to remain a dead letter within its district, and that the only effectual manner by which they can be satisfactorily carried out is by similar arrangements to those made by Mr. Baker and the local authority of this district.

"I enclose you a copy of our abstract and register, also a copy of the several forms used, which are provided at the cost of the local authority. Form No. 1 cost the parents 1*s.* filling up, and will from time to time, as the child changes its employer, serve to prove its age.

"No. 2 are supplied by me to the several schools; the teacher weekly gives each child its own certificate, the child hands it to the employer, who places it on a separate file, and keeps it in the room or place where the child works, and I examine and affix my initials to them monthly. Nos. 3 & 4 will be understood. No. 5 is the form on which I report monthly to Mr. Baker and the local authority.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"J. Chamberlain, Esq." "Robert Farrow."

The conclusion of this correspondence probably indicates the real reason why no further steps have been as yet taken that I know of by the town council of Birmingham.

"Dear Sir,
"From what I can gather respecting the views of the town council of Birmingham it is, that the majority are of opinion the Act is so faulty in its construction that no good purpose could be served by attempting to carry it out until it is amended.

"Yours obediently,
"Robert Farrow."

For one moment let me contrast this conclusion with Mr. Farrow's last report, that we may see what he has absolutely done, and learn what Birmingham might have done had the town council exhibited the same inclination.

Place.—Leek.

"Workshop Inspector's Report for the Month 1870.

"Sir,

During the past month the number of workshop inspections made by me amounted to		306
Number of workshops in which half-time children are employed		115
Number of workshops in which half-timers are not employed		171
Total number of workshops within the district		286
Total number of children employed in all the said workshops		209
Number of children attending school as required by law:—		
Church, national, or parochial school	125	
Methodist	34	
British and foreign	18	
Independent	6	
Baptist	—	
Roman Catholic	9	
Other schools, including dame schools	14	
Total number of children attending school as required by law		206
Number of children not attending school as required by law		3
Number of workshops in which half-time children were employed all day, or more than 6½ hours		2
Number of workshops not kept in a cleanly state		1
Number of workshops in which other irregularities occurred		—
Number of persons prosecuted		—
Number of persons convicted		—
Penalty		—
Costs		—
Withdrawn		—
Withdrawn on payment of costs		—
Number of accidents in workshops, fatal		—
Number of accidents in workshops, not fatal		—

I certify the above Report to be correct.

"Robert Farrow,
"Inspector of Workshops."

"R. Baker, Esq."

Thus we see that every workshop in Leek was regularly visited during one month, and the number and attendance at school of the children ascertained; nay, even the school certificates of the children were collected and examined, though many of them are usually retained by the parents.

Of the 209 children employed in 286 workshops it is interesting, too, to see the distribution of them amongst the schools; 125 being sent to the national or parochial school, and 81 to other schools, including dame schools.

That the parents of these children are perfectly at liberty to send their children to what school they please I have documents before me to show. Thus, by the activity of one workshop inspector, all the children employed in workshops at Leek are cared for and at school. And so it might now have been at Birmingham if the town council would have supplied the means.

I have received the following report from Dr. Mapother, the officer of health for Dublin. He takes great interest in the labouring classes, as his report shows: —

"Memorandum on Workshops Regulation Act, 1867, by Dr. Mapother, Officer of Health for Dublin, for the information of H. M. Inspector of Factories.

"The provisions of this statute have been endeavoured to be carried out by the Public Health Committee of the corporation acting through three of its officers, viz.

"1. Mr. Boyle, who had hitherto supervised and directed inspection and proceedings in the police courts. He has already reported most fully on the subject.

"A police sergeant, who visits and reports any breaches of regulations in the workshops.

"3. The medical officer of health. I, acting in this capacity, have been called on to visit any workshops in which overcrowding or neglect of sanitary accommodation was thought to endanger health, and if I found such to be the case I gave a certificate or gave evidence in court.

The number of workshops, *i.e.*, factories in which less than 50 hands are employed, is	476
Of which dressmaking is conducted in	130
Tailoring	64
Bootclosing	46

"Upholstery, brushmaking, and rag picking are the employment next in frequency.

The total employed is	4,640
Of these children or persons under 13 are	12
Young persons from 13 to 18 are	650
Women over 18	1,660
Males employed in tailoring, &c.	2,358

"But it seems to me male adults are not affected by the Act.

"Much good has been effected by your operations under the Act in the following respects:—

"(1.) The owners of workshops, where gross overcrowding, *i.e.* such as did not allow 300 cubic feet for each person, have been punished, and the warning has influenced others.

"(2.) Ventilation and increased space have been afforded in many workshops.

"(3.) Privies or waterclosets have been provided in many others and kept in order.

"The following provisions have not been rigidly enforced, owing to want of further legislation and of a fit staff for inspection :—

"(1.) The length of time each person shall work. Such can only be ascertained by the employer posting a registry of his employed, noting their entry, exit for meals, return, and departure. There does not appear to be any power to enforce this proceeding.

"The break for meals and the open air exercise thereby enjoyed is essential to the health of workers employed for 12 hours. As Dublin workers do not begin till 9 a.m., the only break required would be that of 1 hour for dinner.

"(2.) The giving up work at 2 p.m. on Saturdays. The committee is strongly of opinion that this is not needed, and that the enforcement of this provision would be highly dangerous to the morals of female workers in this city, as it has proved in London and other great towns. Parading through the streets on these afternoons, they would be exposed to great temptation, and their means would be lessened, for the employers would only give for Saturdays a half-day's wages. The holiday would be also disadvantageous in the case of males.

"(3.) The provision as regards a fan in grinding has not been put in force, as no such factories exist.

"(4.) The educational regulations have not been cared for, as no necessity for such exists in Dublin, where parents very generally discharge their duty in this respect.

"Section 9, regarding power of entry by local officers, appears to require change. According to it, no officer can enter (except with permission of employer) unless he has cause for believing the Act is infringed, and until he has got the magistrate's order to enter within 48 hours. In the meanwhile all might be set right, and the faulty state of things reverted to when the inspector leaves. Information as to hours of work or overcrowding is difficult to gain, as the workers dread dismissal if they give it.

"In one case three milliners were dismissed because suspected of complaining to the committee. This imperfect state of the law would be amended if the keeping of the registry above suggested were made compulsory by further legislation."

From Belfast and Stafford I have also the fullest assurance of the Act being thoroughly carried out. I have received the Inspector's report from Stafford, showing 132 workshops visited, and one occupier fined 10*s.* for overcrowding. I will close my present observations on workshops with Mr. Smith's report on brickyards, for Mr. Smith is practically acquainted with the work, and his observations are valuable :—

"The Whitwick Colliery Company's
Terra Metallic Tileries, Ornamental
White Brick and Sewage Pipe Works.
"Coalville, near Leicester.

"My Dear Sir, "Aug. 17th, 1869.

Ought children employed in brickyards to be under the Factory Act or no? This is a question that I have often been asked, and in endeavouring to answer it, I may state that I have, after 30 years practical experience and observation with brick and tile yards, arrived at the following conclusions. During a greater portion of that time I have had the management of extensive works and the oversight of many others, so that I am in a position to form an opinion as to what age children ought to commence working and the hours they should only be employed.

"I propose in the first place to deal with one or two of the principal objections the masters raise against the yards coming under the Act. They say (I mean those masters who have no sheds on the ground), "If we cannot work 15 or 16 hours per "day when the weather is fine, when can we work?" My reply to this is, that if a child be treated properly such a child is capable of doing as much work in 10 hours as another who is kept working day after day for 16 per day. This I know to be true, for I have seen it tried.

"Any reasonable person must know that it is impossible for a child to be running about for so many hours for one day, carrying 18 or 20 pounds weight in their arms, and afterwards be able to do the same amount of work the next day. I have seen this system attempted to be carried out, but it has been by kicks and blows, and then what have the children been fit for the following day? In many cases they run away, "and won't have it," and you will either find them at the railway stations trying to pick up a casual penny by crying out to passers-by, "Carry your parcel please," from which class we have a large proportion of our vagabonds, thieves, and never-do-wells.

"When a child knows that he will cease labour at six o'clock in the evening, he works cheerfully, briskly, and with greater ease, consequently getting through more work than the child who has to work from five o'clock in the morning until eight or nine at night, and in many cases all night at the kilns. The latter goes doggedly along and seems to have neither life nor soul within him, and instead of looking forward to an hour's pleasure at the end of his day's work, he is wishing for the hour of dusk to arrive, so that he can go home to bed. I therefore assert as a fact, and I think the foregoing statements will bear me out, that a master is no gainer by employing children more than 10 hours per day, whether they be employed in sheds or not.

"Nine-tenths of the children employed where there are no sheds do not go home on wet days, as some people are led to believe, but, on the contrary, either have the kilns to set or draw,

have holes to clean out, load up bricks, &c., &c., or do other work which is kept in reserve for such days.

"Another objection the masters raise is that they would be required, if their hands were brought under the Act, to keep a set of books, and thus cause them considerable trouble and expense. I must confess there is some little force in this objection when it is taken into consideration that many of the masters have been themselves brickmakers, and who, having been sent early to work, had not the advantage of attending a day school, and therefore cannot either read or write. If this objection could be met, or some simpler plan suggested, very little opposition would or could be offered. And I would suggest that books be dispensed with. Further, I would allow no 'half-timers,' and therefore, instead of 13 years of age as at present, I would substitute 12 at which a child would commence work, and make it compulsory to bring a surgeon's certificate, as is the case under the present Act, before commencing work.

"And I would further make it compulsory for the child or its parents to produce a certificate from a schoolmaster stating that the child had been at school for at least three years between the age of 7 and 12, before commencing.

"I am strongly opposed to girls being employed in brick yards under any circumstances, as being contrary to all sense of decency, the work being totally unfit for them. If it be necessary they should be employed in yards situated in the neighbourhood of collieries where there is a scarcity of boys, they should be employed only on the following conditions, viz., that they be employed in the sheds by themselves, and not to be allowed to commence before 6 a.m. or certainly after 6 p.m; that girls shall not be permitted to assist in carrying clay on their heads, as much as forty or fifty pounds weight at a time, carrying bricks up ladders to the top of the kilns as is now the practice; that the masters shall provide suitable clothing if girls are allowed to be employed.

"Should the brickyards ever be brought under the Factory Act, and Sub-Inspectors appointed who know something of the trade, usages, and neighbourhood, I do not think that one master in fifty will offer any objection to it, having made it my business of late to make all the inquiries I could on the subject.

"The masters themselves know that the mode in which brick-yards are worked is radically wrong, but I am sorry they have not the moral courage to make a stand against a system which is demoralising its thousands annually. Their object seems to be to wring the uttermost farthing out of the children at the expense of their health and morals. Whenever I see such cruely practised I am reminded of the Egyptian taskmasters of old, and hope the day is not far distant when the Government will put forth its beneficent hands to rescue them from such a debasing system.

"I beg, &c.,
"G. Smith."

Finally permit me to repeat what I said in my last Report, page 160, "That if the Workshops Act was assimilated to "the Factory Act, 1867, I do not believe the Legislature "would be troubled with Factory Acts for years to come." At all events, it would seem a wise course to adopt, viz., not to consolidate all these Acts regulating labour till the Factory Act, 1867, the amended Workshops Act, the amended Printworks Act, the Education Act, and the contemplated legislation on the sanitary requirement of the kingdom, have had full time to develope themselves. There is abundant reason for believing that all these Acts will have more or less reference to each other when in operation. The time for a consolidation of the laws which regulate labour would then arise, and the simplification of the powers such an Act would contain, would be amply compensatory for the delay.

WORKSHOPS visited by Mr. BAKER or his SUB-INSPECTORS during the six months ending 30th April 1870.*

Bedfordshire.	Reid and Gilder. Straw hats.
	J. Higgins. Straw hats.
	G. Barford. Straw hats.
	H. Puttephat. Straw hats.
	J. Day. Straw hats.
	W. Hinson. Straw hats.
	J. Barford. Straw hats.
	Walsh. Straw hats.
	Baker and Collis. Straw hats.
	Croft. Straw hats.
	Samwells. Straw hats.
	Cain. Straw hats.
	E. Robinson. Straw hats.
	W. Bird. Straw hats.
	Attwood. Straw hats.
Buckinghamshire.	J. Tilbury. Chairs.
	Pierce and Bartlett. Chairs.
	S. Webb. Chairs.
	Durville and Co. Chairs.
	W. Birch. Chairs.
	J. Gibson. Chairs.
Cheshire.	Blundell and Mason. Ships.
	Amalgamated Brewery Co. Brewers.
	T. Robinson. Boats.
	Bessell. Boots.
	G. Davenport. Boots.
	W. Hobson. Boots.
	T. Wright and Co. Boots.
Derbyshire.	Cooper and Smith. Stays.
Devonshire.	T. L. Thomas. Candles.
	Billet and Dan. Milliners.
	Messrs. Moore. Ships.
Gloucestershire.	Gaines and Co. Dyeing.
	J. Brimmell. Rope.
	J. Trotter. Chemicals.
	Taylor and Co. Clothing.
Hampshire.	E. Hawkins. Hats, &c.
	G. W. Reynolds. Stays.
	Messrs. Gunner. Hats.
	R. Austin. Not mentioned.

* Many of these workshops were being carried on more or less irregularly; but no other steps except visitation and instruction have been taken with them.

Herefordshire.	R. Shaw. Saw mills.
Hertfordshire.	Gatward and Co. Milliner.
	E. Creasy. Dressmaker.
	C. Newton. Milliner.
	J. Day. Stays.
	A. M. Bomford. Milliner.
	Cook. Milliner.
	A. S. Field. Milliner.
Lancashire.	J. Williams. Milliner.
	Mrs. Watkins. Waistcoats.
Leicestershire.	W. Latchman. Boots.
	Riley, B. Boots.
	Messrs. Lewin. Clothiers.
	J. and J. Wesley. Boots and shoes.
	Hassell and Co. Boots (uppers).
	Horn and Gillman. Boots.
	Turner and Son. Boots.
	J. Rowles. Boots.
	W. Cotton. Rope.
	Briggs and Co. Boots.
	I. Wakerly. Bricks.
	Fetch. Bricks.
	J. Miles. Bricks.
	B. Riley. Boots.
	W. Seymour. Boots.
	J. C. Skinner. Boots.
Northamptonshire.	W. Standley. Boots.
	D. Gotch. Boots.
Oxfordshire.	Cubitt, Wilson, and Co. Plush.
Rutlandshire.	J. W. Fox. Machinist.
Staffordshire.	N. H. Chevasse. Bricks.
	Swindell and Collis. „
	Green and Sons. „
	Partridge Guest. „
	S. Johnson. „
	J. Slinn. Rivets.
	J. Taylor. Rivets.
	J. Clay. Rivets.
	S. Beech. Brass founding.
Warwickshire.	Horton and Son. Chandeliers.
Birmingham (North).	I. Gilbert. Engraving.
	G. Yates. Engraving.
	J. Smith. Edged tools.
	Martin and Harris. Braces.
	J. Welch. Stamper.
	J. Izon. Button soldering.

Docker and Ludford. Cork cutting.
J. and E. Wharton. Electro plate.
J. Price. Umbrella.
Wharton and Sons. Brass works.
Airtight Coffin Co. Coffin.
C. Price. Pocketbook.
J. Harris. Dyeing.
A. Deakin. Brooch tongues.
G. Phillips. Writing case.
Jennings and Son. Gun.
E. Howard. Baskets.
J. Harrison. Saddle.
Loveridge and Son. Watch-hand.
J. Ize. Rules.
J. Neal. Die sinker.
D. Kelly. Die sinker.
Heath and English. Brush (paint).
Evetts, E. Engraving.
Betteridge. Brass works.
Twilton. Gold beating.
Byron. Lithographer.
E. Talbot. Glass buttons, &c.
G. Holder. Machinist.
S. Evans. Penholders.
W. Watkins. Electro-plate.
Palmer and Co. Gilt jewellery.
G. Morton. Electro-plate.
Joseph and Sons. Jewellery.
G. Hughes. Steel pens.
A. Bennett. Roasting jacks.
Thorneley and Knight. Varnish.
W. Portam. Varnish.
J. Pitt. Letter cutting.
Pattison. Confectioner.
Ellingsworth. Watch.
T. Leighton. Watch.
J. Kent. Boot uppers.
J. H. Moulton. Window frames.
Bates and Son. Dyeing works.
J. Timmins. Lamps.
R. Jones. Boots.
G. Lingard. Coffin furniture.
R. Taylor. Galvanized iron.
Green and Sons. Sawing mill.
C. Hinton. Engraving.
R. Barford. Engraving.

Whittaker. Letter cutting.
F. Cadby. Saw piercing.
Bushell, D. Fenders.
J. H. Jeffries. Engraving.
G. Taylor. Music wrappers.
Toy Brothers. Chandeliers.
Phipson and Son. Pins.
H. Fitter. Glass buttons.
F. Allen. Gold chains.
J. W. Hoffman. Glass ornaments.
W. Ratcliffe. Japanner.
Bagnon. Umbrella furniture.
J. Cooper. Braces and bits.
Smith. Milliner.
J. Litchfield. Chandeliers.
Beck. Milliner.
G. Wilson. Gilt jewellery.
Davenport. Gilt jewellery.
Sommerville and Co. Steel pens.
J. Godfrey. Jewellery.
B. Harris. „
Cottrell. „
R. Green. „
W. Woodward. „
Russell and Co. Electro-plate.
Barber Bros. „
Harris and Co. „
G. Atkins. „
J. Wilkinson. „
S. Vale. Pencil cases.
J. Gold. Jewellery.
McCulla. Jewellery.
Westwood. Gold chains.
W. White. Jewellery.
W. Norton. Rings.
J. Freeman. Jewellery.
S. Gilbert. Jewellery cases.
Gault, W. Jewellery.
F. Williams. Pasteboard boxes.
F. Aulton. Lapidary.
J. Organ. Shot pouches.
Baker. Japanning.
Turner and Cox. Gilt jewellery.
W. Heath. Electro-plate.
Lyons. Carriage door handles.
S. Good. Jewellery.

J. Evans. Fancy leather articles.
J. Sanders. Electro-plate.
W. Orchard. Brass founder.
J. H. Smith. Engraving.
W. Cooper. Lithograper.
I. Wheway. Jewellery.
C. Cheshire. Silversmith.
Hanks and Skinner. Jewellery.
Ashwin and Co. Jewellery
Smith and Wright. Buttons.
B. Mason. Buttons.
B. Round. Jewellery.
W. Russell. Jewellery.
Child and Cooper. Jewellery.
Edmunds Bros. Jewellery.
Rollalan and Pendleton. Jewellery.
E. Baker. Jewellery.
Green. Jewellery.
Shephard Bros. Paper boxes.
A. Wise. Die sinking.
C. Worsall. Electro-plate.
Carmelley and Co. Electro-plate.
Cox. Electro-plate.
J. Haywood. Writing cases.
W. Baggally. Electro gilding.
Boland. Chains.
Wilkinson. Gilt jewellery.
Whitehouse. Gilt jewellery.
Stokes and Son. Gilt jewellery.
Marston. Gold beating.
E. Lacey. Jewellery.
J. Butterworth. Jewellery.
J. Taylor. Japanning.
Heap. Wood turning.
Hall. Jewel case.
W. Albert. Chandelier chain.
Armstrong. Watch keys.
Hinte and Son. Jewellery.
Pomprey. Jewellery.
Gutch Bros. Pins.
Myers Bros. Jewellery.
Morton and Co. Electro-plate.
White. Jewellery.
Swann. Jewellery.
Horton. Jewellery.
Brown. Jewellery.

Jacobs and Sons. Jewellery.
Stokes and Co. Jewellery.
R. Griffiths. Clock hands, &c.
E. Shepherd. Venetian blind.
Footherope. Lithography.
T. Rogers. Pearl button.
Lea and Co. Measuring tapes.
Hyde and Sons. Jewellery.
Cracknell. Electro-plate.
I. Bloor. Jewellery.
Burley and Glover. Electro-plate.
Bartham. Die sinking.
Green and Sons. Jewellery.
S. Vaughton. Jewellery.
W. Bailey. Jewellery.
W. Neale. Jewellery.
Downing. Hat and cloth cleaning.
E. Gammon. Confectioner.
H. Reed. Brushes.
J. H. Sutton. Jewellery.
J. Rowbotham. Coach harness.
Pembroke and Dingley. Electro-plate.
W. Westwood. Jewellery.
Palmer. Brick.
Jelliffe. Brick.
Jackson. Milliner.
Lowenstein. Jewellery.
Griffith. Jewellery.
Mantle. Jewellery.
W. Knowles. Shirts.
Podmore. Boot uppers.
Rowe, D. Jewellery.
Exon, C. J. Jewellery.
Reading. Jewellery.
G. Yates. Jewellery.
G. Carter. Photographic materials.
Mander. Jewellery.
Heath and Thomas. Milliners.
Jenkinson. Jewellery.
J. Potter. Jewellery.
W. Gronson. Enamelling jewellery.
N. Allen. Gilt chains.
Bennett. Eye glasses.
J. Aston. Jewellery.
H. Hall. Jewellery cases.
G. Hewitt. Jewellery cases.

W. Palmer. Gold cutting.
Hidson. Machinist.
Hughes. Thimbles.
J. Orme. Lamps.
G. Ramsford. Lamps.
J. Hetherington. Lamps.
W. James. Lamps.
Oram. Furniture.
W. Tliffe. Carriages.
J. Clarke. Stays, &c.
J. Bricknell. Ivory buttons.
W. Donell. Rules.
H. Stevenson. Lithography.
J. Holland. Dress.
J. Derby. Dress.
Newton and Morris. Tin plates.
J. Davis. Electro-plate.
J. Newey. Pencil-cases.
Lee and Sons. Steel toys.
G. Thom. Pearl buttons.
Betteridge and Co. Papier mâché.
Richmond. Shirts.
J. Butler. Tin plates.
Cooper and Son. Lamps.
J. Plant. Brushes.
Leonard and Son. Guns.
Palmer. Leather.
Warrilow. Coloured paper.
N. Wale. Jewellery.
A. Walker. Jewellery.
J. Cartwright. Lapidary.
S. Tongue. Black ornaments.
J. Porter. Jewellery.
J. Jerome. Buttons.
Dugmore. Jewellery.
Jones. Jewellery.
Wheatley. Pocketbooks.
H. Edwards. Picture frame.
J. Hickman. Brass foundry.
E. Cutler. Glass cutting.
R. Turley. Japanning.
W. Brown. Sewing machine.
F. Thomas. Card boxes.
Holmes. Pearl buttons.
S. Pratt. Thimbles.
O. Robbins. Japanning.

Bradley. Pearl buttons.
J. Ward. Pearl buttons.
Kirby. Pearl buttons.
Hangman. Pearl buttons.
Vale and Son. Japanning.
Edwards. Pearl buttons.
Priest. Pearl buttons.
E. Watson. Pearl buttons.
C. Savage. Pearl buttons.
Welch. Picture frames.
J. Carlyde. Paper boxes.
J. Perrens. Brushes.
I. Betthel. Pearl buttons.
W. Ensor. „
J. Watson. „
R. Walton. „
I. Rogers. „
Lowe. „
Tonks. „
Greaves. „
A. Stevenson. „
C. Corbet. Tin plates.
G. Baker. Gun implements.
Williams. Gun implements.
J. Allen. Gun implements.
Fluitt. Steel toys.
J. Smith. Gun finishing.
Ainsworth. „
W. Shakes. „
Lummis. „
Williamson Bros. Gun finishing.
Duley. „
J. Townshend. „
Dalton. „
P. Peel. Glass buttons.
W. Worley. „
Dober. „
H. King. „
D. Cutter. „
J. Harris. „
J. Mathews. „
Herbert. „
J. Edmunds. Bits, &c.
Smallwood. Brass foundry.
W. Arnott. Bellows.
Bolton and Sons. Electro-plate.

W. Gilbert. Stamping.
Heaton. Fishing tackle.
R. Onions. Black ornaments.
W. Young. Glass beads.
J. Parker. Spectacles.
Brandon Bros. Jewellers.
Page. Stamping.
Rowley. Pearl buttons.
Whiteley. Pearl buttons.
J. Gilbert. Not mentioned.
G. Horton. „
S. Hunt. „
S. Sheppard. „
J. Newey. „
B. Scott. „
G. Reynolds. „
W. Brocklington. „
Sawyer. „
S. Rowley. Buttons.
G. Barnett. Gold chains.
G. Blunt. Jewellery.
R. Collard. Stamper.
J. Blakemore. Engraving.
C. Flowers. Jewellery.
Cox Bros. Lapidary.
J. Potter. Jewellery.
M. Kennedy. Masonic jewellery.
G. Walker. Files and tools.
W. Evans. Church furniture.
J. Pender. Gun implements.
R. Rawson. „
J. Ashton. „
W. Fitter. „
Pountney. „
J. Edwards. „
J. Hayes. „
A. Parker. „
G. Smith. „
Armfield. „
Hughes. „
J. Cooney. „
Gibson. Stamping.
Eastgate. Tin-plate worker.
Hands. Chairs.
Briden. Tools.
Henningham. Paper boxes.

	Reeves. Die sinking.
	H. Smith. Stamping.
	C. Diffle. Stationer.
	Fenton. Jeweller.
	G. Snaw. „
	H. Sanders. „
	Wilcox. Stamping.
	Sawyer. Carriage harness.
	Phillips. Gilt toys.
	Taylor. Iron castings.
	Phillips. Silver chains.
	Sutcliffe. Japanner.
	Lawden and Son. Jeweller.
	Atkins. Black ornaments.
	Hayes. Silversmith.
	Taylor. Jeweller.
	Jones and Co. „
	More. „
	Pritchard. „
	Griffiths. „
	Lingard and Baker. Silversmiths.
	Bratson. Stamping.
	Jones. Silversmith.
	J. Furnol. Stamping.
	A. Seymour. Stamping.
	Banks. Jewellery.
	Hazelton and Clarke. Jewellery.
	Jenks and Hargrove. Jewellery.
	Hipkiss and Co. Eyelets.
Warwickshire.	Beresford. Brush maker.
Birmingham (South.)	Catley. Dresses.
	H. Evans. Dresses.
	Jones and Smith. Dresses.
	Byrne. Leggings.
	J. Gregory. Boots, &c.
	R. Cheese. Brush.
	J. Bale. Whip.
	Molesworth. Jeweller.
	Forgham, junr. Boots.
	Nelson and Griffin. Boots.
	Thompson. Lamps.
	J. Moseley. Boots.
	R. Hildick. Boots.
	E. Harley. Wood turner.
	Cooling. Saddletree.
	Gell. Dress.

Jones. Millinery.
Wilson. Ivory carver.
Carter. Wire worker.
Allard. Dress.
Dunkley. Dress.
Brooks. Braces.
W. R. Wadeley. Boots.
Gosling. Cooper.
Bach and Barker. Mourning.
Rudland and Smith. Upholstery.
Page. Mantle.
Jane Pace. Pearl cutter.
W. Johnson. Wood turner.
J. Williams. Pearl cutter.
M. Underhill. Gun-stock sawyer.
Baker. Coffin furniture.
Norris. Mathematical instruments.
Nichols. Stamper.
Patton. Lithographer.
Murcott and Ward. Gun action.
J. Moore. Wax ornaments.
J. Villiers. Milliner.
S. Timmins. Clothing.
J. Nathen. Boots.
Nathan and Millington. Dress.
Lynn. Clothing.
Millip and Deeley. Plumbers.
E. Shilton. Bone brush.
Lowe and Sleigh. Harness furniture.
A. Roe. Brushwork.
W. Humphries. Cabinets.
S. Kilby. Aërated waters.
J. Smith. Buttons.
Creese and Co. Lithographers.
Dunn and Hill. Cart harness.
Z. Parker. Coffee mill.
J. Ethel. Pocketbook.
J. Hinds. Dressing case.
S. Howle. Paper box.
C. H. Cooper. Bridle.
Cadlick. Stamper.
Whitehouse. Electro-plate.
Smart. Ivory worker.
R. Brown. Grocers' canister.
E. Bumpus. Milliner.
Deykin and Son. Electro-plate.

H. Palmer. Clock.
H. Warner. Die sinker.
J. Chester. Wood turner.
I. Eames. Boot lace.
Horton and Grundy. Saddlery.
T. Wild. Wood turner.
J. Wright. Upholsterer.
T. Manning. Japanner.
Baker. Japanner.
Austin and Co. Tin box.
Bricknell. Ivory worker.
I. C. Warwick. Lamp.
G. Reeveley. Tin-plate worker.
E. Bums. Patterns.
E. Crushington. Chair.
Kendrick and Goode. Brush.
R. Hill. Brick.
R. Court. Brick.
J. Devington. Brick.
J. Powell. Brick.
Upton and Raybould. Brick.
J. Drew. Blacksmith.
M. Newman. Bone button.
J. Robinson. Wood turner.
G. Wingrove. Wood turner.
Cooksey and Son. Coffin furniture.
D. Edwards. Venetian blinds.
J. Ash. Galvanized iron.
A. S. Ward. Buckle.
J. Hewson. Carver.
W. Stevens. Baby linen.
A. L. Rohrs. Ivory carver.
A. Murphy. Whip.
I. Hough. Mattrass.
J. Wallis. Furniture.
Blurton. Dress.
T. Hewley. Brush.
Cooper. Bridle.
Smith and Inns. Cabinet.
J. Cooke. Clock dial.
W. Ferkins. Watch chain.
Cook and Foster. Candle.
C. Allen. Dress.
H. W. Austen. Electro-plate.
W. H. Bateman. Upholstery.
Howes and Burley. Lamp.

I. M. Bott. Wire weaver.
Birmingham Colour Co. Paint.
E. Leadbeater. Chain.
E. Bates. Jeweller.
W. Barnsley. Piercer.
E. Morrall. Chain.
W. Fitter. Lamp spring.
J. Bullock. Wire blind.
Heatley and Sons. Whip mount.
J. W. Jones. Saddlery.
Cooper. Stamper.
J. Goodrick. Twine.
I. Manning. Tailor.
J. Jones. Shaving brush.
R. Pouter. Blacksmith.
Popham and Wells. Iron plate worker.
J. Harris. Fire iron.
W. Robinson. Clock.
I. Hitchin. Stamper.
Padbury and Co. Lithographers.
W. Finnemore. Iron spoon.
Hookham. Iron plate worker.
Wardell. Candle.
Nitchie. Leather.
Gain and Co. Whip.
P. Poolton. Tinner.
H. Cox. Bridle.
Charlwood. Milliner.
H. Robinson. Boot.
J. Aston. Brush.
J. Myers. Iron plate worker.
W. Hancox. Clog.
Riddell and Co.
J. Bowden. Brush.
S. Knowles. Pearl worker.
Keeling. Fishing rod.
Morris. Perambulator.
Breakwell and Co. Galvanizing.
Allsop. Weighing machine.
E. Bibb. Cornice pole.
I. Hollinshed. Steel tobacco box.
A. Darbishire. Horn eye glass.
G. and R. Moran. Scale.
Gretton. Wire worker.
W. Flood. Tin plate worker.

J. Pear. Tin plate worker.
A. Moore. Brush.
Thompson. Dress.
Blakemoor and Son. Cigar case.
R. Hodges. Brass hinge.
W. H. Hands. Coffin furniture.
T. Harcourt. Lithographer.
W. Dowler. Military ornaments.
Kean and Scott. Curtain.
Hall and English. Lithographers.
Powell. Gun.
F. Bradbury. Wooden cruet frames.
Jones. Catgut.
T. Hanman. Brush.
G. Woods. Whip.
Watts. Ivory turner.
W. Myers. Coppersmith.
Pledge and Son. Whip.
J. Cole. Chair.
C. Gilbert. Turner.
Wigley. Coffin furniture.
E. Linnett. Hair pin.
T. Lawton. Wire turner.
C. Hollins. Boots.
Birtles and Gottwalty. Saddlery.
E. Jones. Milliner.
E. Bateman. Chair.
S. Barton. Turner.
Lilley. Fog-signal case.
M. Longsdale. Wire worker.
T. Wheler. Dress.
Elkington. Electro-plate.
Merritt. Beer engine case.
T. Aston. Rule.
G. Lovedale. Brush.
J. Wild. Cabinets.
J. Middleton. Milliner.
E. Williams. „
A. Hawthorne. „
Green. „
E. Hurd. „
E. Williamson. „
J. McMillan. Brush.
Davis and Co. Whip mount.
A Strong. Pearl button.
S. Yates. Dress.

Chamberlain. Dress.
J. Beach. Clock dial.
Crepwell. Tin plate worker.
H. Gill. Japanner.
J. and E. Sturge. Chemists.
Kilby. Soda water.
Smith. Button.
G. Ward. Brush.
Hinsley. Dress.
Goodack. Twine.
W. Bennett. Crocket hook.
H. Neale. Whip.
Bratton. Pen book.
J. Law. Stamper.
C. Mason. Whipthong.
S. Hemmings. Turner.
S. Edwards. Pearl polisher.
S. Smith. Iron plate worker.
E. Leadbeater. Brass chain.
Morrall. Brass chain.
Green. Engineer.
F. Glynn. Tin plate worker.
Tibbins. Toasting fork.
J. Pickering. Candle.
W. Evans. Rosette.
W. Robb., junr. Rope.
W. Goff. Paper boxes.
Jno. Holden. Pearl button.
Beasley and Horton. Chandelier.
R. Jones. Tinned iron spoon.
G. and W. Purser. Fishing wheel.
Shannon. Whip.
P. Aaron. Boot.
J. Hawley. Brush.
J. Halmsham. Organ.
Miss Madison. Dress.
Mrs. Harman. Dress,
C. F. Grubb. Upholsterer.
Green. Milliner.
Watton. Rope.
Sanders. Soda water.
Mrs. Birken. Dress.
B. Noing. Boot lace.
Tilsley and Co. Boot.
T. Lawrence. Ashpan.

Jno. Tomlinson. Stamper.
Jenners and Co. Button.
T. Cund. Lithography.
E. Brookes. Braces.
J. Douglas. Pewter worker.
W. Busst. Brush.
J. Busst. Gun implements.
S. Child. Clock.
J. Stokes. Bradawl.
H. Gray. Clock case.
E. Berry. Brush.
C. Hicken. Saddler.
J. Goffe. Soda water.
C. Wale. Iron plate worker.
I. and D. Smallwood. Rule.
W. Ansell. Bone spoon.
Hawkins. Tin plate worker.
Chatwin. Fancy goods.
T. Smith. Brick.
Hubert Harlow and Co. Stampers.
W. Mason. Bolt.
W. Brabee. Horsehair.
Harris and James. Gold beaters.
Green. Whitesmith.
Henderson. Wire meat cover.
W. Garfield. Tin plate worker.
H. E. Jordan. Perambulator.
C. Lawrence. Harness.
E. Griffiths. Boot upper.
W. H. Ryder. Fishing wheels.
Palmer and Hughes. Lamp.
Greaves. Spectacles.
T. Makepeace. Saddletree.
T. Jones. Whip.
Homer. Harness plates.
Cooke. Clock dial.
Ferkins. Watch chain.
J. Baker. Pencil-case.
T. Ewens. Boot.
Jno. Rea. Lamp.
Brown and Willmott. Leather case.
J. S. Downing. Brass Foundry.
B. Busst. Whip.
H. and C. Onions. Gold beaters.
A. Harrison. Bone turner.
Keay and Draper. Boot.

Cooksey and Co. Coffin furniture.
J. Pigeon. Brick.
J. Lott. Nail.
T. Brookes. Screws.
J. Harris. Fire-iron.
H. Barber. Sieve.
Patent Boiler Co. Tubular boilers.
W. Westbury. Stamper.
A. Strong. Pearl button.
W. Ferkins. Watch chain.
Cooper. Bridle.
Mason. Whipthong.
Wardell. Candle.
Goodrick. Rope.
Bratton. Paper box.
Law. Tin box.
O. Pinfield. Cabinet.
Jane Bruce. Painter.
Eden Beck. Chain.
Jas. Ford. Chain.
H. Crosher. Blacksmith.
Mason. Whipthong.
Chatwin. Card case.
W. Field. Bone spoon.
D. Plant. Whip.
Daniel and Arter. Spoon.
Wigley. Coffin furniture.
Wilde and Son. Cabinet.
F. Hill. Iron plate worker.
Bond. Brick.
J. Ball. Pearl button.
W. Worrall. Pearl button.
Geo. Harper. Wood turner.
Jno. Cooper. Pearl button.
D. Cooper, senr. Pearl button.
D. Cooper, junr. Pearl button.
Lonsdale. Wire worker.
Morris. Perambulator.
Walker. Tin plate worker.
W. A. Wood. Japanner.
Hands. Gun.
Hayes. Gun.
Bolt and Lee. Gun.
T. Child. Gun.
W. Phillipson. Gun.
Simpson. Brush.
E. Benson. Brush.

Hawkesford. Cork cutter.
F. Flood. Tin plate worker.
T. Chaplain. Whip mount.
Jno. Gurney. Cabinet.
G. Bunford. Wire worker.
R. Jones and Son. Corkscrews.
W. Newell. Tin plate worker.
J. Brown. Canister.
Smith and Spencer. Bellows.
J. Laufman. Tailor.
T. Woodward. Gun.
R. Chaplain. Gun.
R. Corfield. Measuring tapes.
E. Preston, junr. Tools.
E. Wilson. Gun.
T. Hakesley. Gun.
Jno. Shufflebotham. Gun engraver.
J. Bird. Gun engraver.
A. Griffiths. Gun.
T. Horton. Gun.
Jas. Reynolds. Gunstock.
W. Sheppard. Electro-plate.
W. Billings. Wood turner.
W. Marsh. Wood turner.
Tomlinson. Stamper.
W. Stubbs. Brass hook.
Jones. Stamper.
Parsons. Steel toy.
Ellen Bishop. Bone button.
John Chester. Turner.
Bradbury. Cruets.
T. Combe. Brush.
C. Wellard. Piercer.
T. Lawton. Wire.
Court. Bricks.
Osborne. Boots.
G. Madeley. Pocketbooks.
H. Carter. Wire weaver.
Riddell. Bricks.
G. Panton. Bricks.
Mansfield and Co. Bricks.
J. James. Bricks.
Denston. Bricks.
G. Watton. Twine.
I. Iliffe. Birdcage.
Mrs. Hill. Fancy cap.

S. Griffiths. Hinge.
Jno. Burke. Brick.
W. Pears. Lamp.
Warner. Die sinker.
Jno. Harmer. Horn polisher.
Geo. Corbett. Glaziers diamond.
Dibble and Son. Bricks.
Buckler and Hill. Bricks.
T. Jones. Pearl handle.
A. E. Wilson. Ivory turner.
I. Pace. Pearl polisher.
L. Kinning. Stays.
W. Payne. Chair.
I. Rea. Lamp.
J. Downing. Stationer.
R. Worley. Whipthong.
J. Hudson. Lamp.
Hatton and Co. Wood engravers.
Wilmot. Tinned wire.
A. Palmer. Paper box.
Robinson. Boot.
T. Islip. Pearl button.
T. Lawley. Pearl button.
Misses Lyndon. Dress.
F. Chester. Dress.
Caddick. Tin plate worker.
R. Brown. Grocers canister.
W. Oakes. Spur.
North. Lamp.
Bach. Barber. Dress.
E. Reilly. Lithography.
Makepeace. Saddletree.
Jones. Whip.
T. Blewitt. Teapot handle.
W. J. Chappell. Milliner, &c.
C. Wyatt. „
J. Friday. „
T. Archer. „
Bollands. Valentines.
Sweeting. Dressmaking.
Madame Latoix. „
Fisher. „
Griffin. „
D. Lewin.
J. Newark. Turning wood.
C. Dowdeswell. Needle stamping.

T. Skinner Needle stamping.
W. Haywood. „
W. Simmonds. „
A. R. Early. Mops.

Worcestershire.

T. Walton. Bricks.
W. Nott. Wood sawing.
W. Walker. Bricks.
T. Thomason. Japanner.
Hallen and Co. Draper.
J. Gaunt. „
Tarley and Co. „
H. Henney. „
J. Butler. „
J. Laugher. „
W. Parker. Milliner.
H. English. Needles.
J. Wilkinson, junr. Chains.
H. and T. Hill. Buckets.
T. Rhodes. Iron tanks.
J. Fardon. Salt.
Cox and Painter. Drapers.
E. Salmon. Draper.
Miss Ford. Milliner.
Miss S. Chambers. Fancy warehouse.
Thirlwall and Evans. Fancy warehouse.
E. Kendall. Draper, &c.
King, Bros. Bricks.
J. Hill. Iron buckets.
Saunders and Son. Buttons.
G. Lichfield. Wood turning.
Harris. Buttons.
Clarke and Sons. Saw mill.
Busby and Co. Clothes.
Harvey and Co. Carpets.
Coley and Son. Buttons.
J. Doughty. Bricks.
W. Burton. Bricks.
R. Wilson. Bricks.
J. Hazeldine. Bright hames.
T. Woodhouse. Chains.
E. Newey. Nails.
H. Taylor. Nails.

Wales.

Glamorganshire.

Crown Preserved Coal Co. Patent fuel.

Ireland.

Antrim.	J. McCracken. Lithography.
	A. Guild and Co. Finishing cambric handkerchiefs.
	H. and J. McCavana. Wood turning.
	Palpeyman and Hamilton. Wood turning.
	E. Birney. Boots and shoes.
	T. Harrison. Boots and shoes.
	W. Dobbin and Co. Confectionary.
	J. Thompson. Clothing.
	J. Lindsay and Co. Millinery.
	W. Shaw. Muslin weaving.
	H. Alderdice. Clothing.
Armagh.	A. Lawson. Winding (by hand).
Dublin.	Whelan and Warren. Milliners.
	Ovans and Co. Boots and shoes.
	Star and Ridgway. Milliners.
Londonderry.	Foyle Rope Works Co. Rope.

The following gentlemen have been appointed CERTIFYING SURGEONS within the SIX MONTHS ending 30th April 1870 :—

England.

W. Frost, Esq.—November 25, 1869.—Datchet, near Williton.
T. S. Baker, Esq.—November 25, 1869.—Oakhill, near Bath.
J. E. Peirce, Esq.—November 27, 1869.—Crickhowell.
R. Settle, Esq.—January 8, 1870.—Bolton-le-Moors.
— Hiron, Esq.—January 25, 1870.—Studley.

Ireland.

J. H. Broughton, Esq.—March 28, 1870.—Tewkesbury.
B. D. Taplin, Esq.—March 28, 1870.—Kirkoswald, Cumb.
W. H. Sutcliffe, Esq.—April 2, 1870.—Knutsford, Cheshire.
W. Acton, Esq.—April 8, 1870.—Newcastle, Staff.
L. P. Stanley, Esq.—January 26, 1870.—Athlone.
H. B. Stoney, Esq.—January 28, 1870.—Parsonstown.
J. Tucker, Esq.—January 28, 1870.—Sligo.
R. Griffith, Esq.—January 29, 1870.—Pwllheli.
J. O. N. Lisk, Esq.—March 21, 1870.—Kilworth, near Rathcormack.
W. O'Niell, Esq.—March 21, 1870.—Mitcheltown.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT BAKER.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories, &c. Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, during the Six Months ended 30th April 1870.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1869.			*Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 8	Wm. Watkiss, Hanley -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Hanley.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 17 0	
,,	George James, Hanley -	,, ,,	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	1 2 0	
,,	Saml. Deane, Hanley -	,, ,,	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
,,	Hy. Sturges, Hanley -	,, ,,	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	- -	- -	Dismissed.
,,	Taylor Bros., Hanley -	,, ,,	Employing a child without a school certificate -	1 0 0	0 19 6	
,, 9	James Vernon, Burslem -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Neglecting to limewash a factory - - -	3 0 0	0 9 6	
,,	Enoch Clews, Burslem -	,, ,,	Employing a child during the dinner time - -	- -	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 10	Joseph Corbett, Langton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Neglecting to cause his two children to attend school.	0 5 0	0 14 6	One case withdrawn.
,, 16	Thos. Bradley, Burslem -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 p.m. on the same day.	- -	0 8 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	John Chalk, Burslem -	,, ,,	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	1 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	Andrew Moran, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 16 0	
„	Fredk. Smith, Longton -	„ „	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	1 4 0	
„ 22	Fredk. Ratcliffe, Hanley -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Hanley.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	- -	0 11 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„ 23	John Hughes, Burslem -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	1 0 6	
Dec. 1	Wm. Cooper, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 10 0	0 18 0	
„	Richard Ward, Longton -	„ „	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 18 0	
„ 2	Executors of John Bladen, Rugeley.	Josiah Spode and J. B. Horsfall, Esqs., Rugeley.	Failing to produce register of young persons to Sub-Inspector.	2 0 0	0 10 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 19 0	
1870. Jan. 5	Elizabeth Lee, Longton -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Neglecting to cause her child to attend school -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
	Ann Sheldon, „ -	„ „	Neglecting to cause her child to attend school -	- -	- -	Withdrawn.
„ 6	W. & E. Meanock, Congleton.	Robert Beales and Denis Bradwell, Esqs., Congleton.	Employing eighteen young persons and females after 6 p.m.	18 0 0	10 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 6	Thos. Shepherd, Congleton.	Robert Beales and Denis Bradwell, Esqs., Congleton.	Not limewashing a factory - - - -	3 0 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Not hanging abstracts at the entrance of two factories.	2 0 0	0 15 0	One information withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 2 6	Two informations withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Failing to produce register of young persons to Sub-inspector.	2 0 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing four young persons without registration.	2 0 0	1 10 0	Three informations withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Chas. Pedley, Congleton -	" "	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	0 7 6	
" 13	James Briggs, Tunstall -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Tunstall.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -			Withdrawn.
" 28	Joseph Smith, Stoke -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Stoke.	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	- -	Costs excused.
	John Bates, Stoke	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	- -	Costs excused.
Feb. 8	Wm. Owen, Burslem -	J. E. Davies, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Neglecting to keep a factory clean - - -		0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*Informations laid by Commander May, R.N.*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 8	James Pope, Burslem -	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Burslem.	Neglecting to keep a factory clean - - -		0 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Wm. Smith, Leek - -	Joshua Brough and John Brough, Esqs., Leek.	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 p.m. in the same day.	0 5 0	0 15 0	
March 16	Fanny Brough, Longton	J. E. Davis, Esq., Stipendiary, Longton.	Neglecting to cause her child to attend school -	0 5 0	- -	Costs excused.
April 22	Wm. Kirkham, Stoke -	J. E. Davis Esq., Stipendiary, Stoke.	Employing a young person at night - - -	1 0 0	0 15 6	
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Earnshaw.*			
Dec. 16	Chappell and Humphreys, stay makers, Bristol.	The Mayor and Jas. Poole and Jno. Perry, Esqs., Council House, Bristol.	Unlawfully employing three young persons after the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening.	3 0 0	0 10 6	Penalties not exacted; only costs.
1870. Jan. 13	Thos. Hale & Sons, brass founders, &c., Bristol.	Thomas Canning and W. H. Wills, Esqs., Council House, Bristol.	Employing for several weeks two young persons without registering their names and dates of employment; and secondly, employing them respectively without surgical certificates of age and strength.	8 0 0	1 8 6	Convicted in each case; but a single penalty of 40*s.* only exacted.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*Informations laid by Mr. Earnshaw*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	These penalties have not been exacted—First, on account of the earnest recommendation of the bench, which was founded on these grounds; the largeness of the defendant's family; his limited means (a matter expressly inquired into); past carefulness in observing the Factory Acts; and great sympathy which he had shown for the family of the man who was killed. Secondly, because while sharing in the recommendation of the bench, it was well known to me that Mr. Withy's expenses under the prosecution must have been very heavy, over and above the costs of hearing.
Jan. 21	John Withy, Little Wick, near Bath.	Colonel Blathwayt & Rev. T. Nash (Clerk), at Cross Hands.	1. Neglecting to fence off fly-wheel of steam engine and wheel race thereof.	5 0 0	1 10 0	
			2. Fatal accident to the engine driver resulting from the above-mentioned neglect.	10 0 0	1 10 0	
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Beadon.*			
Dec. 4	C. Vicary, Exe Island Foundry, Exeter.	F. Franklin and W. H. Geachsias, Esqs. (Exeter).	Employing three young persons without registering their names.			
"	" "	" "	Employing same over seven days without the surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 10 6	Pleaded guilty. Eight charges withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing same after 6 p.m. - - -			

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*Informations laid by Mr. Beadon*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 7	E. Roberts and Co., Printers, Shaftesbury.	W. E. Burridge and G. Kersley, Esqs., Shaftesbury.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	0 18 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on a Saturday.	1 0 0		
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp.*			
Nov. 6	District Iron and Steel Co., Smethwick.	R. Bagnall and H. Wiggin, Esqs., police court, West Bromwich.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 18 0	
" 9	Union Coal and Iron Co. (Limited), Millfields, Bilston.	Isaac Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary, police court, Bilston.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	1 17 6	
"	" "	"	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	1 0 0	1 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Blenkinsopp*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 14	John Colbourn and Sons, Park Lane Furnaces, Tipton.	Isaac Spooner, Esq., Stipendiary, police court, Wednesbury.	Employing a child of 12 at night at a blast furnace.	5 0 0	0 17 0	Defendants having been previously warned, were fined the full penalty in each case.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child of 11 at night at a blast furnace.	5 0 0	0 17 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the latter without a surgical certificate.	- -	- -	No action was taken in this case, the magistrate being of opinion that the above penalties were sufficient.
"	Thomas Nutt, Park Lane	" "	Allowing his stepson, one of the above children, to be employed at night, after having been warned.	- -	- -	The magistrate was of opinion that there was an informality in the summons, and that a fresh summons must be taken out. No further proceedings, however, were taken, as the defendant was probably sufficiently cautioned.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*Informations laid by Mr. Johnston.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 31	W. Blews and Son, Bartholomew Street, Birmingham.	Henry Wiggin, Edwin Groyther, and Chas. R. Cope, Esqs., Public Office, Moor Street, Birmingham.	Employing five male young persons without surgical certificates - - - -	2 0 0	3 8 0	Penalty inflicted in two cases only (costs in all), defendant having made satisfactory arrangements for the observance of the law in future.
"	" "	" "	Employing one male young person without registering his name - - - -			
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Cramp.*			
Dec. 22	The Conswater Spinning Company, flax spinners, Ballymacarrett.	Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., and Alderman W. Mullan, J. P., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing seven females and young persons after 6 p.m. on December 9th.	7 0 0	1 4 6	
	" "	" "	Employing seven females and young persons after 6 p.m. on December 9th.	- - -	1 1 0	Fined in costs only, the magistrates considering a total penalty of 9*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* sufficient; the offence having been committed under exceptional and extenuating circumstances.
1870.						
Mar. 29	Steen, Birch, and Co., fancy box and linen ornament makers, 8, Howard Street, Belfast.	Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., and Philip Johnston, Esq., J. P., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Wilfully obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty.	3 0 0	0 3 6	
	" "	" "	Employing three female young persons after 7 p.m. on March 15th.	3 0 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			Informations laid by Mr. Cramp—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1870. March 29	Steen, Birch, and Co., fancy box and linen ornament makers, 8, Howard Street, Belfast.	Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., and Philip Johnston, Esq., J.P., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing two women and one young person after 7 p.m. on March 15th.	- - -	0 8 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Bignold.			
1869. Dec. 21	James Haigh, 3 and 4 Ardee Street, Dublin, ironfounder.	William Allen, Esq., Police Magistrate for Dublin Metropolitan Police District (south side) at Inns' Quay Police Court, Dublin.	Neglecting to report to the certifying surgeon of the district an accident which happened to a young person employed in his foundry on Nov. 26th, 1869.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a male young person under sixteen more than seven working days without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 5 0	This case was withdrawn at the suggestion of the magistrate, on the payment of costs.
1870. April. 28	John J. Watters, 6, Crow Street, and 21, Temple Lane, Dublin, bookbinder.	Thomas Henry Barton, L.L.D., Police Magistrate for Dublin Metropolitan Police District (south side) Inns' Quay Police Court, Dublin.	Employing two male young persons under sixteen without allowing them at least 1½ hours for meals between the hours of half-past 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. on 22nd April 1870.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two male young persons under sixteen after the hour of 6 p.m. on 22nd April 1870.	2 0 0	—	
"	" "	" "	Employing one male young person under sixteen for more than five hours before one o'clock in the afternoon without an interval of at least 30 minutes, on 23rd April 1870.	1 0 0	—	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bowling.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 11	John Jones and Sons, engineers, Cotton Street, Liverpool.	T. D. Anderson and H. C. Beloe, Esqs., Liverpool.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in another case - - -	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	A. and R. Brown, brass-founders, 35, Waterloo Road, Liverpool.	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 6 pm.	- -	0 6 6	In this case the charge was withdrawn, as Messrs. Brown produced a certificate of birth showing the young person to have attained his 16th year. The case was a very bad one, as the young person had been employed for 35 consecutive hours without cessation.
"	" "	" "	Same offence in another case - - -	5 0 0	0 6 6	These heavy penalties were inflicted by the Bench to mark their sense of the aggravated nature of the offences, especially of the one in regard to which the defendant had just escaped by proving the boy to be over 16 years of age.
"	" "	" "	Same offence in a third case - - - -	5 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without registration -	2 10 0	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bowling*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 26	The Pepper Mill Brass Foundry Company, Wigan.	W. Crompton, T. Wall, and J. Lamb, Esqs., Wigan.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 6 in the evening.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in another case - - -	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in a third case - - -	1 0 0	0 13 0	
Dec. 7	David Marples, printer and bookbinder, Cable Street, Liverpool,	Thomas Dover and Edward Samuelson, Esqs., Liverpool.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age in the night, he having been employed on the preceding and succeeding days.	2 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without allowing the proper time for meals.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in another case - - -	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in a third case - - -	1 0 0	0 6 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 7 p.m., to wit, at 8 p.m.	- -	0 4 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs, the young persons having only worked from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., but without permission.
"	" "	" "	Same offence in another case - - -	- -	0 4 6	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in a third case - - -	- -	0 4 6	
Dec. 10	James Taylor and Co., Britannia Engine Works, Birkenhead.	Chas. Jas. Preston, Esq., Stipendiary, Birkenhead.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 6 in the evening.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bowling*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 10	James Taylor and Co., Britannia Engine Works, Birkenhead.	Chas. Jas. Preston, Esq., Stipendiary, Birkenhead.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 6 in the evening.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in a third case - - -	- -	0 11 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Same offence in a fourth case - -	- -	0 11 6	
1870.						
Jan. 25	The Richmond Cavendish Co., Limited, Liverpool.	L. Shand and C. T. Bowring, Esqs., Liverpool.	Employing a woman after 2 o'clock on Saturday -	1 0 0	0 6 6	This prosecution was directed on account of the defendants declining to obtain permission to work until 4 p.m. on Saturdays, and to give up work at that hour. They insisted on working until 5 p.m.
"	" "	" "	Same offence in four other cases - - -		1 6 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Feb. 1	Fawcett Preston and Co., engineer, Lightbody Street, Liverpool.	J. Woodruff and J. Whitty, Esqs., Liverpool.	Employing a young person under sixteen years of age after 6 in the evening.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
Mar. 11	John Johnston, fustian cutter, Lymm.	D. C. Dewhurst and D. R. Davies, Esqs., Lymm.	Employing a young person during meal-times -	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in another case - - -	- -	0 3 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d	£ s. d.	
1870.			*Informations laid by Mr. Bowling*—cont.			
Mar. 11	John Johnston, fustian cutter, Lymm.	D. C. Dewhurst and D. R. Davies, Esqs., Lymm.	Employing a child without obtaining a school certificate.	1 0 0	0 7 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child both before noon and after one in the afternoon of the same day.	- -	0 12 0	Dismissed. The evidence broke down.
April 19	John Preston, Victoria Foundry, Wigan.	T. Eckersley and W. Lea, Esqs., Wigan.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 2 o clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Same offence in another case - - -	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Same offence in a third case - - -	1 0 0	0 13 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under 16 after 6 o'clock in the evening.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Hudson.*			
Nov. 8	Henry Huteley, brass founder, Walsall.	The Mayor (J. Hildick), F. B. Oerton, and H. Brace, Esqs.	Employing a male young person under 16 years of age after 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, October 23, 1869.	- -	0 6 6	I found other young persons at work, but as this was the first prosecution that I had instituted in Walsall I only laid one information; and upon Mr. Huteley's solicitor promising on his behalf that he would conform to the law in future, I withdrew it on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Hudson*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 2	Job Wheway, chain maker, Walsall.	Henry Highway and John Brewer, Esqs.	Employing a female above 18 years of age after 7 o'clock p.m. on November 19, 1869.	1 0 0	0 10 6	Mr. Wheway having pleaded guilty to two charges and promised to conform to the law in future, at the suggestion of the Bench I withdrew the third charge on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a female young person after 7 p.m. on November 19, 1869.	1 0 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing another female young person after 7 o'clock p.m. on November 19, 1869.	- -	0 6 6	
			Information laid by Mr. Mostyn.			
Nov. 12	Laxey Neath Smelting Company, Limited, Neath Abbey.	Howell Gwyn and Griffith Llewelyn, Esqs., and Rev. Walter Griffiths, at Neath.	Working five young persons without having registered their names.	2 0 0	5 9 2	Conviction obtained in one case, the remaining ones withdrawn on payment of costs at the magistrate's suggestion, and in consequence of the managing director undertaking that the law should be strictly adhered to in future.
"	" "	" "	Working one young person without a surgical certificate.			
"	" "	" "	Working five young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.			
" 20	Dowlais Iron Co., Dowlais	J. C. Fowler, Esq., (Stipendiary,) at Merthyr Tydfil.	Employing a child in the night - - -	2 0 0	0 7 0	This being a friendly case to try a point of law, the 2nd case was not prosecuted to a hearing.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child in the night - - -	- -	0 3 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1870.			*Informations laid by Mr. Mostyn*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 20	Lewis and Jones, Carmarthen.	John Thomas and James Bagnall, Esqs., at Carmarthen.	Employing two children before noon and after 1 p.m. on same day.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two children without school certificate.	2 0 0	0 15 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing one child without having registered his name.	2 0 0	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing one child without having registered his name.	- -	0 4 0	This case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Thomas Lewis, Carmarthen.	" "	Obstructing Sub-inspector in execution of his duty.	- -	0 7 6	The bench considered this a case of grave suspicion, but not sufficiently strong to warrant a conviction. Dismissed; costs paid by Sub-inspector for the Crown.
Mar. 2	Patrick Quinn, Dowlais -	J. C. Fowler, Esq., (Stipendiary,) at Merthyr.	Employing two young women in the night - -	4 0 0	0 17 3	
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Striedinger.*			
Nov. 13	Jas. Glover, Spa Courier Office, Leamington.	J. P. Gubbins and O. Milne, Esqs., Leamington.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1869.			*Informations laid by Mr. Striedinger*—cont.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 18	Alfred Stone, Chairmaker, High Wycombe.	Rev. G. Phillimore and Capt. J. M. M. Hewitt, High Wycombe.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
„ 19	Edwin Skull, Chairmaker, High Wycombe.	Capt. J. M. M. Hewitt and T. S. Chapman, Esq.	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 12 0	

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.**

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	30	2	14	–	4	1	48	3	51
Amputation of right hand or arm	7	–	3	–	1	–	11	–	11
Amputation of left hand or arm	2	–	2	–	1	–	5	–	5
Amputation of part of right hand	32	11	23	11	12	5	67	27	94
Amputation of part of left hand	27	13	23	13	10	6	60	32	92
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	2	–	3	–	1	–	6	–	6
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	24	2	15	3	8	1	47	6	53
Fracture of hand or foot -	26	4	14	9	8	4	48	17	65
Injuries to head and face -	38	5	13	4	11	2	62	11	73
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - - -	383	81	237	85	94	34	714	200	914
Total from Machinery* -	571	118	347	125	150	53	1068	296	1364

* Note.—This Table, "from Machinery," includes all accidents,—many of them "fatal,"—to those employed in railway and other works, arising from steam engines, carriages, waggons, trucks, &c., &c., none of which "fatal" or other accidents were formerly recorded in these corresponding tables. It includes also numerous fatal and other accidents from "Explosions," &c. &c.

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	34	–	7	1	–	–	41	1	42
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of left hand or arm	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of right hand	9	1	5	–	–	–	14	1	15
Amputation of part of left hand	14	1	3	–	2	–	19	1	20
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	5	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	7
Fracture of limbs or bones of trunk - - - -	103	5	30	1	11	4	144	10	154
Fracture of hand or foot -	46	–	4	–	2	–	52	–	52
Injuries to head and face -	270	2	71	–	17	2	358	4	362
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - - -	1770	31	436	22	89	4	2295	57	2352
Total (not from Machinery)	2251	40	560	24	121	10	2932	74	3006
Total Number reported -	2822	158	907	149	271	63	4000	370	4370

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Mines

[C. 124] Reports of the Inspectors of Mines for the year 1869.

The above paper being of folio size will be found at the End of Vol. XVII.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

THIRTIETH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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THIRTIETH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Government Emigration Board,
25 June 1870.

My Lord,

We have the honour to submit our Report for 1869, with the usual returns in an Appendix, showing the extent and progress of Emigration from the United Kingdom during the last and former years. This Report has been delayed beyond the usual time by the absence of one of us in North America on public service.

Summary of emigration 1815 to 1869. Appendices, N 1 to 6 & 24 to 3

The first return in the Appendix shows the annual emigration from the year 1815 to the end of 1869, divided into periods of five years. The most striking fact in this return is the sudden increase and the extent of the emigration between 1847 and 1854. During those eight years 2,444,802 emigrants left the United Kingdom, equal to an average of 305,600 a year, a number more than double the average emigration of any preceding similar period, and nearly one-third larger than the average emigration of the last eight years which most nearly approaches it.

This unparalleled emigration was the result of the Irish famine in 1847 and of the gold discoveries in Australia in 1851; the former raised the Irish emigration from about 107,000 in 1846 to about 219,000 in 1847; the latter raised the emigration to the Australian colonies from 21,532 in 1851 to 87,881 in 1852.

After 1854, the first year of the Crimean war, emigration fell off rapidly till in 1861 it amounted to only 91,770; it has since increased, and last year attained the highest number since 1854, viz., 258,027. But of that number less than three-fourths were British subjects, the remainder being foreigners who merely pass through this country on their way to North America. The following table shows the number and nationality of the emigrants who have left the United Kingdom during the last seven years:—

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1863	61,243	15,230	116,391	7,833	23,061	223,758
1864	56,618	15,035	115,428	16,942	4,877	208,900
1865	61,345	12,870	100,676	28,619	6,291	209,801
1866	58,856	12,307	98,890	26,691	8,138	204,882
1867	55,494	12,866	88,622	31,193	7,778	195,953
1868	58,268	14,954	64,965	51,956	6,182	196,325
1869	90,416	22,559	73,325	65,752	5,975	258,027

ncrease of nglish and cotch in last ear's emigra- on.

In the emigration of last year the most noticeable fact is the large increase in the number of English and Scotch emigrants. For the first time since we have any trustworthy returns the number of English emigrants exceeded the Irish. With the exception of 1854, the number was the largest that ever left the United Kingdom in a single year. There was, however, this difference between the English emigrants of 1854 and of last year, that in 1854 of 90,966 emigrants, 47,132 or nearly 52 per cent. went to Australia, while last year of 90,416 emigrants 77,710 or nearly 86 per cent. went to North America. In the former case they were attracted by the hope of gain; in the latter they were driven forth by the fear of distress.

The emigration of 1869 was thus distributed:—

To the United States	203,001
„ British North America	33,891
„ Australia and New Zealand	14,901
„ all other places	6,234
	258,026

Of the emigration to the United States,—

The English	formed	31·06 per cent.
The Irish	„	32·75 „
Foreigners	„	25·29 „
Scotch	„	8·48 „
Not distinguished	„	2·42 „
		100

ish emigration.

The Irish emigration in 1869, though absolutely larger than in 1868, bore a less proportion to the whole British emigration than in that year. In 1868 it formed 47 per cent. of the British emigration, but in 1869 it formed only 39⅓ per cent. It was also less than the Irish emigration in any of the five years between 1863 and 1867 inclusive. Probably the vague expectations entertained by the smal

farmers and their families (who form a large part of the emigration) as to the effect on their position of the forthcoming Land Bill may have had something to do with this result.

Foreign emigration.

The Foreign emigration was considerably larger than in 1868. This emigration, as will be observed, has been continually increasing for several years, till last year it amounted to 25·48 of the whole number who left the United Kingdom. The foreign emigrants sail almost exclusively from Liverpool and Glasgow, to which ports they are conveyed from the German and northern ports viâ Hull. So long as the Continent is healthy there can be no objection on general grounds to this emigration, while it is very beneficial to the shipowners; but when epidemics prevail in the countries from which the emigrants are brought, there is risk of the introduction of sickness through their means. It was among this class that the cholera made its first appearance in 1866. The emigrants generally proceed to the Western States of the Union, where there are large settlements of Germans, Swedes, and Norwegians.

Emigration in troop ships.

Among the English emigrants of 1869 are included 1,704 sent to Canada in the months of April, May, and June, in Her Majesty's Troop Ships, "Crocodile," "Serapis," and "Simoom." These were labourers and artizans discharged from Her Majesty's dockyards and the Arsenal at Woolwich, with their families, to whom, as the transports were going out empty, Her Majesty's Government offered passages on condition that the cost of their provisions, &c. on the voyage, with the emigrant tax on arrival, and a small sum as landing money, were provided from other sources. The amount of the above charges was estimated at 2*l.* 5*s.* for each adult, and that amount was found for the Woolwich and Portsmouth emigrants who formed the great bulk, principally by the British and Colonial Emigration Society. At Portsmouth a subscription was also raised to provide the people with clothes and other necessaries. They reached Canada in good health and spirits, and all who were willing to take such work as was offered them succeeded in obtaining employment.

Emigration in steamers to North America compared with sailing vessels.

Of the whole number who emigrated to North America in 1869, amounting to 236,892, no less than 225,685, or 95·27 per cent. went in steamers, and only 11,207, or 4·73 per cent. in sailing vessels. The resort to steamers in the emigration to America has been uninterruptedly progressive. In 1863 it amounted to only 45·85 per cent. of the whole number. In 1867 it had increased to 92·86 per cent., in 1868 to 93·16 per cent., and last year to 95.27 per cent. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the advantage which emi-

grants obtain by passages in steamers, both in the shortness of the voyage and the better accommodation. The cost of passage is, however, from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in sailing ships, showing that the emigrants are at least not in circumstances which compel them to subject all other considerations to cheapness.

ortality in.

The mortality on the voyage, as far as we have returns, was very small, the number of deaths in steamers among 211,879 emigrants having been only 119, or ·05 per cent. Assuming the voyage at 14 days, this would be equal to a mortality of 14 per 1,000 per annum.

ration as
ns of relief
tress.

Passing now from this part of the emigration of last year it may be allowed us to offer some remarks on the more general questions connected with emigration which have recently occupied public attention. The distress which for the last two or three years has prevailed, especially in London, has naturally turned men's minds to emigration as a measure of relief, and has given rise to a strong desire, which early in the session found expression in the House of Commons, that assistance towards the expense of passage should be given from the Imperial Treasury. The proposition was resisted on the ground that such a grant would put an end to the contributions from private sources by which emigration is now carried on; that it would impose on the class who pay taxes an unnecessary burden; that the better class of labourers would not emigrate; while a pauper emigration would be refused both by the colonies and the United States. As the question has been repeatedly raised, and is likely to come up whenever distress is common, it may be convenient to put on record some of the most important facts connected with it.

tions to
grants for.

Emigration from this country, as has been pointed out, first assumed gigantic proportions in 1847 on the occurrence of the famine in Ireland. Between 1847 and 1869 inclusive there sailed from the United Kingdom 5,084,571 souls, of whom there went—

To the United States - -	3,496,549
„ British North America -	610,343
„ Australia - - -	847,016
„ all other places - -	130,663
	5,084,571

For the present purpose the emigration to the Australian colonies and other places, which cannot be regarded as relief emigration, may be put aside, and the emigration to the

United States and British North America be alone considered.

The number of emigrants to North America between 1847 and 1869 was 4,106,892; deducting

Extent of emigration by private funds.

Cabin passengers	-	259,141
Foreigners -	-	338,213
		597,354
There remain	-	3,509,538

equal to about 3,112,144 statute adults, who may be considered to have been British-born subjects of the labouring class. The passages of these emigrants can scarcely have cost less than 15,000,000*l.*, or on an average upwards of 650,000*l.* a year. The whole of this sum has been provided out of private resources, in great measure out of the remittances from the United States and Canada made by previous emigrants.

It would be superfluous to point out how much painful self-denial and pinching economy must have been practised by those who in their affection for the relations they had left behind accumulated these remittances, as well as by those who out of their scanty wages managed to save the means of paying their own passages. But is it possible to believe that such self-denial would continue to be practised, or such remittances to be made, if it were once proclaimed that Parliament had recognised the duty of providing passages for all who could not find employment, but were willing to emigrate? Every poor man throughout the United Kingdom would consider that he had as good a right as his neighbour to share in the Parliamentary vote, and would refuse to pay himself for that which Parliament was willing to provide for him gratuitously. Had this been done during the last 23 years the result would have been that if Parliament had granted on an average 650,000*l.* a year towards emigration that sum would have been simply wasted; if it had granted less the emigration would have been reduced, because those who were refused passages one year would have held on in the hope of obtaining them the next. It is only if the grant had exceeded the rate of 650,000*l.* a year that the emigration would have been increased.

which would b stopped if the were parliame tary grant.

Again, government emigration would be regarded with extreme jealousy, both in the colonies and in the United States. That this feeling has already been aroused is shown by a recent Act passed in Canada, which provides that the Governor may by proclamation prohibit the landing of pauper or destitute emigrants until the amount necessary for their temporary support and for conveying them to their desti-

Objections in colonies and United States government emigration.

nation has been paid by the master of the ship in which they arrive. The Government of the United States go further. In a Bill prepared to carry out a proposed Convention with European countries for the regulation of passenger ships, certain classes of emigrants are expressly excluded. The first in the list are "public paupers," and it is provided that the master of a ship introducing a public pauper shall be required to take him back free, and if he introduced him knowingly, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000. There is no definition of a "public pauper," but from a personal communication with Mr. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, we gather that every person chargeable to a parish at the time of his emigration and assisted to emigrate by public or parochial funds, would be understood to come within the description.

Difficulties in selecting emigrants for public aid.

As far, then, as regards the relief of parochial funds by the payment of passages out of the Imperial Treasury or the poor rate, great caution would be necessary in the selection of emigrants, and, as a general rule, it must be understood that they could not be sent to the United States. An impression however prevails in many quarters that there is so great a demand in the British colonies for labour that they would not only be willing to accept any number of emigrants that could be sent out without a very critical inquiry as their antecedents, but would even co-operate with the Home Government in supplying funds towards the expense of passage. We believe there is considerable misapprehension on this point.

Demand for emigrants in Australia,

As regards the Australian colonies the state of the case is as follows:—In New South Wales no money has been voted towards immigration since January 1867, and a Bill for the promotion of immigration introduced by the Government in October last was lost without a division on the second reading. In Queensland an Act recently passed reduces the inducement to the introduction of immigrants by discontinuing the issue of land orders to shippers who provide them with passages. In Victoria scarcely any but female domestic servants and persons whose friends in the colony pay for passage warrants obtain passages. In South Australia the funds set apart by law for emigration, which in June 1868 amounted to 360,000*l.*, and cannot now be less than half a million, have in great measure been appropriated to another service, and Bills have been three times passed by the Assembly, but rejected by the Council, to make

in New Zealand,

that appropriation final. In New Zealand the Province of Canterbury offers free passages to female servants, and assisted passages to some classes of labourers, and in Hawkes

Bay settlers can secure assisted passages for their friends on guaranteeing repayment of the expense within two years. In the other provinces no assistance is given. It can hardly be said under these circumstances that the Australian colonies show any desire for general immigration, or would be likely to co-operate with the Home Government in paying the expense of passages, even if the Home Government felt justified in contributing a portion of that expense out of the Imperial Treasury.

and in Canada.

There remains the Dominion of Canada. There is no doubt in Canada a large field for immigration, which for some years past has been comparatively neglected. From a variety of causes the great bulk of the immigrants who arrived in the dominion have only passed through to the United States, conferring no advantage, but the contrary, on the Dominion. During the last four years the number who arrived and who remained have been,—

Number of emigrants settled in Canada 1866-9.

	Arrived.	Remained.
1866 -	51,795	10,091
1867 -	57,878	10,066
1868 -	71,448	12,765
1869 -	75,800	18,630

The number who remained in 1869, though absolutely small, was, it will be seen, considerable as compared with the number who remained in previous years.

Causes of limited number are,

The smallness of the number of emigrants who remain in Canada is the result of several causes. First, when the great increase of emigration took place in 1847, the population of Canada did not exceed 1,500,000, and they were unable to find employment for all the emigrants who in that year arrived in the colony from the United Kingdom, exceeding in number 109,000 souls. A large proportion were consequently compelled to seek employment in the United States, and the direction thus given to the emigration influenced its course in subsequent years, especially that part of it which was paid for by remittances from previous emigrants. Nor can it be doubted that something is due to the hostile feeling of the Irish emigrants towards England.

destination of previous emigrants,

limited demand and defective arrangements,

Secondly, the emigration question attracted for many years but little notice in Canada. There was no active demand for emigrants, and no efforts were made to publish in the United Kingdom or on the continent of Europe the advantages the colony offered to the labouring classes. During this period also unnecessary and unwise facilities were afforded by free passes on railroads and steamboats to emigrants, who after

their arrival in Canada expressed a desire to proceed to the Western States of the Union, till Canada became little more than the highway between Europe and Western America. This has been stopped for the last two or three years, and no free passes are now given to any but emigrants professing their intention to remain in the Dominion.

and free passes inland.

Present arrangements for promoting emigration.

Appointment of agents in Europe.

During the last two years public attention, especially in Western Canada, has been drawn to the importance of immigration, and agents have been appointed in London, Dublin, Belfast, and Glasgow, and also at Antwerp, to give information as to the demand for labour and the advantages offered, and to direct an elegible class of emigrants to the Dominion. Arrangements have also been made for ascertaining and recording at Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto the number and description of labourers required in the districts of which those cities are the centres, and for forwarding from them emigrants willing to accept employment on the conditions offered. These arrangements, which will no doubt be improved in succeeding years, are already sufficient to ensure the distribution of any number of emigrants in a few hours; and until they are distributed they receive proper protection and the means of obtaining food and shelter. When the depôt now in course of construction at Toronto is completed, and a similar depôt is erected at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, the means for distributing emigrants at the principal centres of the Dominion may be considered as sufficient.

Protection of emigrants on arrival.

Number of emigrants required.

The number of emigrants for whom demand was made last year in Western Canada was 25,000. The number who arrived and were distributed through the Government agency was less than 14,000. The number required during the present year has been estimated at about 30,000, and it is said that the demand would have been larger but for the unsatisfactory description of some of the immigrants of 1869. This is a fact to be constantly borne in mind with reference to the selection of emigrants. For good immigrants, especially agricultural labourers, employment during the present and probably during future years could be found to the above extent. But it is certain that the introduction of any number of ineligible emigrants has an unfavourable influence on the applications for succeeding years, and if continued would lead to the stoppage of the emigration. Wages for efficient labourers may be taken on an average of the whole year at $1 a day, the labourers being employed in winter, when agricultural operations are suspended, in clearing land, cutting wood, thrashing, &c.

Classes wanted.

Wages.

Colonization at Government expense, impracticable.

As labourers working for wages a considerable number of emigrants might every year acquire independence and com-

fort in Canada; but many persons in this country contemplate more ambitious schemes, and are anxious to promote colonisation, as distinguished from emigration—by sending out emigrants at the expense of the Government or of charitable associations to be at once placed on land. We are bound to say that all the information at our command, whether obtained by personal inquiry on the spot or derived from the experience of previous undertakings of the same description, convinces us of the impracticability of such schemes. There are no prairie lands in Canada, and all the wild land is covered with the original forest. But the clearing of the original forest and the breaking up the land for cultivation, requires a peculiar knowledge and aptitude which no man recently introduced from an old country is likely to possess, and until the land is to some extent cleared no produce can be raised from it. An emigrant therefore put down on wild land, would have in the first place to contend with a description of labour for which he is unsuited, and in the second place to find the means of supporting himself for 12 or 18 months before he can expect to raise a crop, which would involve an expense to a married man of not less than 50*l.* As he would *ex hypothesi* not have that amount he would be compelled to work for wages on neighbouring lands to the neglect of his own. But if so, it would be better for him to gain local experience and acquire the means of subsistence before an attempt is made to settle him on uncleared land.

Schemes of colonization by indigent emigrants cannot be remunerative.

But some people go further, and propose not only to promote emigration by settling emigrants at once on land, but to make the scheme reproductive, and even commercially remunerative, by obtaining from the emigrants repayment with interest of the expenses of their passage and subsistence till they can raise a crop, &c. Such a scheme could of course be only contemplated with reference to Canada, the expense of passage being a conclusive objection as regards the Australian or South African colonies. But as regards Canada, the expense of passage, the erection of a hut, the purchase of tools, and subsistence until a crop could be raised, would in the case of a man with a wife and young children involve an expense of at least 100*l.*, assuming that the land were obtained gratuitously. If the land had to be purchased the price paid for it must be added to the debt.

Repayment of cost of passages by emigrants.

What prospect is there that any large proportion of emigrants sent out by Government or by charitable associations would repay such a debt, more especially as repayment must necessarily be deferred for some years? To the emigrant a charitable association or a government would be

an impersonal object, towards which he would have no sense of gratitude or obligation. As to the possibility of compelling payment by legal proceedings, the expense and the facility with which an emigrant may escape to the neighbouring States, would make such a resource practically unavailable. Moreover, in every emigration there will be some inefficient men—some thriftless—some that will fall into bad health or habits—some that will die. From these nothing could under any circumstances be recovered.

Compulsory payment impossible,

But it is said that if the land on which the emigrants are settled were made responsible for their debts the increased value of any that was forfeited for non-payment would more than reimburse the advances for passage, &c. If the land were taken up on the Upper Canada free grant system, it would, in case it were not occupied and improved according to regulation, be forfeited to the local government; while, if occupied and improved, it could not be made liable for the settlers' debts till after 20 years. If the land were purchased outright by those who sent the emigrants out, it might be made available as suggested. But the expense would be considerable and the difficulty and risk of selection great. It is by no means the case that tracts of land fit for settlement can be procured in every part of the Dominion, and a mistake in the selection of the land would expose the purchaser to serious loss. It would certainly not be a safe speculation for a charitable association established in this country. Upon the whole we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that this scheme is impracticable.

in Canada,

But if the recovery of advances is impracticable in Canada it is not less so in Australia and New Zealand. Although there is no neighbouring Republic into which defaulting debtors could there escape, the immense extent of those colonies and the sparseness of the population make the attempt to enforce repayment of advances by legal process practically impossible. And that such advances could not be otherwise recovered we are not left to conclude from *a priori* reasoning alone.

Australia, and New Zealand.

At different times during the past 20 years attempts have been made by private individuals or charitable associations, who have assisted emigrants, to recover the expense of their passages. Thus the Highland and Island Society in 1852 sent out a number of emigrants to Australia under such an engagement. They never recovered five per cent. of their advances. Miss Burdett Coutts assisted the emigration of a large number of Ayrshire weavers on the same condition. They made no effort to repay the cost of their passages. Mr. Christopher some years ago spent 1,300*l.* in sending out

Instances of failure.

emigrants to the Cape. He recovered only about 800*l.* Even legislation has been tried in New South Wales, and after short experience abandoned as useless. It has indeed been alleged that in the emigration to the River Plate, amounting to about 12,000 souls a year, mostly from Italy and the Basque Provinces of Spain, the amount advanced for passage money has been recovered without difficulty. On inquiry, however, we have been informed that in that emigration a bond for the advance is required from a resident in the country from which the emigrant proceeds, which converts the debt of the emigrant into a debt of honour to a relation or friend. Such a system would not be applicable to the emigration of destitute persons from this country, whose connections or friends would not probably be in better circumstances than themselves.

Decrease of emigration to Australia and New Zealand. Appendices No. 7 to 14.

The emigration to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand in 1869, though larger than in the two preceding years, was small in comparison with the emigration of the 19 years from 1848 to 1866 inclusive. The portion of it conducted by this Board consisted of only 5 ships containing 1,886 emigrants despatched to Victoria between January and May, and of one ship to Western Australia containing 69 emigrants, principally single females. A few emigrants were also despatched by us to Victoria in the "Great Britain." In our last year's report we stated that in consequence of despatches recently received from Victoria the conduct of emigration to that colony would be transferred to Mr. Verdon, the colonial agent, on the 1st June following. This was done accordingly, and our operations so far as regards the selection of emigrants and the chartering of ships for the Australian colonies came, at least for a time, to a close.

Emigration to Australia under Commissioners' management

Under these circumstances it may not be out of place to take the opportunity of recapitulating very briefly what has been done by this Board in respect to the collection and despatch of emigrants to Australia and other Colonies.

previous to 1847,

Between 1840 when this Board was first established, and the end of 1846, the number of ships despatched by the Board to the Australian Colonies was 36, carrying 6,453 emigrants. Besides these, 115 ships carrying 24,401 emigrants had been despatched on what was known as the "bounty system," under the immediate superintendence of the Board, and 52 ships carrying 6,626 emigrants had been sent out by the New Zealand Company. The emigration, however, had latterly declined to such a degree that in 1845 the emigration to Australia and New Zealand amounted to only 830 souls, and in 1846 to 2,347, of whom no more than 496 in the former year and 117 in the latter went to New South Wales and Port Phillip.

While, however, emigration was thus dying out the wealth of the colony and with it the demand for labour was rapidly increasing, and the revenue having been relieved of debt, it was determined in 1847 to raise funds on the security of the land revenue to recommence emigration.

since 1847.

The instructions for that purpose arrived too late to allow of much being done in 1847, but arrangements were made for an active commencement of the emigration, and between October 1847 and December 1851 we despatched to New South Wales and Port Phillip 146 ships carrying 37,754 emigrants, besides 103 ships carrying 25,420 emigrants to other colonies.

Effect of gold discoveries.

In 1852 the gold discoveries which had occurred the previous year in New South Wales and Port Phillip, led to a great extension of our operations to supply the places of the labouring class in the colonies who had left every ordinary employment for the gold fields. In 1852 and the five following years we despatched to New South Wales and Victoria no less than 380 ships carrying 131,466 emigrants in addition to 152 ships carrying 44,952 emigrants to other colonies. After 1857 the emigration began to decrease, and from that date the number of ships and emigrants despatched by this Board was to—

	Ships.	Emigrants.
New South Wales -	85	31,323
Victoria - -	67	24,869
Queensland -	29	9,112
South Australia -	56	19,778
West Australia -	17	2,514
Tasmania - -	—	112
New Zealand - -	2	643
The Cape - -	32	9,052
Natal - - -	19	2,196
Falkland Islands -	—	147

Total emigrants and cost.

The general result is that in the 23 years from 1847 to 1869 both inclusive, there were despatched by this Board 1,088 ships carrying 339,338 emigrants. The expense of this emigration was about 4,864,000*l.*, which, with the exception of about 523,000*l.* paid by emigrants or their friends in the colonies, was defrayed out of colonial funds. This is exclusive of the expenses after the emigrants reached their destinations, the amount of which we are unable to state.

Rates of passages.

The rates at which ships for Australia were chartered varied from about 9*l.* 10*s.* in 1851 to 23*l.* in 1853.

Mortality.

The number of deaths on the voyage to the Australian colonies and New Zealand was 5,564, equal to a mortality of 1·69 per cent. The ma-

jority of the deaths were among the infants and young children, and in the 23 years are included three years in which cholera prevailed largely, and one year (1852) in which for special reasons we were obliged to accept an excessive number of young children in the families we sent out, by which the mortality was very much increased. During the last 10 years when neither of these exceptional causes has been in operation, the number of deaths among 63,769 emigrants whom we have sent out has been only 524, equal to a mortality of ·82 per cent., which assuming the voyage as three months, would be equal to a mortality of 32 per 1,000 per annum.

Efficiency of surgeons superintendent.

Considering the class from which the emigrants were drawn, and the number of young children who accompanied them, we think this result must be deemed satisfactory. That it was so is attributable, no doubt, in a great degree to the efficiency of the medical men whose services we have been able to secure, and the experience they have gained in the management of emigrants. The engagement of surgeons on a permanent footing and on a scale of progressive remuneration was first sanctioned by Earl Grey in 1847. Since that time it has been our constant object to bring together a body of medical officers whose services should be at all times available, and whose medical qualifications and moral characters should be a guarantee for the efficient discharge of their important duties. In this we feel justified in saying we succeeded. At the time of closing our operations we had in our employ 21 officers, of whom 18 had made from 10 to 20 voyages in our ships, and only three had made less than 10 voyages. For a portion of these we shall continue to find employment in ships carrying emigrants from India to the West Indies, and we cannot doubt that whoever may be intrusted with the conduct of emigration to the Australian colonies in future years will be glad to take advantage of the mature experience and established reputation of the rest of these gentlemen.

Freedom from accidents.

Another point which we must ever regard with sincere thankfulness is the immunity of our ships from accidents attended with loss of life. Of 1,088 ships despatched by us, five have been lost, but in only one instance with any loss of life. This was the case of the "Guiding Star," which sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on the 9th January 1855, was spoken at sea on the 15th February near the Cape of Good Hope, but was never afterwards heard of. From the great quantities of ice encountered by other vessels on the same voyage, it was supposed she had been lost in the ice. The number of emigrants on board was 481, in addition

to 62 officers and crew, making the whole number of lives lost 543.

Emigration to New York.

It may be interesting, considering the number of British emigrants who pass every year through the port of New York, to describe in this place the system there pursued in the reception of emigrants, which one of us has had a recent opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with. When an emigrant ship arrives at the quarantine station at Staten Island, six miles below the city, she is boarded by an officer of the Emigration Department, who ascertains whether there is any, and what, sickness on board, examines the state of the ship as to cleanliness, and receives any complaints the emigrants may have to make. If there is any infectious sickness on board, the ship is sent to quarantine; if not, she proceeds up the bay and anchors off Castle Garden, where the emigrants are landed. The number of alien emigrants who arrived at New York in 1869 was 258,989; in 1868 it was 213,686, while the average of previous years was 183,590. Of those who arrived in 1869 there were—

Arrangements on arrival of emigrants.

Number of emigrants.

Germans - - -	99,605
Irish - - -	66,204
English - - -	41,090
Swedes - - -	23,453
Scotch - - -	10,643
Other countries - -	17,994
	258,989

Emigration depot.

The emigrants are received into the Emigration Depôt at Castle Garden, formerly the Battery, at the end of Broadway. The building is spacious and well adapted for the purpose, being close to the water's edge, and consisting on the ground floor of a large rotunda capable of containing many hundreds of emigrants at a time. Here the emigrants are, in the first instance, collected, and their names, country, family, destination, and all other essential particulars registered. There is in the building a "labour exchange," where those wishing to take service in New York and its vicinity can meet employers, and there is also an office where those proceeding to any part of the continent can obtain railway tickets. Their luggage is "checked," weighed, and stored, and with themselves is conveyed to the railway free of expense. Emigrants desiring to leave the whole or any part of their luggage until they obtain permanent situations are at liberty to do so, and may afterwards reclaim it on sending back the "check," and paying the expense of its transmission. There is a counter

at which they can procure refreshment, and every facility is afforded to those who have friends in New York to meet them, and for those whose friends are at a distance to communicate with them by telegraph or post. Approved brokers are admitted into the depôt to exchange the emigrants' money, so as to protect them against the frauds to which they would otherwise be exposed in doing so. Emigrants desiring to remain in New York are put in communication with boardinghouse-keepers, specially licensed by the mayor, who are allowed in the depôt for the purpose.

Depôt hospital.

Attached to the depôt is a hospital establishment at Ward Island, about seven miles up the East river. To this establishment all sick emigrants are at once sent, and eventually those who have no means of their own and who are unable to obtain employment are also sent to Ward Island, and may claim to be supported there at any time within five years of their arrival. The hospital, which is named after Mr. Verplanck, late Chairman of the Emigration Commission, has been newly erected with all the latest improvements, the plans having, it is said, been submitted to Miss Nightingale. There is a Roman Catholic and a Protestant chapel attached to it, and a school in which the children of emigrants in the depôt, as well as of any who have died on the voyage, are taught gratuitously. A very complete registry is kept of all emigrants sent to Ward Island, and of their ultimate destination.

Cost of, how defrayed.

The arrangements at Castle Garden and Ward Island appear to be conceived in a spirit of great kindness and consideration for emigrants, and to be carried out with eminent administrative ability. The emigrant tax of $2·50 a head is not only sufficient to defray all the expenses, large as they must be, but to leave a surplus, out of which the hospital has been built, and other buildings are about to be erected.

Absence of test of destitution.

The only defect in the system seems to be the want of some test of absolute destitution and inability to procure work at Ward Island. An idle, listless immigrant might apparently throw himself for support on the Ward Island establishment without there being the means of compelling him to do anything towards his own support. This, it is admitted, sometimes happens, though more rarely than might be expected.

Emigration to Venezuela.

Before leaving the subject of emigration it remains to notice what has occurred in regard to the emigration of British subjects to some parts of South America.

In the month of August last, in consequence of rumours which reached us, we directed the emigration officer at London to inquire into an emigration said to be in progress from this

country to Venezuela, under the auspices of a company, called "the American, English, and Venezuelan Trading and "Commercial Company." He did so, and obtained interviews with a number of the emigrants, but without producing any change in their intentions. In the end the emigrants proceeded to Hamburg, and there embarked on board a Prussian vessel. Our apprehensions as to the result were verified. When the emigrants arrived at Ciudad Bolivar, in Venezuelan Guayana, they found that no preparations had been made for them, no person had been appointed to receive them, the spot where they were landed was peculiarly unhealthy, while the "township" on which it was proposed to settle them was covered with a dense tropical forest. It appeared also that in the price demanded for the land by the agents of the company in this country, the emigrants had been grossly imposed on. As, however, there had been no violation of the Passengers Act, and the emigrants had not even sailed from the United Kingdom, we had no power to take any legal proceedings against the persons who had got up the emigration. But by your Lordship's directions we issued a notice, which was inserted in the leading papers, describing what had occurred in respect to the emigrants in question, and warning all other persons against emigrating to Venezuela. This notice has apparently had the effect of stopping the emigration. It is right to add that the President of the Republic of Guayana had assisted the emigrants with food, and the means of proceeding to the land they had bought, and had done what he could to discourage further emigration of the same kind.

Imposition on emigrants from Hamburgh.

Issue of notice respecting.

Emigration to the Argentine Republic.

A limited emigration also took place during the year to the Argentine Republic, and in consequence of the reports of the British minister at Buenos Ayres as to the insecurity of life in that country, your Lordship directed us to issue a notice warning emigrants against proceeding thither. This was done, but the notice has been since withdrawn, the object it was intended to effect having been attained.

Passengers' Acts.

Passengers' Acts.

No alteration has been made in the Passengers Acts during the past year, but the question to which we referred in our last report, as to the conclusion of a convention with the United States to assimilate the passenger laws of the European States from which emigrants proceed to the passenger laws of the United States, with the still more important question of establishing a tribunal at the port of arrival for the trial of offences committed at sea, is still under consideration.

During the year the following prosecutions took place :— Prosecutions.

Place.	Party Prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Liverpool -	Thomas Gill -	Breach of 72nd section of Passengers Act.	Case dismissed.
„ -	Francis Smith -	Breach of 75th section.	Fined 5*l.* and costs, or one month's imprisonment.
London -	Jas. Thompson Allsop.	Breach of 71st section.	Passage provided in another vessel.
„ -	F. S. Gray -	Breach of 69th & 71st sections.	Fined 30*l.*
Queenstown	Dan. P. Murphy	Breach of 83rd section.	Fined 2*l.* and costs.
„ -	J. McCarthy -	Breach of 18th section.	Fined 2*l.*, or one month's imprisonment.
„ -	W. Madden -	Breach of 18th section.	Fined 5*l.*, or two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The amounts recovered for emigrants by the emigration officers, without resort to legal proceedings, were,— Money recovered for emigrants.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Liverpool - -	111	6	9
Clyde - -	674	9	0
Cork - -	3,221	12	8
	£4,007	8	5

Indian Emigration.

The number of Indian immigrants introduced into Mauritius during 1869 was 1,682. The number of deaths on the voyage was only nine, equal to a mortality of ·33 per cent. The immigrants are said to have all arrived in good health. Coolie emigration to Mauritius. Appendices 17 to 23.

The number of Indian immigrants introduced into the West Indies during the season 1868–69, was,— West Indies.

	Ships.	Embarked and Born on the Voyage.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Jamaica - - -	3	1,421	37	2·58
British Guiana - -	12	5,059	186	3·67
Trinidad - - -	6	2,264	62	2·73
St. Vincent - -	1	355	12	3·38
Total - -	22	9,109	297	3·26

Proportion of females.

The proportion of females to males in this emigration was to—

Jamaica - - -	44·67
British Guiana - -	40·68
Trinidad - - -	46·35
St. Vincent -	44·81

The proportion, therefore, exceeded in all cases the minimum prescribed by the Duke of Buckingham, and approved by your Lordship.

Emigration of 1869–70.

During the season 1869–70, 16 ships were despatched to British Guiana, carrying 6,721 emigrants. The number of deaths on the voyage was 323, equal to a mortality of 4·80 per cent. The number of ships despatched to Trinidad was 6, carrying 2,959 emigrants; the deaths on the voyage were 54, equal to a mortality of 1·82 per cent.; while to Jamaica only 2 ships were despatched carrying 930 emigrants; the deaths on the voyage were 24, being equal to a mortality of 2·58. The general result of the emigration of the season is, that in 24 ships carrying 10,610 emigrants there were 401 deaths, equal to a mortality of 3·77 per cent.

Mortality,

This mortality is in excess of that in the emigration of 1868–69, arising, however, entirely on the ships despatched to British Guiana. In one of those ships, the "Shand," which sailed on 4th September, the mortality, including those that died after arrival, was at the rate of 24 per cent.; while in another, the "Sophia Joachim," it was at the rate of $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The principal cause of mortality in both ships appears to have been the debilitated state of the emigrants at the time of embarkation, and the unusual length of their voyages, aggravated in the case of the "Shand" by extreme dampness of the between decks from previous salt cargoes, deficiency of animal food and fresh vegetables, and inefficiency on the part of the surgeon superintendent, who was a native of India. An investigation into these cases was instituted in British Guiana on the arrival of the ships, and a further inquiry is, we believe, to be undertaken in India.

causes of, "Shand."

Mauritius.

No. of immigrants in.

The number of Indian immigrants in Mauritius on 31st December 1868, was supposed to be—

Males - -	147,753
Females - -	77,854
	225,607

The number who left the colony in 1869 was 2,320, which is less than in previous years.

The number of deaths was 7,926, being at the rate of 36·9 per 1,000. Among the rest of the population the mortality was at the rate of 29 per 1,000. These ratios, though large, are a great improvement as compared with the mortality of 1868. Mortality.

The Protector reports that a number of Indians and others arrive in Mauritius as deck passengers—"some in immi- "grant ships in excess of the coolies they carry; others in "vessels ill provided with accommodation of any class." We presume that the attention of the authorities in India will be called to this matter, as it is a clear evasion of the law, and may be the cause of serious evils. Excess of passengers in some ships.

The number of immigrants on sugar estates at the end of 1869 was 122,449. The number of deaths during the year had been 3,701, being at the rate of 29 per 1,000. The high rate of mortality among children has led to the establishment of maternity and children's hospitals, and to the training of Indian and creole women as midwives. Immigrants on sugar estates. Mortality.

The number of labourers with whom contracts of service were made during the year was 69,490, of whom 38,003 re-engaged themselves to their previous masters. The rate of wages had not varied, being on an average 16*s.* a month, in addition to food, lodging, and medical care. The number of deserters had decreased, and also the number of complaints of masters against servants, and *vice versâ*. Wages had been better paid than in previous years. Indentured labourers. Wages.

As to camps and hospitals, of 219 of the former 14 are described as "bad," and 4 as "very bad." Of 215 of the latter 5 are described as "bad," and 1 as "very bad." Upon the whole these establishments have been improved, and it is expected that the attention of the Legislature will be more particularly directed to their state when the general sanitary reforms now in contemplation are brought forward. Accommodation.

The material prosperity of the Indian immigrants is proved by the sums deposited by them in the savings banks, amounting in 1869 to 69,032*l.* The amount remitted to India through the Protector had been 17,158 rupees; but a considerable amount had also been sent through the banks, or taken away by the return coolies in specie. Prosperity of immigrants.

As regards education, there are 24 schools for Indians, attended by 753 pupils; and it is recommended that in addition evening classes should be established on estates. Meanwhile the asylum for the education of orphan Indian children has made satisfactory progress, the number of children now maintained in it being 244. Education.

British Guiana.

No. of immigrants on estates, 1868.

The number of Indian immigrants on estates in British Guiana on 31st December 1868 was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indentured -	26,230	8,326	34,556
Unindentured -	5,097	3,432	8,529
	31,327	11,758	43,085

Mortality.

The mortality during the preceding six months had been at the rate of 1·58 per cent.

Increase of immigrants in first half of 1869.

On 30th June 1869 the number of Indian immigrants on estates was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Indentured -	27,871	9,195	37,066
Unindentured -	5,743	3,814	9,567
	33,614	13,014	46,623

Showing an increase in the number under indenture of 7·26 per cent., and of the number not under indenture of 12·17.

Mortality.

The mortality during the half year had been at the rate of 1·48 per cent., the greatest being in the county of Demerara, the smallest in the county of Berbice.

Your Lordship has directed the Government to scrutinise carefully the mortality on the several estates in the colony with a view to the removal of immigrants from those where the mortality is in excess of the average. It may be expected that this instruction will stimulate the exertions of the planters to remove every defect on their estates by which the mortality among the immigrants is likely to be increased.

Cost of immigration.

During the year the number of Indian and Chinese immigrants who received bounty on the renewal of their engagements was 3,937, the amount of bounty paid to them being $195,425, equal to 40,713*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, an increase as compared with 1868 of 1,282 re-indentures, and $63,375 in bounty.

Return coolies,

In the month of September last the "Ganges" sailed from British Guiana for Calcutta with returning immigrants. She had on board 230 men, 97 women, and 81 children; in

to India,

all 408 souls. Besides these there were on board 3 Chinese men, 4 Chinese women, and 1 child, who paid their own passages. Of the Indians the Calcutta adults, numbering 180 men and 72 women, 252 in all, deposited 9,461*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, equal to 37*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* apiece—the Madrassees, 49 men and 22 women, 71 in all, 1,278*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, equal to 18*l.* 0*s.* 2¾*d.*

apiece. The 7 adult Chinese, besides paying their passages, deposited 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, equal to 47*l.* 12*s.* 4½*d.* apiece. But it is said that the Indians took with them in addition large sums, amounting, it is supposed, to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*; while the head of the Chinese family is said to have had with him in coin $4,000, equal to 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, besides a credit for $400 for his passage from Calcutta to China. and China.

Annexed to the report on the "Ganges" is a return showing the number of Indians who have returned from British Guiana to Calcutta and Madras respectively since 1854, with the amounts deposited by them. The result is that 2,364 Calcutta coolies deposited 79,311*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, equal to 33*l.* 10*s.* 11¾*d.* apiece; while 464 Madrassees deposited 15,040*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, equal to 32*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* apiece. The Madrassee depositors bear, however, a much smaller proportion to the whole number of adult Madras emigrants than the Calcutta depositors to the emigrants from Bengal. No. since 1854, and their savings.

In 1868 an Ordinance was passed by the Legislature of British Guiana to amend the Consolidated Immigration Ordinance of 1864. We print a copy in the Appendix. The principal object of this Ordinance was to obviate a difficulty arising from a judgment of the Supreme Court as to the definition of task work in the Ordinance of 1864. But it also contains other provisions of importance, among which are a reduction of the tasks required from any who from age, sex, infirmity, or otherwise are unable to complete the statutory task, and the permission to employers with the consent of the Governor to issue rations after a specified scale to newly arrived immigrants. Under the former of these provisions women in a state of pregnancy or who are nursing children may be relieved from performing tasks which their condition makes injurious to them. Under the latter, the health of the immigrants, which is said to have suffered from the deficient or unwholesome food with which they have at first supplied themselves, will be improved. An ordinance was also passed last year to enable the Governor to provide for the due regulation of the festivals and processions of Indian immigrants. The object is not to prohibit any of these festivals or to interfere with them further than is necessary to prevent disorder and breaches of the peace, which have sometimes resulted in bloodshed. Amendment of Immigration Ordinance. Appendix, No. 31.

The number of immigrants applied for by the planters during the season 1870–71 is 5,000. There is, however, but little reason to expect that the agent will be able to procure that number. The highest number he feels confident of procuring is 3,000, and for that number we have, in compliance with the request of the Colonial Government, taken up ship- No. of immigrants required for 1870.

Engagement of shipping.

ping in this country. If more should be forthcoming the agent will have to take up the necessary shipping in Calcutta.

Trinidad.

No. of immigrants on estates.

The number of immigrants resident on estates in Trinidad on 30th September 1869 was—

Indentured - - -	9,563
Unindentured - - -	6,822
Total - -	16,385

Mortality.

The number of deaths during the year, as well as could be ascertained, had been 501, equal to a mortality at the rate of 3·1 per cent. The births had been 224, or, taking the female population at 3,794, at the rate of 5·9 per cent.

Return coolies and their savings.

The number of immigrants who returned to India during the year was 211 men, 78 women, 62 children, and 21 infants, carrying with them $65,585, or 13,663*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, equal to an average of 47*l.* 5*s.* 6¾*d.* for each of the adult men and women, exclusive of the silver ornaments they wore on their persons. Besides these Indians there were on board five Chinese as cabin passengers, who, having arrived in Trinidad originally as indentured labourers, were returning to China with a sum of $7,500, or 1,562*l.* 10*s.*, equal to 312*l.* 10*s.* each. These people expressed an intention of returning to Trinidad.

Right to return passages exchanges for grants of land in colony.

Some of the immigrants who had become entitled to return passages in the spring of 1869 expressed a wish to give up their claim on receiving an equivalent grant of land, and Governor Gordon having brought the matter under your Lordship's consideration, obtained your sanction to the arrangement. The number of Indians who at once took advantage of the arrangement was 60, and it may be hoped that their example will be largely followed hereafter. The settlement of an industrious population of this description in the colony cannot fail to be advantageous.

Prosperity of island.

The prosperity of the island, resulting in great measure from immigration, but also from improved cultivation and machinery, is shown by the great increase in the production of sugar since 1845, when Indian immigration commenced. In that and the two following years the average production of sugar was 22,295 hhds.; in 1869 it was 56,369 hhds., being an increase of more than 152 per cent. At the same time it is said that many estates which formerly employed contract labour now depend entirely on the general popula-

tion of their respective districts, and that nevertheless their crops have in several instances doubled.

An Ordinance was passed in February 1869 requiring employers to provide certain rations for immigrants during the first 12 months after their allotment, and allowing them to deduct the value from the wages paid. A subsequent ordinance passed in March of the present year extends the period during which the immigrant is to be rationed to two years, subject to discontinuance by order of the agent-general, subagent, or inspector of immigrants at any time after the expiration of the first year. We print copies of these Ordinances in the Appendix. Their object is to ensure that the newly arrived immigrant shall receive a sufficient amount of good food to maintain him in health and strength. It is stated that on his first arrival, and even for the first two years of his indenture, the wages he is able to earn are insufficient for that purpose, and that the consequence has been great sickness and mortality. The effect of the Ordinance of February 1869 in arresting mortality was very marked. It appeared that while the mortality among the immigrants of 1868 who fed themselves was 7 per cent., the mortality among those of 1869 who were fed by their employers was only 4 per cent.; that is, that the new immigrants who under ordinary circumstances are more sickly than those who have been some time in the colony, experienced in 1869 a mortality little more than half the mortality of the older immigrants. It is also proved that the immigrants who are rationed work better and more perseveringly than those who feed themselves. For these reasons it was decided to carry the system further, by the Ordinance of the present year, so as to cover the period within which the wages earned by an ordinary immigrant may be insufficient to pay for his proper sustenance. But in justice to both the immigrant and the planter a power was reserved to put an end to the arrangement in any case where it appeared desirable to do so.

Ordinance for providing rations to immigrants.

Appendices, Nos. 32 and 33.

In our report last year we alluded to two Ordinances passed by the Legislature of Trinidad for abolishing the Court of Intendant and regulating the sale of crown lands, which, on the recommendation of the Governor had not been approved. In place of them another Ordinance was passed in the month of April of last year (No. 8 of 1869). The effect of this Ordinance is to reform instead of abolishing the Court of Intendant by transferring to the Governor as Intendant the exercise of the powers in respect to the disposal of crown lands heretofore vested in the court. It also authorises the appointment of various officers to carry out the details of the department, and defines their duties. We

Ordinance regulating sale of crown lands.

Appendix No. 34. print in the Appendix the rules for the sale of crown lands, which have been issued under this Ordinance.

In former reports we have described the measures adopted for the suppression of squatting in Trinidad, and their results.

Squatting. A report for the year 1869, on the Montserrat settlement has been received from M. D'Abadie, the commissioner of the district, in continuation of previous reports from Mr. Mitchell the late commissioner and warden. This report shows a satisfactory progress of the settlement. The whole amount received from the squatters up to the date of the report (February last) for the purchase of their lands is $26,077, or upwards of 5,400*l*. Forty second instalments which, from exceptionally adverse circumstances remained outstanding, were expected shortly to be paid up. M. D'Abadie anticipates that by the end of this year the remaining outlying parts of the districts of Montserrat will have been settled, so as to leave little or nothing more to be done. He reports further that the new Ordinance for the suppression of squatting has produced its desired effect, and has been the means of settling many squatters without recourse to law, and that two blocks of crown lands, which had been laid out in 47 ten-acre allotments, to be granted to coolies, free of charge, in commutation of their return passages to India, had all been taken up and buildings erected on the greater number of them, thus affording the adjoining estates "a supply of labour unknown before." He adds that 30 or 40 free coolies, who intended to form a joint stock company amongst themselves, had petitioned to have another block allotted to them in lieu of return passages.

Jamaica.

Number of indentured immigrants. No recent report has been received of the condition of Indian immigrants in Jamaica. The number under indenture cannot be large, consisting only of those introduced in the years 1867–69, and the present year, who do not exceed in all 3,900 souls.

Immigration laws. A consolidation of the immigration laws of the island is in contemplation, and will probably be carried out during the next session of the Legislature. A new cattle trespass law is also in preparation. A correspondence has likewise taken place on the subject of the forfeiture of land on which quit rent and land tax are unpaid. A law for this purpose was passed in 1867, and is noticed in our report of 1868. Some of its provisions were objected to by the Duke of Buckingham, and the approval of the law by Her Majesty

was suspended until those provisions were altered. The question is one of considerable difficulty, and is still we believe undecided.

St. Vincent.

The number of immigrants on estates on 30th June 1869, was 722; the number on 31st December was 1,181, including 337 who had arrived during the half-year, and 112 who had commuted their right to back passage and re-indentured themselves. To these are to be added the excess of births over deaths, amounting to 10. The whole number were located on 23 estates. The deaths during the half-year had been 12, the births 22. The health of the immigrants was said to be good, the relations between themselves and their employers satisfactory, and the offences they had committed few and trivial. Besides the Indians there were 14 Africans and three Portuguese under indenture on five estates. Number of indentured immigrants.

An Act was passed in June 1869 to authorise the grant of bounty to immigrants willing to commute their claim to back passage, and to re-indenture themselves for periods not exceeding five years. This Act was approved, and a scale of bounties has since been drawn up varying from $10 for one year's re-indenture to $48 for five years. Under this scale the 112 re-indentured immigrants mentioned above received each $25 (*5l. 4s. 2d.*) on resigning their return passages and entering into fresh indentures for three years. Commutation of claims for back passages.

A draft of regulations for the disposal of Crown lands in St. Vincent has been submitted to and approved by your Lordship, subject to an alteration of the minimum size of lots from 40 to 20 acres. We place a copy of these regulations in the Appendix. Heretofore, it appears, there were no regulations of the kind in force in the colony. Land regulations. Appendix, No. 35.

The planters of St. Vincent have applied to be furnished with 400 immigrants during the approaching season. There is some doubt whether their immigration fund is sufficient to meet the expense of so many, but there will be no difficulty in finding means to pay for a somewhat smaller number. Number of immigrants required.

Grenada.

The number of Indian immigrants in Grenada on 31st December 1869 was 1,702, located on 33 sugar and six cocoa estates. The births in the year were 59, and the deaths 42. There were 30 convictions, all for petty offences, including five for breaches of contract. Number of indentured immigrants.

No Indian immigrants were introduced during 1869, but nine who had gone to Trinidad in the hope of bettering their

condition returned to Grenada and resumed their places among the labouring population.

Commutation of claims for back passages.

In June last, of the 299 immigrants who arrived in the ship "Jalawar" in June 1859, and whose term of service had expired, 187 commuted their right to back passages for bounties amounting in the whole to 1,642*l.* 10*s.*, and were re-indentured for one year. Only three men and one girl were waiting for back passages, and until an opportunity of sending them to India occurred, they would receive the compensation for delay provided by the 49th section of the amended Emigration Act.

Immigration laws.

In the month of November last two Acts were passed by the Legislature of Grenada; one "to consolidate and amend "the laws relating to immigration;" the second to correct an error in the first. We print copies of these Acts in the Appendix.

Appendices, Nos. 36 and 37.

The first Act re-enacts almost verbatim the Grenada Immigration Act of 1855 and part of the Act of 1856, with the addition of clauses taken from the British Guiana Ordinance of 1864. The most important alterations are a provision to secure to the immigrant the benefits of the house and hospital accommodation which the law requires; the ensuring a free back passage to every immigrant who has completed a five years' industrial and a ten years' actual residence; and the enabling the Governor to remove to another colony any immigrant who, from the refusal of the planters or any other cause, is unable to obtain employment in Grenada. These alterations were introduced to obviate difficulties which had arisen, in consequence of the treatment by the planters of the immigrants introduced in 1866 in the "Countess of Ripon." They are calculated to effect their object, and the Secretary of State for India has in consequence given his assent to the renewal of emigration to Grenada, provided the Governor of the Windward Islands is of opinion that there is a reasonable certainty that the immigrants will find employment at fair wages, and that their labour will be sufficiently valued by the planters to secure them liberal and kind treatment. The report of the Governor on these points has not yet been received, and the decision as to the renewal of emigration to Grenada is therefore still in abeyance.

Conditional renewal of immigration.

St. Lucia.

Satisfactory condition of immigrants.

The reports from the stipendiary magistrates in St. Lucia as to the condition of the Indian immigrants are in every respect satisfactory. The immigrants are said to be in good

health and well conducted, and all who are willing to work can obtain employment. No immigrants have been introduced into the island since 1862, and all have worked out their industrial residence and become entitled to back passages.

In our report of last year we stated that 288 had recently sailed in the "Lincelles" for India, and that 425 had commuted their claim to back passages for bounties amounting in all to 3,097*l*. It is probable that a considerable proportion of those that remain may do the same. We have no recent statement of the numbers in the island, but it does not probably exceed 550. Back passages.

Antigua.

There are no Indian immigrants in Antigua. The only immigrants in that island working under indenture are 57 Barbadians and six Portuguese. The condition of these is stated to be satisfactory. Immigrant population.

An Act has been recently passed by the Legislature of the colony to regulate the carriage of passengers. We print a copy of it in the Appendix. The object was to prevent the irregular abduction of labourers from Antigua to St. Croix. With that view it prohibits the employment of any person as emigration agent in Antigua without the sanction of the Governor, and brings vessels carrying passengers under certain of the provisions of the Passengers Acts. It also imposes penalties on any person fraudulently inducing emigrants to take a passage, and on any master knowingly taking as passenger any person under contract as a labourer. Colonial Passengers Act. Appendix, No. 38.

A surrender has recently been accepted by the Government of the grant under which the island of Barbuda was held by the trustees of Sir Gerald Codrington. This island had been held by the Codrington family under grants for terms of years since the end of the 17th century. The last grant was in 1855 for 50 years. The present grantee being a minor, a suit was instituted in the Court of Chancery for the administration of his estate, in the course of which it appeared that the maintenance of Barbuda entailed an annual loss. The court therefore directed that an application should be made to the crown for leave to surrender the grant. A correspondence ensued as to the terms to be demanded, and eventually your Lordship agreed to accept the surrender from 1st April last on condition that the trustees left on the island the stock of sheep and deer; that no claim should lie against the crown for the clergyman's salary; and that the trustees should pay the salaries of the resident magistrate and his assistant to Island of Barbuda, surrender of grant of.

1st April. The trustees, on the other hand, were to be allowed to remove the breeding stock of horses, and to gather the growing crop of cotton, and also to take away any property that is legally moveable, or to leave it on the island on the chance of the incoming tenant being willing to make an allowance for it. But the Government is to be under no liability in respect of such property, and the claim of the trustees in respect of it is to determine within a reasonable period to be fixed by the Governor of Antigua. According to this arrangement, the island has come under the control of the Government of Antigua, who will have to make provision for its future management.

St. Kitts and Nevis.

Immigrant population.

The only immigrants under indenture in St. Kitts in 1869, were,—

Portuguese - - -	72
Liberated Africans - -	50
Indians - - -	10
	132

The only Indian immigrants introduced into St. Kitts, were those who arrived in the "Dartmouth" in February 1861. When the indentures of these expired, a large number of them emigrated to British Guiana, whence some have returned, and among them the 10 mentioned above, who received each a bounty of 6*l.* 6*s.* on entering into a fresh engagement for three years.

In Nevis there are no immigrants, but an application for some has been recently received from the planters, the decision on which is postponed for further information.

Dominica.

No immigrants have been introduced into Dominica.

In the summer of last year regulations for the disposal of crown lands were issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, the substance of which is as follows:—

Land regulations.

Crown lands, other than village lots and special locations, are to be sold in lots of not less than 40 acres, at a minimum price of 1*l.* Applicants at the time of their application are to make a deposit of 5*s.* per acre for expenses of survey, and after survey the land is to be advertised at the expense of the applicant in the official gazette and island newspapers. At the expiration of one calendar month, if no objection is

raised, the land will be sold—by auction if any other than the original applicant shall desire to bid for it—10 per cent. of the price to be paid down, and the balance within one month. If the land is bought by any but the original applicant his deposit and expenses to be repaid to him.

Village lots and the "Three Chains" to be sold on the same conditions, but the former at an upset price of $5 per 1,000 superficial feet, the latter at 6*s.* per chain. Crown lands formerly held on temporary occupations without any payment, or held after the expiration of former leases, are to be sold by auction.

Bahamas.

Salt ponds.

In last year's report we stated the terms on which the Duke of Buckingham had consented to commute the leasehold tenure of the salt ponds in the Bahamas for a perpetual export duty on salt. It may be satisfactory to those who take an interest in the colony, to see the terms in which the result of the commutation is described by the Governor in September last. "The substitution of a royalty," he says, "on all salt "shipped for a fixed annual rental seems to have given "satisfaction, and served to stimulate an increased cultiva- "tion. The former lessees of the Rum Cay Pond who had "abandoned their allotments under the heavy burden of "arrears of rent, and of the prospect of still adding to those "arrears had they continued, have resumed with heart their "cultivation, and many of those at Inagua who were almost "paralyzed by their arrears have renewed their exertions to "render profitable the labour of past years, while new pro- "prietors have been added to the list."

Honduras.

Immigrant population,

There was no immigration into Honduras in 1869. The only immigrants in the colony were the remainder of the Chinese introduced in the year 1865. The number of these on 31st December 1869 was 198, of whom 182 were on estates, and 16 had received industrial certificates. Between October 1868 and December 1869 there had been six deaths, equal to a mortality at the rate of 2·94 in 15 months, or 2·36 per annum. The people are said to be working well, some of them obtaining even higher wages than the negro labourers. On one estate their appearance is described as unsatisfactory, but it is attributed to their gambling propensities, to gratify which they sell their clothes and rations in the neighbouring Indian villages. No blame is attachable to the employer, as the gambling takes place at night when

unsatisfactory state of,

there are no means of exercising an effective supervision over the people.

Immigration Ordinance.

We mentioned in our report last year that an Act had been passed by the Legislature to encourage immigration, but had been objected to by the Duke of Buckingham, on the ground that it did not specify or give the Lieutenant-Governor power to define the countries from which immigrants might be introduced. That defect has been cured by an Act passed in July last, which provides that the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time notify by proclamation the countries from which emigrants may be obtained.

Resumption of Mr. Putnam's land grant.

In 1867 a large grant of land was made to Mr. Putnam and others by Lieutenant-Governor Austin, on condition of the settlement upon the land, within two years, of 50 families of agriculturists or mechanics. This condition not having been complied with the land was resumed by Lieutenant-Governor Longden on 1st July last.

Chinese Emigration.

Chinese convention.

No progress has been made since our report of last year in inducing the Chinese Government to sanction the resumption of emigration on any other terms than those comprised in the convention of March 1866. The result is that although that convention has been rejected by both the British and French Governments, the Chinese Government have practically put it in operation, thereby revoking the regulations established in 1859 by agreement between the Allied Commission and the Chinese Government, not only without the consent, but in spite of the protest of the other parties to the agreement.

Hong Kong.

Emigration of Chinese to West Indies;

In consequence of the stoppage of emigration from China proper, the Governor of Hong Kong was directed to report whether it would not be possible to obtain from that colony the small number of Chinese emigrants required for the British West India Colonies. In answer Sir R. Macdonnell stated that this could only be done by employing native agents on the mainland to procure emigrants, a system which would not only be in violation of Chinese law, but would involve all the abuses which in former years disgraced the emigration from Macao.

In consequence of this opinion the idea of obtaining emigrants from Hong Kong for the British West Indies was abandoned. Nevertheless, the Governor has since sanctioned the opening of depôts in Hong Kong for the reception of emi-

grants, while one ship the "Frederick" had sailed with a full complement for Peru. It is also stated that upwards of 24,000 emigrants have in the last two years sailed from Hong Kong for the United States. Why under these circumstances it should be impossible to procure the small number of emigrants required for the British colonies without resorting to illegal practices to entice them from the mainland, it is difficult to understand. to Peru.

It has been thought right in view of the emigration from Hong Kong to foreign countries that the Governor should have the power of exercising a control over the despatch of emigrant ships from that colony. With that view an Ordinance has been passed by the local legislature, of which we place a copy in the Appendix prohibiting the despatch of any Chinese emigrant ship from Hong Kong without a license from the Governor. The conditions of the license are to be fixed by the Governor under instructions from the Secretary of State. The principal object of this measure is to enable the Government to prevent the emigration of Chinese from Hong Kong to countries where the emigrants would be beyond the cognizance and protection of British authorities. Licenses to foreign emigrant ships. Appendix No. 39.

New South Wales.

The land revenue of New South Wales during the year 1869 was,— Land revenue.

	£	s.	d.
Land sales	275,726	12	7
Balances of conditional purchases	19,525	16	6
Interest on land sales to conditional purchasers	24,360	8	7
Rent of land, first class settled districts	22,424	12	1
Rent of runs, second class settled and unsettled districts	213,326	1	11
Assessment on runs, second class settled and unsettled districts	9,522	19	11
Fees on transfer of runs	896	0	0
Quit rents	69	13	4
Licenses to cut timber, &c. on Crown lands	1,790	12	3
Mineral leases	5,412	2	0
Leases of auriferous lands	4,634	16	8
Miners' rights	5,243	5	0
Business licenses	655	0	0
Survey of land	118	18	1
Miscellaneous	326	12	9
	584,033	11	8

This was an increase as compared with 1868 of 42,804*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

Gold revenue.

The gold revenue during the year was,—

	£	s.	d.
Duty on gold - - - -	16,840	19	7
Fees for export and conveyance of gold, &c. - - - - -	8,152	6	10
	24,993	6	5

being an increase as compared with 1868 of 234*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

The total revenue proper in 1868 and 1869 was,—

	£	s.	d.
1868 - -	*2,405,356	15	2
1869 - -	2,202,970	5	10

showing an increase of 157,613*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in 1869 was 2,617,205*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

The regulations for assisted immigration to New South Wales were cancelled on 11th December 1867, but the last ship with immigrants under them reached the colony only on 11th April 1869. The following summary of the immigration conducted under the regulations since their promulgation in June 1861 has been drawn up by the immigration agent:—

Immigration since 1861.

The number of individuals nominated was -	21,045
The number who arrived, some having paid the full cost of their passages, was - -	16,623
The number who declined to emigrate was -	4,461

Among the immigrants were 5,860 unmarried females.

Of the whole number there were from—

England and Wales - -	3,225
Scotland - - - -	1,061
Ireland - - - -	12,219
Other countries - - -	118
	16,623

Of whom were—

Male adults - - -	7,007
Female „ - - -	7,021
Children { Male - - -	1,291
Children { Female - - -	1,304
	16,623

* Exclusive of 25,000*l.* received from the Government of Victoria in 1869, on Murray River Customs Account for 1868.

The net cost of the emigrants to the colony was about 10*l.* a head. Cost.

Exclusive of the assisted immigrants, the whole number of persons who arrived in New South Wales from the United Kingdom from 1860 to 1868, both inclusive, was - - - -	8,532
The departures during the same period - -	7,663
Showing an excess of immigration of only -	869

During 1869, as will be seen from Table No. 2 in the Appendix to this Report, the emigration from the United Kingdom to New South Wales comprised no more than 796 souls.

Queensland.

The land sales in Queensland in 1868, the latest date for which we have returns, were,— Land sales.

—	Extent.	Amount realised.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
By public auction - - -	52,235 3 9	57,080 5 3
By pre-emptive purchases - -	1,600 0 0	1,674 10 0
Mineral sections - - -	3,120 0 0	2,182 10 0
Improved allotments - - -	114 0 38	148 7 3
	57,070 0 7	61,085 12 6
Leased under Act 30 Vict., No. 12 -	3,436 2 28	431 14 11
	60,506 2 35	61,517 7 5

Compared with 1867 there was an increase of 15,305 acres in the quantity sold, and of 11,249*l.* in the amount realised. In lands leased there was a decrease as compared with the previous year of 37,104 acres in extent, and 4,665*l.* in the rent.

The immigration in 1868 was— Immigration.

Males - -	12,022
Females - -	1,360
Total -	13,382

The emigration was—

Males - -	7,887
Females - -	1,208
Total -	9,095

Population.

The population on the 31st December 1868 was estimated at—

Males - -	65,843
Females - -	41,584
Total -	107,427

Being an increase as compared with 1867 of—

Males - -	2,365
Females - -	827
Total -	3,192

Metals and minerals.

The quantity of gold, copper, and coal raised in 1868 was—

Gold	- ozs.	122,112,	valued at	429,907*l.*
Copper	- tons	9,033	„	73,020*l.*
Coal	- „	19,611	„	11,519*l.*

Introduction of South Sea Islanders.

In last year's report we recapitulated the correspondence which up to that date had passed on the subject of the introduction of South Sea Islanders into Queensland. Since that date the subject has engaged much attention both in Australia and at home. At Sydney a meeting was held at which the mayor presided, when an address was adopted to the Legislative Council of Queensland deprecating the immigration. In Queensland a committee of the House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into the operation of the Polynesian Act; but before this a circular had been addressed by the Foreign Office to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Pacific, desiring them to inquire into the alleged kidnapping of Polynesians by British ships. We shall recapitulate, as briefly as the importance of the subject admits, the result of these inquiries.

Condition of immigrants in Fiji Islands.

The consular reports received by the Foreign Office come from Fiji, (Upolu, the chief of the Samoa Islands,) Panama, Callao, Coquimbo, and Tahiti. The Consul at Fiji asserts that though natives of other islands have of late years immigrated to the Fiji group no kidnapping or "cajoling" has taken place; that none have been introduced since 1863 without his seeing them, and that in no case did his examination warrant a supposition that they had been procured by force or fraud. He gives instances in which, when they thought themselves aggrieved, they appealed to him for redress; and he says they appear happy to exchange the miserable life in their own islands for a more peaceful and better fed existence in Fiji. He points out the improbability of some of the statements on the subject, and

adds that in his opinion "most of the instances given are "less fact than a reflex of missionary fears."

Samoa Islands.

The Consul at Upolu says the Samoans do not emigrate, but import labourers from Savage Island. He mentions, however, a case in which he had to threaten to seize a ship from New Zealand which was forcibly detaining natives on board, and says he had been informed of an instance in which the sailors of a vessel had driven a nail through the hand of a native as soon as he put it on the rail, to prevent his getting away. He does not, however, state this of his own knowledge, or mention the name or nationality of the vessel referred to.

Immigrants from the Pacific Islands in Tahiti.

The Consuls at Panama, Callao, and Coquimbo report that there is no immigration from the South Sea Islands within their respective consulates; but the Consul at Tahiti states in general terms that rumours have reached him that fraud and deceit are practised in procuring emigrants among the Savage Islands in the Pacific, sometimes with and sometimes against the wishes of the local chiefs. He mentions that two French and one British vessel had introduced emigrants into Tahiti from the Gilbert Islands in 1867, and that in 1868 about 150 had been introduced by a New Zealand vessel from Nieué or Savage Island. These emigrants were introduced under contracts of service, but there is no reason to suppose that in either case they had been deceived or illused. He encloses, however, a letter from the missionary on Savage Island complaining of the "menstealing" vessels from Samoa, Tahiti, and Queensland, but admitting at the same time that the people go of their own free will, although against the will of the authorities and against the law. The rumours to which the Consul at Tahiti refers were probably the result of the proceedings at Sydney on the subject. At all events they have less substance than the statements made at the Sydney meeting and in the local press, the incorrectness or exaggeration of several of which has since been proved.

Report of committee of enquiry in Queensland.

The report of the Committee of the House of Assembly in Queensland affords more precise information on the question. The Committee examined 16 witnesses, including the principal employers of South Sea Islanders, Captain Whish, Mr. Campbell, the Honourable Louis Hope, and Mr. Raff, as well as the immigration agent, the Colonial Secretary, the Rev. Edward Griffith, congregational minister, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Short, and others. The only witnesses who gave any evidence as to kidnapping were Mr. Davidson and Mr. Short, who referred to the case of a vessel called the "King Oscar," which is said to have carried off a

number of islanders in 1867—before the Polynesian Act was passed—and also to the case of the "Spunkie,"and the alleged outrage on a young girl by Mr. Ross Lewin. It is admitted, however, by Mr. Davidson that the islanders from whom he heard the latter story absolutely denied its truth on two occasions; first, when questioned by the immigration agent alone, and again when questioned by himself in the immigration agent's presence. This result Mr. Davidson attributed to menaces and bribes on the part of Mr. Ross Lewin and his agents. Mr. Brooks also, another witness, referred to information he had received as to frauds in the collection of emigrants, but his evidence was not precise or important.

Opinion of immigration agent.

On the other hand the immigration agent states positively that he has no reason to believe from what he has seen of the people on their arrival, that either force or fraud had been employed in regard to them—that he has never had any complaint from them of unjust treatment—that there are no instruments of coercion on board the ships, which are plentifully provisioned, and that the islanders are very intelligent and understand the agreements made with them. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Hodgson, expresses a strong opinion that there is not the slightest proof that Queensland employers or agents are implicated in kidnapping transactions, and bears testimony to the manner in which the immigration agent performs his duties. The Rev. Mr. Griffith, the congregational minister in connexion with the London Missionary Society, quotes a letter from Mr. Creagh the missionary of Maré, dated January 1869, in which it is said "nearly every "lad is bent on going to Brisbane," and one from Mr. Lawes of Savage Island, who complains that "he could not keep "the lads from visiting Queensland." Mr. Griffith goes on to say that he is in the habit of conversing with some 30 of these people who frequent his church, and that he has in no case seen any reason to suppose they had been improperly introduced or ill-treated after arrival, and he most positively contradicts the statements to that effect made by Mr. Graham and Mr. Sunderland in Sydney.

Evidence of employers.

There remains the evidence of the employers of the islanders, and even if it be said that they would have a natural bias in favour of the immigration, the position and character of those gentlemen makes it impossible to doubt that their evidence is given with good faith and frankness. They are unanimous in describing the immigrants as happy and contented, and in expressing their conviction that neither force nor fraud has been practised in collecting them. The description they give of them is remarkable. They say that they are uniformly well conducted, docile, intelligent,

and industrious, that they may be trusted to work even without superintendence, and are temperate and not addicted to vice or immorality. They add that the work they perform without distress in the sugar plantations could not in the summer be performed at all by Europeans, and consequently that if the immigration were stopped the large capital now invested in those plantations would be sacrificed.

Opinion of Committee.

The Committee in submitting the evidence to the House expressed their opinion that it did not prove the allegations that had been made to the effect that the emigrants were procured by force or fraud, that they were treated unjustly by their employers, that they would injure the colonists or be injured by them, that they would not be returned to their homes, or that their employment was disadvantageous to European labourers. They added a recommendation that Government agents should as a precaution be appointed on board ships licensed to recruit emigrants, that efficient interpreters should be procured, and that Polynesian evidence should be received in courts of law. In conclusion they observe that, "while the interests of humanity demand that "all care be taken of these men, no unnecessary obstacle "should be thrown in the way of their introduction."

Appointment of Government agents on board ships collecting emigrants.

The recommendations of the Committee had to a great extent been anticipated by a report of the immigration agent early in 1869, which included a suggestion, not noticed by the Committee, that a Government agent should be put on board ships taking home those who had served their time as well as on board ships recruiting new emigrants. Considering the distances of the islands from which the people are brought, this precaution appears to be necessary, and will no doubt receive the consideration of the Legislature when the proposed Bill for the amendment of the law is introduced. But under any circumstances the immigration will require to be carefully watched to guard against the abuses to which the helplessness of the immigrants might render them liable

Immigration Acts.

Two Acts, which it is necessary to notice here, were passed by the Legislature of Queensland in their session of 1869, the first to provide for immigration, the second to consolidate and amend the laws relating to pastoral occupation in the unsettled districts. The first Act (No. 9) repeals the Immigration Act of 1864, and re-enacts its essential provisions with certain alterations and additions. The principal alterations are, that it authorises the appointment of an emigration agent in Germany as well as in the United Kingdom; it substitutes for the remission of 30*l.* for each adult, and 15*l.* for each child to persons paying their own and their families passages land orders for 40 and 20 acres respectively; it

defines the description of land that may be selected; it extends the period of residence from two to three years, and requires the cultivation of $\frac{1}{10}$th of the land or the erection of a fence before the grant is issued. It provides for the inheritance of the land by the heirs of a grantee dying before the deed has issued; it sanctions the grant of passages in advance, with the privileges as to land to persons undertaking to repay the estimated cost; it allows the introduction by persons resident in the colony of their friends, or of labourers or servants under engagement, with the same privileges as to land on repayment of the cost of passage; and it authorises the establishment of depôts from which employers may hire immigrants, and gives the employer who pays the passage money in the immigrant's default the land order which the immigrant would have received. The issue of transferable land orders to shippers introducing emigrants is discontinued, and the limitation of the number of German immigrants, and of the proportion of immigrants from the different divisions of the United Kingdom are omitted. But an immigrant from any part of the world other than the Australian Colonies "and Great Britain" (meaning, it may be presumed, the United Kingdom) may be recommended for a non-transferable land order on showing that he intends settling in the colony.

Pastoral Leases Act.

The second Act (No. 10) is in great measure a verbatim re-enactment of so much of the "Pastoral Leases Act, 1863," as relates to the unsettled districts. The principal alterations introduced by it are the extension of leases, including those in existence, from 14 to 21 years, the reduction of the deposit on application for a license, of the upset price of a license, and of the rent during the first years of a lease from 10*s.* to 5*s.* per square mile, with a considerable reduction of rent through the whole currency of the lease. It provides also for the issue of licenses for unwatered runs on payment of 3*s.* per square mile, but subject in other respects to the established regulations. It makes new regulations for the renewal of leases, extending the term of renewal from 5 to 14 years, and reducing the rent. It prescribes the mode in which arbitrations are to be conducted. It allows to a lessee a pre-emptive right at 10*s.* an acre over a block of 2,560 acres of his run, but authorises the Government to resume the same extent by notification in the gazette, or the whole of a run by notice in writing, the lessee receiving compensation for improvement and fencing. It further provides that the lessee of a run proclaimed as a gold field may continue to occupy it concurrently with the holders of miners' rights and business licenses, a proportionate reduction being made in the rent.

Victoria.

The extent of land alienated in Victoria during the year 1868, was,— Land alienated.

	A.	R.	P.
Granted without purchase -	60	1	8
Sold - - -	275,648	3	5
	275,709	0	13

The amount realised was 359,702*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* The total extent alienated in the colony up to the end of the year was,— Land fund.

	A.	R.	P.
Granted without purchase	1,110	1	9
Sold - - -	6,675,246	2	20
	6,676,356	3	29

The total extent unalienated was 48,967,803 acres.

The total area of land in occupation was 8,884,193 acres, and the extent under cultivation was, 712,865 acres.

The number of square miles of auriferous ground actually worked upon in the several mining districts during 1869 was 905¾. Gold.

The produce of gold from quartz veins and alluvial workings during 1868 was estimated at,—

	ozs.
From quartz veins - -	587,694
From alluvial workings -	1,069,804
Total gold exported -	1,657,498

The population of the Colony at the end of 1868 was estimated at,— Population.

Males - -	384,859
Females - -	299,457
Total -	684,316

showing an increase as compared with 1867 of—

Males - -	12,620
Females - -	11,809
Total -	24,429

The population of all classes on the gold fields on 31st December 1868 was 271,788. The total number of miners was 64,658.

Land laws.

In December 1869 the Legislature of Victoria passed an Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the sale and occupation of crown lands.

The object of this Act is to facilitate the acquisition of land by *bonâ fide* settlers, and its principal provisions are as follows:—

The lands are obtainable either (1) by selection at 1*l.* per acre payable by instalments, or (2) by auction at an upset price of 1*l.* per acre prompt payment.

Selection of unsurveyed land.

1. Persons desirous of purchasing land in any district not specially exempted may, subject to certain regulations as to boundaries, select any quantity of unoccupied land not exceeding 320 acres before it has been surveyed, and obtain an occupation license for three years at a yearly rental of 2*s.* per acre. The license is not transferable. The licensee is required to fence the land within two years; to reside upon it for two years and a half; and during the currency of his license to cultivate at least one acre out of every 10 included in it. If these conditions have been fulfilled, he is entitled, at the end of three years, at his option, either to pay 14*s.* an acre for the land, which then becomes his own, or to obtain a lease of it for seven years at a yearly rental of 2*s.* per acre. When the payments (which may be made in anticipation) have amounted to 20*s.* an acre, a grant in fee is issued by the Governor.

Sales by auction.

2. Crown lands, to an extent not exceeding 200,000 acres a year, are also disposed of at auction at an upset price of not less than 20*s.* an acre. Lands exposed to auction, and not sold, may afterwards be purchased at the upset price, or at the highest price bid at the sale. All town and village lands must be sold at auction.

Leases.

Leases of Crown lands for 21 years, at a rent of not less than 5*l.* a year, and for quantities not exceeding three acres, may be obtained for the sites of inns, stores, smithies, and other similar buildings, in thinly peopled districts; also for bathing places, bridges, ferries, and other purposes of public utility.

Pastoral runs.

Pastoral licenses for new runs deemed sufficient to carry 4,000 sheep or 1,000 cattle are put up to auction at a rent fixed by the Board of Land and Works, and sold to the person bidding the highest premium. The licenses are granted for any period not exceeding 14 years.

South Australia.

The sales of Crown lands in South Australia in 1868 were— Land sales.

	A.	R.	P.
Town lands - -	33	1	29
Suburban lands - -	593	0	0
Special country lands -	3,606	0	0
Country sections - -	102,665	0	0
Country lands - -	92,795	3	0
Making a total of -	199,693	0	29

The amount realised was 224,458*l.* 9*s.*, being an increase of 60,671*l.* 5*s.* as compared with the preceding year. The total area of land in the possession of freeholders was 3,769,897 acres, or equivalent to 21·9 acres per head of the population. Proceeds of.

The number of immigrants who arrived in 1868 was— Immigrants in 1868.

Males - -	2,069
Females - -	831
Total - -	2,900

The number who left was—

Males - -	3,041
Females - -	1,152
Total - -	4,193

showing a loss to the colony of 1,293 by the excess of emigration.

The population on the 31st December 1868 was estimated at— Population.

Males - -	91,347
Females - -	84,951
Total - -	176,298

being an increase, as compared with 1867, of—

Males - -	1,356
Females - -	2,082
Total - -	3,438

In our report last year we mentioned that Mr. Goyder, the Surveyor-General of South Australia, had sailed for the Northern territory.

northern territory in December 1868, with an efficient staff of surveyors. He returned to Adelaide in November 1869, having discovered and surveyed an area in the neighbourhood of Port Darwin considerably exceeding what had been sold on pro-
Appendix No. 40. spective land orders. We print in the Appendix a copy of the Surveyor-General's Report. The description of the country in point of fertility, water supply, and harbour accommodation is favourable, and the healthiness of the climate is proved by the ability of the surveying party to work in the open air for eight months during many hours daily without injury. The region is believed to be rich in
Appointment of Resident. minerals. Mr. Bloomfield Douglas, formerly an officer in the Royal Navy, but for many years in the public service in South Australia, has been appointed Resident in the territory, the seat of Government of which has been fixed at Fort Point, now called "Palmerston," on Port Darwin. Port Darwin has also been selected by the Anglo-Australian Telegraph Company as the point for landing their submarine cable.

Land Acts. In the month of February last the Legislature of South Australia passed an Act to amend the laws relating to the leasing of certain of the waste lands of the Crown for pastoral purposes. This Act, of which the short title is "The Waste Lands Amendment and Procedure Act, 1869–70," is divided into two parts. The second relates only to procedure, and need not here be noticed. The principal provisions of the first part are as follows:—

Pastoral leases, On the passing of the Act the Commissioner of Crown Lands is to cause to be made and published in the Government Gazette a valuation of the estimated annual value per square mile on a lease for 10 years of the lands comprised in 101 leases specified in the first schedule to the Act, all which expire between the 30th June 1870 and the 31st
valuations for. December 1873. He is also to have made and published a like valuation per square mile for 14 years of the lands comprised in 72 leases specified in the second schedule, all of which will have expired by the 30th June 1878, and five of which expired on the 31st December last, but for the purposes of the Act are to be deemed as still subsisting.

Appeals against. The lessees may within 21 days, and on depositing with the Commissioner of Crown Lands 25*l.* to meet costs, appeal against such valuation. These appeals are to be heard by a "Valuation Tribunal" composed of three persons, one appointed by the Governor with the advice of his Executive Council, one by the appellant, and the third to be chosen by the two others, or the appeal with the written consent of the appellant may be heard by the Governor's appointee alone.

The valuation of the tribunal (which is empowered to take evidence on oath), if confirmed by the Governor in Council, is to be final.

Exchange of leases.

Any lessee may on giving notice to that effect within 28 days of the appearance of the gazette notice surrender his lease and obtain a new one for 10 years, and the unexpired term of his old lease if comprised in the first schedule, or if comprised in the second schedule for 14 years and a half of his unexpired term.

New leases.

The new leases are all to commence on 1st July 1870 at the rent fixed by the valuation, and are to be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by any regulations which the Governor in Council may establish under the powers conferred on him by the 34th section of the Act. They are also to contain covenants to keep all buildings in good repair, and to insure against fire such as are constructed of stone or brick, roofed with slate, iron, shingle, or paling, and of a value of not less than 100*l.*

Certain leases to be sold by auction.

If the lessees of lands comprised in the first and second schedules neglect to give notice of their desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the Act, leases of their lands may be put up to auction at the valuation as an upset price for the term of 10 or 14 years (according as the lands are within the first or second schedule) commencing from the expiration of the existing lease. If not sold they may at intervals to be fixed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands be again put up to auction at upset prices successively reduced 10 per cent. from that of the last occasion; but in no case is a lease to be sold at a less annual rent than 10*s.* per square mile per annum.

Improvements in leases without the hundreds.

On the termination of pastoral leases not within hundreds, the lessees are to be paid out of the General Revenue for wells, dams, and reservoirs of a permanent character.

Leases within hundreds.

Leases of lands within hundreds are to be dealt with as other leases, except that they are to be for one year only, renewable from year to year at the same rent and conditions for the period of seven years.

Compensation for improvements.

Provision is also made for compensation for substantial improvements made after the 1st July 1870 on lands not being within hundreds, by adding the value of such improvements to the upset price of the land when sold.

Western Australia.

Disposal of land.

The land sold or held under lease, and the revenue arising from it, in Western Australia in 1869, was as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Town and suburban lots -	307	0	3	1,375	6	5
Country lots -	14,762	2	0	7,296	0	7
Pastoral leases -	11,001,050	0	0	14,169	4	4
Timber licenses -	—			738	7	6
Mining ditto -	—			26	0	0
Forfeited deposits - -	—			22	3	0
	11,016,119	2	3	23,627	1	10

Immigration and emigration.

The number of persons who arrived in Western Australia in 1869 was 499. The number who left was 752.

Railway to the Jarrah Forests.

In the autumn of last year the Governor of Western Australia submitted for approval an arrangement he had entered into provisionally with Mr. Simpson, of Ballarat, Victoria, for the construction of a railway from a seaport to the Jarrah Forest ranges, with a view to the cutting and export of the timber. Under this arrangement Mr. Simpson undertakes to construct a railway, to erect saw mills, to cut the timber, and to build a jetty for its shipment, on condition of receiving 2,000 acres of land for every mile of railway, the land required for the railway, jetty, sheds, and works, a reserve of five miles on each side of the railway where the timber is found, and a reserve of 20 miles back from where the mills are erected. Although these terms are high, yet as there is said to be a great demand for the timber, the supply of which is inexhaustible, and as it is important not to lose any chance of developing the resources of the colony, which for so many years have lain dormant, your Lordship acceded to the above conditions, with some limitations. There has not been time as yet to hear whether Mr. Simpson has commenced operations.

Tasmania.

Disposal of land.

The quantity of land sold in Tasmania in 1868 was—

Description of Lots.	Quantity.			Amount realised.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Country - - - -	23,071	3	7	21,930	6	10
Town and suburban - -	299	2	7·7	1,185	12	0

The acreage of ordinary Crown lands leased in 1868 is stated to have been 669,690, yielding a rental of 6,736*l.* 7*s.*, showing a decrease in the acreage of 68,892 or 9·33 per cent., and in the rental of 326*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, or 4·63 per cent. The acreage of islands under lease was 823,678, being less than in 1867 by 34,803, while the amount of rental was nearly the same, viz., 1,144*l.* 14*s.*

The population on the 31st December 1868 was estimated to have been 100,706, being an increase as compared with 1867, of 2,251.

The immigration into and the emigration from the colony in 1868 was— Immigration and emigration.

Immigration - - -	5,043
Emigration - - -	4,320

New Zealand.

The land sales in New Zealand in 1868 were— Land sales,

	A.	R.	P.
Town - -	213	2	16
Suburban - -	2,263	1	7
Country - -	196,832	0	30
	199,309	0	13

The amount realised was—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cash - - -	182,065	2	1
Scrip - - -	12,994	2	3
	£195,059	4	4

proceeds of.

Of this amount 184*l.* 16*s.* was received for forfeited deposits.

The Crown lands in the colony held under depasturing and other leases (except for gold mining), and the rents paid for the year 1868 were— Leases.

For Depasturing Purposes.		Mineral and other Purposes.	
No. of Acres.	Rents and Assessments.	No. of Acres.	Rents paid.
A. R. P.	£ *s.* *d.*	A. R. P.	£ *s.* *d.*
14,802,454 0 0	102,619 18 8	1,569 3 11	70 1 9

Population.

The population on the 31st December 1868 (exclusive of the military and their families and of the aboriginal natives) was—

Males - - -	134,621
Females - -	91,997
Total - -	226,618

showing an increase over 1867 of—

Males - - - -	2,536
Females - - - -	5,050
Total - -	7,586

Trade.

The imports and exports in 1868 were—

	£
Imports - - -	4,985,748
Exports - - -	4,429,198

being a decrease in the imports of 358,859*l.*, and the exports of 215,480*l.* as compared with 1867.

Gold.

The quantity and value of gold exported in 1868:—

Quantity - - -	oz. 637,474
Value - - -	£2,504,326

The total quantity exported from the 1st April 1857 to the 31st December 1868 was—

Quantity - -	oz. 4,383,688
Value - - -	£17,044,899

Revenue.

The income and expenditure for 1868 were—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Income - -	6,085,175	12	9
Expenditure -	5,821,977	11	11

Immigration and emigration.

The immigration and emigration in 1868 was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigration -	6,045	2,678	8,723
Emigration -	6,647	1,216	7,863

showing a net excess of immigration over emigration in 1868 of 860.

The arrivals were from—

United Kingdom -	3,022
British Colonies -	5,139
Other places - -	562
	8,723

The departures were to—

United Kingdom - -	500
British Colonies - -	6,717
Other places - - -	646
	7,863

Land laws.

Six Acts relating to the disposal of land were passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand in the months of August and September 1869. The following is a summary of their provisions;—

Colonization settlements.

Act No. 11, "to enable the superintendent of the province "of Otago to establish certain settlements for colonization "in the said province," authorises the superintendent, on a resolution of the Provincial Council, to establish settlements not exceeding 100,000 acres each, at Martin's Bay and Preservation Inlet, which settlements may be divided into three blocks not exceeding 10,000, 30,000, and 60,000 acres respectively, the first to be allotted in free grants on condition of occupation in lots not exceeding 100 acres, to any one grantee, the second to be sold at 5*s.* an acre with the same limitation as to quantity, and the third to be sold by auction at an upset price of 5*s.* an acre, or declared open for selection at 10*s.* an acre, to the extent of not more than 500 acres to one purchaser. Mineral lands to be sold under the provisions of the "Otago Waste Lands Act, 1866." The proceeds of these sales are to be considered as part of the land revenue of the colony, and chargeable as such, but subject to this reservation they are to be applied,—(1), to expenses of forming the settlement; (2), to construction of roads, &c.; (3), to establishment and maintenance of schools and public institutions; and (4), to promotion of immigration for the colonization of each settlement. The duration of the Act is limited to 1st January 1874.

Waste Land Regulations Amendment Act, Canterbury.

Act No. 13, "to amend the waste land regulations of the "Province of Canterbury," provides for the assessment of runs held otherwise than under the "Canterbury Waste "Land Act, 1864," for the settlement of disputed, assessments by arbitration, and for the sale by auction of depasturing licenses, of which the rent is in arrear. The rents so fixed not to be subject to alteration for 10 years. The Act also provides for the appropriation to educational or other purposes of public utility, of unsold township sites, and for payment by purchasers for any excess of acreage in their grants over the acreage specified in their descriptions of the land they apply for. It further authorises the super-

intendent to refuse timber licenses in districts to be defined by proclamation.

Native Lands Amendment Act.

Act No. 26, to amend the Native Lands Act, 1865, and the Native Lands Act, 1867. One of the main objects of the Native Lands Act of 1865is the ascertainment of the

Maori titles.

titles of the natives to lands under Maori proprietary customs. For this purpose any native may require the Native Land Court to investigate his claim to any land, in order that a title to it may be issued to him from the Crown, and the court, if the claim is established to its satisfaction, orders a "Certificate of Title" to be issued in the claimant's favour. This certificate, after having been authenticated by the signature of the presiding judge and the seal of the Court, is to be transmitted to the Governor,

Issue of Crown grants.

who then causes a Crown grant to be issued of the land in question, subject to such restrictions on alienability, or other conditions as may have been recommended in the certificate. The amending Act now sent home requires that these "Certificates of Title" shall be dated on the day on which they are signed by the presiding judge, and that such day shall be deemed to be the day of their issue. It also empowers the judge to fix in the certificate a day (not earlier than the day the order was made) on which the legal estate in the land comprised therein is by the Crown grant to be vested in the grantee. It validates all deeds, acts of alienation, or contracts relating to the land made in the interval between the day so fixed and the date of the Crown grant. It empowers the judge of the Native Lands Court, within six months of the passing of the present Act, and before the issue of the Crown grants to alter the dates of certain certificates of title, which have been issued in respect of blocks of land, in the Province of Auckland, and validates all transactions that may have taken place with land comprised in the certificates, subsequent to the altered dates. It empowers the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to sit with the judges of the Native Lands Court. It makes certain alterations of detail in the Native Lands Act of 1867. It defines the legal position *inter se* of grantees where there are more than one, and prohibits the alienation or incumbrance of the land by the minority in value of the grantees. It provides for the duties payable to the Crown on transfers of the land and restricts the time for rehearing cases to three instead of six months, as allowed by the 81st section of the Act, 1865. Lastly, in the case of deeds executed by married women of the native race, it dispenses with the acknowledgment of the execution before Commissioners, which is required in the case of other married women.

Auckland Waste Land Amendment Act.

Act No. 28, "to amend the Auckland Waste Land Act, "1867," relating to the sale and disposal of waste lands in the Province of Auckland, relaxes the conditions on land orders issued in consideration of passages by substituting as the condition of a grant residence in the province for three years, instead of *bonâ fide* occupation for two years. It allows to certain school teachers the grants to which they would have been entitled after teaching for five years in a common school. It limits to 10,000 acres the extent of land that may be set apart for special settlement in any one year. It revokes the power of selling the whole or part of a run during the currency of a lease, so long as the rents of runs are devoted to the endowment of common schools, and it prohibits the withdrawal of any lands once notified for sale by auction, except upon a resolution of the Provincial Council.

Otago Waste Land Amendment Act.

Act No. 29, to amend "an Act of the General Assembly "of New Zealand, intituled an Act to consolidate and "amend the law relating to the sale, letting, and occupation "of waste lands of the Crown within the province of Otago," repeals so much of the Otago Waste Lands Act, 1866, as relates to the appointment and duties of wardens in hundreds, and transfers their duties to the Waste Lands Board and the superintendent.

Crown Lands Leasing Act, Nelson.

Act No. 30, "to extend the law now in force relating "to the leasing of Crown lands in the province of Nelson," allows the holders of pastoral licenses to obtain leases of the land held by them under license subject, except as to maximum of acreage, to the conditions of the Leasing Act of 1867 in regard to unoccupied Crown lands.

Canada.

Emigration of discharged dockyard operatives in H.M. troopships.

In a previous part of this report we have explained what has occurred in respect to emigration to Canada—the prospects it holds out to the labouring class, and the numbers it can absorb at the present time. It only remains to add that transports being about to proceed to Canada this spring to bring home troops, the Lords of the Admiralty, following up the arrangements adopted last year, allowed their use for the conveyance to Quebec of discharged operatives from the dockyards, and others, on condition that the expense of provisions, &c. was provided from other sources. The numbers thus conveyed to Canada were, in—

——	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
H.M.S. Tamar - -	179	117	166	462
H.M.S. Crocodile - -	310	248	348	906
			Total -	1,368

The amount demanded to cover the expense of provisions, landing money, tax, &c. was 2*l.* per statute adult, which was provided either by the people themselves or by contributions from charitable associations. The vessels sailed from Portsmouth on the 1st and 8th of this month.

In addition to those sent out in H. M. transports, there have (we understand) been assisted to emigrate to Canada by the Honourable Mrs. Hobart 696 persons, by the Rev. A. Styleman Herring 693, and by the British and Colonial Society upwards of 4,500. The reports already received of the latter are said to be very satisfactory.

British Columbia.

Emigration.

There is practically no emigration from the United Kingdom to British Columbia, only 21 persons having sailed in 1869 for that colony. Nor, as it appears, is there any immigration from any other quarter, and, unfortunately, the male population of the colony so far exceeds the females that the increase by births cannot equal the loss by deaths. The colony is so inaccessible to British emigrants, and the cost of a passage to it so heavy, that great as are its natural advantages we cannot anticipate any influx of emigrants from the mother country. And for the present at least the attractions of the neighbouring states of the Union are sufficient to prevent any considerable immigration from that quarter.

Land Ordinances.

During their session of 1869 the Legislature of British Columbia passed two Ordinances connected with land, one to define the time for payment of the purchase money due on pre-emption claims, the other to facilitate the working of mineral lands. We place copies of these Ordinances in the Appendix.

Appendices Nos. 41 and 42.

Natal.

Emigration.

In consequence of the depressed condition of the finances of Natal, the vote for emigration to that colony was struck out of the estimates by the legislative council. The operations, therefore, of Dr. Mann, the emigration agent for the colony in this country have been brought to a close. The result of those operations may be thus stated. Between June 1867 and December 1869 there were introduced into Natal—

Issue of land orders.

Settlers entitled to	first-class grants -	128
„	intermediate grants -	30
„	second-class grants -	101
		259

The number of persons who accompanied the grantees is not known, nor is it possible to ascertain exactly the amount of capital which these persons took with them. Dr. Mann, however, calculates it approximately at 100,000*l.*

With your Lordship's sanction we have undertaken so far to carry out the scheme of emigration as to give the necessary land certificates to persons emigrating at their own expense whom Dr. Mann may certify to be possessed of the capital required to bring them within its terms. Under this arrangement we have issued 12 certificates.

Rumours of discovery of gold.

In the course of 1868 rumours were widely spread that gold had been discovered in large quantities in Natal. The consequence was an influx of miners from Australia and other quarters. The results did not correspond with the expectations that had been raised, the quantity of gold hitherto discovered having been small. A law was however passed by the local legislature last year to encourage the search for gold within the colony, the principal provisions of which are as follows:—It is provided that any person producing a sample of gold of not less than two ounces discovered on Crown or private land shall be entitled, for the purpose of the money reward offered by the law, to have an area 10 miles square marked off, the centre to be as near as possible the spot where the gold was found. This area, when marked, becomes a "gold field," and no person is allowed to search for or extract gold from it, whether on private or Crown land, without a license. Discoverers of gold on Crown lands are to be entitled to temporary prospecting licenses over a certain extent of land, and on furnishing satisfactory proof of their discovery, to a license for 12 months, and to all the gold they may obtain, subject to duty. After the expiration of 12 months they are further entitled to permanent claims of a specified extent, subject to such general regulations as may be issued. Any person may obtain a miner's license to search for gold on private or Crown lands. The rights of private owners are not however to be interfered with. Rewards in proportion to the yield are to be paid for the discovery of gold, provided the gold field be not less than 10 miles square. But the issue of a license or the payment of a reward is not to confer on the person who receives it any title to the land beyond what is conferred by the law.

Law for encouraging search for.

Labuan.

Transfer of lease of coal mines to Oriental Coal Company.

In our report last year we explained the modification introduced into the lease of the coal mines of Labuan on their transfer from the China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Mine

Company to the Oriental Coal Company. We also described the success which for the first time had attended the operations of the company. That success appears to have continued, and there seems a reasonable prospect that the mines may at last be worked profitably. In the meantime the company are about to commence the construction of the pier and wharves at the shipping port, and your Lordship has consented to allow them a lease for 21 years of 400 feet frontage on the harbour with one acre at the back, and 10 acres in a contiguous lot for their works, at a rent of 100*l.* a year, on condition that certain facilities and priority are granted to H. M. ships requiring coal; and that the company do not underlet the land or use it for any other purpose than that for which it is granted.

Commissioners pamphlet.

"In concluding this report we have only to add, that with your Lordship's sanction we have recently issued a pamphlet containing information for emigrants in respect to the American, Australian, and South African Colonies. This information is also to be found, with many other particulars, in our annual colonization circular; but it appeared to us that it would be more useful and accessible to the poorer class of emigrants if issued in a concentrated and more popular form. This expectation has, we believe, been realised, a large number of the pamphlets having been sold.

Privileges to naval and military settlers.

The regulations for the grant of privileges to military and naval officers settling in the colonies have been lately revised. Appendix No. 43. We print in the Appendix a copy of the regulations as they now exist.

We have, &c.

(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH.
S. WALCOTT.

The Earl Granville, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Total Emigration from the United Kingdom for each of the Fifty-five Years from 1815 to 1869 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Totals for each Year.	Totals for Five Years.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081	
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510	
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634	97,799
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787	
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787	
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729	
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297	
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429	95,030
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550	
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025	
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891	
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900	
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003	121,084
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092	
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198	
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907	
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160	
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140	381,956
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527	
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222	
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478	
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417	
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034	287,358
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222	
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207	
Carried forward	499,899	417,765	58,449	7,114	983,227	983,227

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appear from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 45 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Totals for each Year.	Total for Five Years.
Brought forward	499,899	417,765	58,449	7,114	983,227	983,227
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743	
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592	
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344	465,577
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212	
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686	
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501	
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851	
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270	1,025,209
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089	
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498	
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849	
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966	
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764	1,695,945
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937	
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429	
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807	
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554	
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875	806,640
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972	
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432	
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469	
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770	
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214	774,111
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758	
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900	
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801	
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882	
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953	1,064,988
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325	
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	6,234	258,027	
Total -	1,356,476	4,276,597	971,358	152,266	6,756,697	6,756,697

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom } From 1815 to 1869 - - 122,849
For the 10 years ending 1869 - 183,909

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 2.

Table showing the Ports in the United Kingdom from which Emigrants embarked, the

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central and South America.	British North America.						West Indies.					East Indies.	Straits Settlements
			Canada.			Newfoundland.	British Columbia.	Total.	Jamaica.	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements.	Total.		
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.										
Cardiff	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	
Falmouth	–	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Liverpool	143,926	1,235	24,356	45	–	6	21	24,428	3	–	–	112	115	8	7
London	5,967	59	1,907	–	–	9	–	1,916	36	2	19	92	149	682	1
Plymouth	13	–	30	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Portsmouth	–	–	1,674	–	–	–	–	1,674	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Southampton	120	1,042	–	–	–	–	–	–	280	177	150	459	1,066	–	
Swansea	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total, England	150,026	2,592	27,967	45	–	15	21	28,048	319	179	169	663	1,330	695	9
Glasgow	16,594	20	2,968	112	2	–	–	3,082	–	47	6	1	54	53	
Greenock	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	2	2	
Total, Scotland	16,594	20	2,968	112	2	4	–	3,086	–	47	6	3	56	55	
Cork	29,603	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Dublin	–	–	808	–	–	–	–	808	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Londonderry	6,778	–	1,945	–	–	–	–	1,945	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total, Ireland	36,381	–	2,753	–	4	–	–	2,757	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Grand Total, United Kingdom	203,001	2,612	33,688	157	6	19	21	33,891	319	226	175	666	1,386	750	9

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

Appendix No. 2.

Number embarked at each Port, and the Countries to which they emigrated, in 1869.

Manilla.	China.	Japan.	Java.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Mexico.	Falkland Islands.	Australian Colonies. New South Wales.	Queensland.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.	Grand Total.
–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	33
–	–	–	–	–	4	151	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	382
–	59	–	–	–	379	–	–	–	–	3	–	2,474	–	–	–	33	2,510	172,734
–	32	16	–	8	7	101	237	–	18	560	1,892	1,939	117	161	19	1,774	6,462	15,672
–	–	–	–	–	18	33	10	–	–	223	130	4,096	198	–	–	–	4,647	4,751
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,674
–	7	4	–	–	19	119	35	84	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	18	23	2,519
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
–	98	20	–	16	427	404	313	84	18	789	2,022	8,511	315	161	26	1,825	13,649	197,812
1	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	7	296	138	–	–	–	811	1,252	21,069
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
1	–	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	7	296	138	–	–	–	811	1,252	21,077
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,607
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	808
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,723
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39,133
1	98	20	2	16	435	404	313	84	18	796	2,318	8,649	315	161	26	2,636	14,901	258,027

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Appendix No. 3.

Table showing the Number of each Sex that embarked from each to which they

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	96,025	54,001	150,026
Central and South America	1,877	715	2,592
British North America:—			
Canada — Canada	17,737	10,230	27,967
Canada — New Brunswick	32	13	45
Canada — Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	-	-	-
Newfoundland	10	5	15
British Columbia	-	21	21
West Indies:—			
Jamaica	220	99	319
British Guiana	114	65	179
Trinidad	112	57	169
Other Settlements	440	223	663
East Indies	386	309	695
Straits Settlements	62	30	92
Manilla	-	-	-
China	61	37	98
Japan	15	5	20
Java	-	-	-
Mauritius	12	4	16
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	318	109	427
Cape of Good Hope	254	150	404
Natal	214	99	313
Mexico	71	13	84
Falkland Islands	11	7	18
Australian Colonies:—			
New South Wales	456	333	789
Queensland	1,176	846	2,022
Victoria	4,805	3,706	8,511
South Australia	194	121	315
Western Australia	88	73	161
Tasmania	16	10	26
New Zealand	1,042	783	1,825
Total	125,748	72,064	197,812

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

Appendix No. 3.

of the three Divisions of the United Kingdom, and the Countries emigrated, in 1869.

FROM SCOTLAND.			FROM IRELAND.			TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
10,217	6,377	16,594	19,664	16,717	36,381	125,906	77,095	203,001
19	1	20	- -	- -	- -	1,896	716	2,612
2,042	926	2,968	1,672	1,081	2,753	21,451	12,237	33,688
72	40	112	- -	- -	- -	104	53	157
2	- -	2	2	2	4	4	2	6
4	- -	4	- -	- -	- -	14	5	19
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21	21
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	220	99	319
38	9	47	- -	- -	- -	152	74	226
6	- -	6	- -	- -	- -	118	57	175
3	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	443	223	666
34	21	55	- -	- -	- -	420	330	750
- -	3	3	- -	- -	- -	62	33	95
1	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	1
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	61	37	98
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15	5	20
2	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	4	16
8	- -	8	- -	- -	- -	326	109	435
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	254	150	404
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	214	99	313
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	71	13	84
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11	7	18
4	3	7	- -	- -	- -	460	336	796
165	131	296	- -	- -	- -	1,341	977	2,318
94	44	138	- -	- -	- -	4,899	3,750	8,649
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	194	121	315
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	88	73	161
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	16	10	26
447	364	811	- -	- -	- -	1,489	1,147	2,636
13,158	7,919	21,077	21,338	17,800	39,138	160,244	97,783	258,027

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Appendix No. 4.

A Table of the Amount of Emigration in 1869 from each Port in the United Kingdom at which there is an Emigration Officer, and from all other Ports, showing the general Destination, Status, and Nationality of the Emigrants, and distinguishing Adults from Children.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.											Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Liverpool	United States	18,000	19,667	55,233	16,325	12,365	10,696	3,872	3,504	2,673	1,591	143,926	57,855	7,265	29,509	45,026	4,271
	British North America	2,893	3,454	9,520	2,354	2,455	2,262	834	605	36	15	24,428	11,128	25	350	12,874	51
	Australasia	260	278	1,205	333	176	184	46	28	-	-	2,510	1,622	214	472	202	—
	All other Places	76	89	463	109	54	47	7	11	724	290	1,870	462	133	188	73	1,014
	Total	21,229	23,488	66,421	19,121	15,050	13,189	4,759	4,148	3,433	1,896	172,734	71,067	7,637	30,519	58,175	5,336
London	United States	828	929	2,201	538	603	573	155	140	-	-	5,967	4,869	50	459	589	—
	British North America	387	389	288	120	305	301	44	82	-	-	1,916	1,776	25	80	35	—
	Australasia	768	845	2,609	1,218	440	413	80	89	-	-	6,462	4,761	555	944	202	—
	All other Places	169	228	501	207	100	80	18	24	-	-	1,327	1,124	73	27	103	—
	Total	2,152	2,391	5,599	2,083	1,448	1,367	297	335	-	-	15,672	12,530	703	1,510	929	—
Plymouth	United States	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	—	—	—	—
	British North America	4	4	13	-	3	1	4	1	-	-	30	*30	—	—	—	—
	Australasia	407	434	1,373	1,646	345	350	44	48	-	-	4,647	2,741	245	1,621	40	—
	All other Places	20	10	16	3	4	5	2	1	-	-	61	30	5	9	17	—
	Total	432	449	1,413	1,649	352	356	50	50	-	-	4,751	2,814	250	1,630	57	—
All other Ports	United States	43	23	34	8	6	5	-	1	-	-	120	84	1	2	33	—
	British North America	321	321	393	94	236	243	43	23	-	-	1,674	*1,674	—	—	—	—
	Australasia	11	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	—	—	—	—
	All other Places	1,351	400	522	288	121	96	19	34	-	-	2,831	1,792	142	63	834	—
	Total	1,726	750	962	390	363	344	62	58	-	-	4,655	3,580	143	65	867	—
	Total, England	25,539	27,078	74,395	23,243	17,213	15,256	5,168	4,591	3,433	1,896	197,812	89,991	8,733	33,724	60,028	5,336

GLASGOW	United States	1,132	1,129	6,651	3,292	1,875	1,530	559	426	-	-	-	-	16,594	217	9,910	968	5,499	—
	British North America	236	236	1,627	476	200	201	53	53	-	-	-	-	3,082	58	2,892	126	6	—
	Australasia	146	148	452	291	87	84	25	19	-	-	-	-	1,252	129	900	223	—	—
	All other Places	13	18	85	7	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	141	15	116	2	7	1
	Total	1,527	1,531	8,815	4,066	2,171	1,823	637	499	-	-	-	-	21,069	419	13,818	1,319	5,512	1
GREENOCK	British North America	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	—	—	—
	All other Places	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	—	—	—
	Total	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	—	—	—
	Total, Scotland	1,527	1,531	8,823	4,066	2,171	1,823	637	499	-	-	-	-	21,077	419	13,826	1,319	5,512	1
CORK	United States	1,431	2,278	12,120	9,247	1,706	1,650	366	297	346	162	29,603	6	-	-	29,099	-	-	498
	British North America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Total	1,431	2,278	12,120	9,247	1,706	1,650	366	297	348	164	29,607	6	-	-	29,099	-	-	502
LONDONDERRY	United States	248	307	2,950	2,244	352	387	90	105	55	40	6,778	-	-	-	6,430	212	136	
	British North America	170	219	870	391	120	113	35	27	-	-	-	-	1,945	-	-	-	1,945	—	—
	Total	418	526	3,820	2,635	472	500	125	132	55	40	8,723	-	-	-	8,375	212	136	
ALL OTHER PORTS	British North America Total	60	76	366	201	35	36	16	18	-	-	-	-	808	-	-	-	808	—	—
	Total, Ireland	1,909	2,880	16,306	12,083	2,213	2,186	507	447	403	204	39,138	6	-	-	38,282	212	638	
Grand Total, United Kingdom		28,975	31,489	99,524	39,392	21,597	19,265	6,312	5,537	3,836	2,100	258,027	90,416	22,559	73,325	65,752	5,975	

* These were mechanics and artizans discharged from Her Majesty's dockyards and conveyed to Canada in the troop ships "Crocodile," "Serapis," and "Simoom." These vessels not coming under the provisions of the Passengers Acts, no nominal lists giving the nationality of the people were deposited with the Customs authorities, they have therefore been classed as English.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 25 *June* 1870.

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Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the Amount and Particulars of the Emigration to each of the four general geographical divisions to which Emigrants proceeded in 1869.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.										Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	21,640	24,311	79,166	31,646	16,901	14,836	5,042	4,472	3,074	1,793	202,881	62,960	17,225	66,465	51,326	4,905
Other ports	43	23	34	8	6	5	- -	1	- -	- -	120	84	1	2	33	—
Total	21,683	24,334	79,200	31,654	16,907	14,841	5,042	4,473	3,074	1,793	203,001	63,044	17,226	66,467	51,359	4,905
To British North America—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	3,690	4,302	12,322	3,341	3,083	2,878	970	768	38	17	31,409	12,992	2,946	2,501	12,915	55
Other ports	381	397	759	295	271	279	59	41	- -	- -	2,482	1,674	- -	808	—	—
Total	4,071	4,699	13,081	3,636	3,354	3,157	1,029	809	38	17	33,891	14,666	2,946	3,309	12,915	55
To Australasia—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	1,581	1,705	5,639	3,488	1,048	1,031	195	184	- -	- -	14,871	9,253	1,914	3,260	444	—
Other ports	11	6	13	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	30	30	- -	- -	- -	—
Total	1,592	1,711	5,652	3,488	1,048	1,031	195	184	- -	- -	14,901	9,283	1,914	3,260	444	—
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	278	345	1,069	326	167	140	27	37	724	290	3,403	1,631	331	226	200	1,015
Other ports	1,351	400	522	288	121	96	19	34	- -	- -	2,831	1,792	142	63	834	—
Total	1,629	745	1,591	614	288	236	46	71	724	290	6,234	3,423	473	289	1,034	1,015
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	27,189	30,663	98,196	38,801	21,199	18,885	6,234	5,461	3,836	2,100	252,564	86,836	22,416	72,452	64,885	5,975
Other ports	1,786	826	1,328	591	398	380	78	76	- -	- -	5,463	3,580	143	873	867	—
Total	28,975	31,489	99,524	39,392	21,597	19,265	6,312	5,537	3,836	2,100	258,027	90,416	22,559	73,325	65,752	5,975

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

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Appendix No. 6.

Table showing the Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1869, so far as can be ascertained from the Passengers' Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Adult Males.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	566	55	905	65	1,591
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	209	33	42	—	284
Blacksmiths and Farriers	124	25	69	6	224
Bookbinders and Stationers	11	4	1	—	16
Boot and Shoe Makers	446	44	40	1	531
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	172	13	11	2	198
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	49	3	8	—	60
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	1,236	228	50	5	1,519
Builders	54	7	11	—	72
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	119	9	33	6	167
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	37	11	11	—	59
Carpenters and Joiners	2,235	213	165	14	2,627
Carvers and Gilders	63	1	1	—	65
Clerks	603	100	226	97	1,026
Clock and Watch Makers	19	2	6	1	28
Coach Makers and Trimmers	9	4	1	3	17
Coal Miners	615	22	18	—	655
Coopers	214	17	14	—	245
Cutlers	40	2	—	—	42
Domestic Servants	672	37	55	28	792
Dyers	35	10	2	—	47
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	44	10	5	2	61
Engineers	248	55	52	45	400
Engravers	27	3	—	—	30
Farmers	6,670	2,341	407	41	9,459
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	4,591	881	1,227	807	7,506
Jewellers and Siversmiths	22	247	5	2	276
Labourers, General	60,801	8,495	1,722	177	71,195
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	13	9	—	—	22
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	55	18	11	2	86
Millwrights	7	12	3	—	22
Miners and Quarrymen	6,907	2,535	401	70	9,913
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	353	37	36	1	427
Pensioners	1	—	—	—	1
Printers	137	12	11	—	160
Rope Makers	5	—	2	—	7
Saddlers and Harness Makers	22	8	15	—	45
Sail Makers	3	—	1	1	5
Sawyers	18	21	15	2	56
Seamen	174	65	27	8	274
Shipwrights	24	59	20	4	107

APPENDIX No. 6—*continued.*

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
ADULT MALES—*continued.*					
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	418	75	97	25	615
Smiths, General	1,019	70	25	5	1,119
Spinners and Weavers	656	42	9	—	707
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	14	1	2	—	17
Surveyors	5	—	10	—	15
Tailors	821	29	26	2	878
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	2	1	1	—	4
Tanners and Curriers	22	8	12	—	42
Turners	39	10	2	—	51
Wheelwrights	16	18	7	—	41
Woolcombers and Sorters	2	—	—	2	4
Trades and Professions not before specified	3,281	575	394	87	4,337
Not distinguished	6,938	675	1,030	1,709	10,352
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	7,637	495	2,133	152	10,417
Gentlewomen and Governesses	589	201	204	87	1,081
Milliners, Dress Makers, Needlewomen	213	17	114	—	344
Married Women	24,334	4,699	1,711	745	31,489
Shopwomen	2	—	3	—	5
Trades and Professions not before specified	90	11	63	—	164
Not distinguished	23,123	2,912	971	375	27,381
CHILDREN.					
Male children, 1 to 12 years	16,907	3,354	1,048	288	21,597
Female do. do.	14,841	3,157	1,031	236	19,265
Infants, Males	5,042	1,029	195	46	6,312
Do. Females	4,473	809	184	71	5,537
Not distinguished as to age, Males	3,074	38	—	724	3,836
Do. Do. Females	1,793	17	—	290	2,100
TOTAL	203,001	33,891	14,901	6,234	258,027

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. WALCOTT.

TABLE showing the Details of the EMIGRATION to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NATAL, and the FALKLAND ISLANDS, conducted by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS, at the Expense of Colonial and Public Funds, during the Year 1869.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
—	—	New South Wales	Remittance, Total	1	1	1	- -	1	2	- -	- -	*6	4½	- -	5	1	- -	* Conveyed in a private vessel.
5	4,934	Victoria - -	Passage Warrant Holders -	117	117	502	566	121	109	16	16	†1564	1,417	683	118	747	16	† 85 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			General -	29	29	2	244	9	10	7	4	334	313½	196	10	128	- -	
			Total -	146	146	504	810	130	119	23	20	1,898	1,730½	879	128	875	16	
—	—	South Australia -	Remittance, Total	5	5	18	24	11	8	1	1	‡73	61½	34	12	27	- -	‡58 conveyed viâ Melbourne in a private vessel. 15 went viâ Melbourne in the Government emigrant ship "Gresham."
1	541	Western Australia	Nominees -	- -	- -	4	8	- -	2	- -	- -	14	13	3	- -	11	- -	
			General - -	7	7	- -	34	2	1	3	1	55	49½	22	- -	33	- -	
			Total -	7	7	4	42	2	3	3	1	69	62½	25	- -	44	- -	

(*continued*)

APPENDIX No. 7.—*continued.*

TABLE showing the Details of the EMIGRATION to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NATAL, and the FALKLAND ISLANDS, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	COLONY.	Description of Emigrants.	NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.										NATIVE COUNTRY OF EMIGRANTS.				REMARKS.
				Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
—	—	Tasmania - -	Nominees, Total	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	*1	1	- -	- -	1	- -	* Conveyed in a private vessel via Melbourne.
—	—	Natal - - -	Nominees, Total	- -	1	2	3	1	1	- -	- -	†8	7	1	6	1	- -	† Conveyed in a private vessel.
—	—	Falkland Islands -	Nominees, Total	3	3	3	- -	2	1	- -	1	‡13	10½	11	2	- -	- -	‡ Conveyed in a private s e .
			Remittance, Nominees, and Passage Warrant Holders - -	126	127	530	602	136	123	17	18	1,679	1,514½	732	143	788	16	
			General - -	36	36	2	278	11	11	10	5	389	363	218	10	161	- -	
6	5,475		Grand Total - -	162	163	532	880	147	134	27	23	2,068	1,877½	950	153	949	16	

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

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Appendix No. 8.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Expense of Public Funds, during the Years 1868 and 1869.

Appendix No. 8.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners,

Note.—*For Details of the Emigration for the* 21 *Years* 1847 *to* 1866, *vide Commissioners'*

Date.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants								
				Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Total Souls.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1868	1	1,188	New South Wales -	20	24	187	217	36	31	4	1	(*a*) 520
	6	8,667	Victoria - -	217	217	698	1,133	227	251	23	21	(*b*) 2,787
	2	877	Western Australia -	13	13	7	96	5	3	1	2	140
	1	336	Natal - -	15	16	70	12	8	10	—	1	(*c*) 132
	—	—	Falkland Islands -	1	1	5	3	—	—	—	1	(*d*) 11
Total -	10	11,068		266	271	967	1,461	276	295	28	26	3,590
1869	—	—	New South Wales -	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	(*a*) 6
	5	4,934	Victoria - -	146	146	504	810	130	119	23	20	(*b*) 1,898
	—	—	South Australia -	5	5	18	24	11	8	1	1	(*c*) 73
	1	541	Western Australia -	7	7	4	42	2	3	3	1	69
	—	—	Tasmania - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	(*d*) 1
	—	—	Natal - -	—	1	2	3	1	1	—	—	(*e*) 8
	—	—	Falkland Islands -	3	3	3	—	2	1	—	1	(*f*) 13
Total -	6	5,475		162	163	532	880	147	134	27	23	2,068

SUMMARY.

	1	1,188	New South Wales -	21	25	188	217	37	33	4	1	526
	11	13,601	Victoria - -	363	363	1,202	1,943	357	370	46	41	4,685
	—	—	South Australia -	5	5	18	24	11	8	1	1	73
	3	1,418	Western Australia -	20	20	11	138	7	6	4	3	209
	—	—	Tasmania - -	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	1	366	Natal - -	15	17	72	15	9	11	—	1	140
	—	—	Falkland Islands -	4	4	8	3	2	1	—	2	24
Total -	16	16,543		428	434	1,499	2,341	423	429	55	49	5,658

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8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

Appendix No. 8.

at the Expense of Public Funds, during the Years 1868 and 1869.

24th General Report for 1864, *pp.* 70 *to* 78—*and* 29*th General Report for* 1869, *pp.* 62 *to* 70.

Embarked.					Deaths on the Voyage.							Infants.		Remarks.
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children from 1 to 12 Years. M.	Children from 1 to 12 Years. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
481½	104	56	358	2	–	–	2	1	–	1	4	1	–	(*a*) 78 (*b*) 295 (*c*) 82 } of these were conveyed in private vessels.
2,504	1,142	186	1,453	6	3	2	2	1	2	2	12	10	1	
133	28	—	112	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
122	56	44	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	2	9	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(*d*) Conveyed in a private vessel.
3,250½	1,332	295	1,955	8	3	2	4	2	2	3	16	11	1	
4½	—	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(*a*) (*c*) (*d*) (*e*) (*f*) } Conveyed in private vessels.
1,730½	879	128	875	16	3	2	3	6	1	6	21	13	2	
61½	34	12	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
62½	25	—	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(*b*) Conveyed in a private vessel.
1	—	—	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10½	11	2	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	
1,877½	950	153	949	16	3	2	3	6	1	6	21	13	2	

Summary.

486	104	61	359	2	–	–	2	1	–	1		1	–
4,234½	2,021	314	2,328	22	6	4	5	7	3	8	33	23	3
61½	34	12	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
195½	53	—	156	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	—	—	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
129	57	50	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20½	13	11	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5,128	2,282	448	2,904	24	6	4	7	8	3	9	37	24	3

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 9. - - -

Summary of Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Exper

No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigran								
			Adults.				Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Tota Soul
			Married.		Single.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS. - - -											
325	285,637	New South Wales -	14,488	14,630	25,520	28,289	10,476	10,478	1,379	1,395	106,6
29	24,260	Queensland - -	962	1,000	2,999	2,681	648	608	117	97	9,1
352½	315,637	Victoria - - -	17,958	17,958	13,201	41,420	11,749	13,257	1,545	1,669	118,7
264½	194,837	South Australia -	13,243	13,300	15,313	16,693	8,860	8,936	1,249	1,274	78,8
29	15,454	Western Australia -	736	759	726	2,086	496	507	66	75	5,4
19	11,633	Tasmania - -	605	615	391	2,038	591	650	47	40	4,9
2	1,679	New Zealand - -	163	163	114	164	96	112	13	14	8
1,021	849,137		48,155	48,425	58,264	93,371	32,916	34,548	4,416	4,564	324,6
47	33,059	Cape of Good Hope -	1,841	1,841	3,405	2,194	1,318	1,228	231	193	12,2
20	7,100	Natal - - -	308	333	556	374	308	302	51	45	2,2
—	—	Falkland Islands -	23	22	63	12	10	13	5	3	1
1,088	889,296	Total - -	50,327	50,621	62,288	95,951	34,552	36,091	4,703	4,805	339,3
II. MISCELLANEOUS PASSENGERS. - -											
1	1,220	New South Wales -	43	43	77	6	29	22	3	4	2
—	—	Victoria - -	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	
—	—	Western Australia -	4	4	2	2	4	5	—	—	
—	—	Tasmania - - -	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
3	1,761	New Zealand - -	188	188	53	33	148	128	21	20	7
—	—	Nova Scotia - -	5	5	340	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	British Columbia -	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	
—	—	St. Helena - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
—	—	Natal - - -	4	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	
18	18,571	East Indies - -	291	2,883	61	117	1,608	1,551	72	64	6,6
—	—	Ceylon - - -	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	
1	579	Falkland Islands -	29	29	6	6	24	22	2	1	1
23	22,131	Total - -	569	3,159	568	167	1,816	1,732	98	89	8,1
1,111	911,427	Grand Total -	50,896	53,780	62,856	96,118	36,368	37,823	4,801	4,894	347,5

Average per-centage of mortality in vessels to Australasia

* Previous to 1856 the Adult age, for the purposes of the Passengers' Act, was

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

Appendix No. 9.

of Public Funds, during the 23 years from 1847 to 1869, both inclusive.

Embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.							Infants.	
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Adults.		*Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I. GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS.														
93,404¼	50,079	10,637	45,920	19	–	185	262	363	392	205	201	1,608	1,379	179
8,270	2,715	1,730	4,667	–	–	22	25	30	26	14	7	124	97	9
103,039	54,140	27,100	37,438	79	–	202	412	548	672	251	228	2,313	1,636	214
67,448	50,754	8,905	19,209	–	–	125	173	328	345	190	189	1,350	1,186	159
4,808½	2,659	204	2,588	–	–	7	7	10	10	6	4	44	76	10
4,269½	1,653	575	2,749	–	–	4	3	13	20	3	10	53	68	9
708	659	50	130	–	–	–	–	4	6	1	1	12	13	3
281,947	162,659	49,201	112,701	98	–	545	882	1,296	1,471	670	640	5,504	4,455	583
10,554	6,663	2,080	3,434	74	–	7	9	45	33	29	26	149	111	9
1,876	1,686	392	199	–	–	2	–	1	2	1	1	7	13	2
131½	39	103	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
294,508½	171,047	51,776	116,343	172	–	554	891	1,342	1,506	700	667	5,660	4,579	594
II. MISCELLANEOUS PASSENGERS.														
194½	227	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	–
4½	5	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16½	21	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
2½	3	—	—	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
600	—	—	—	–	779	1	3	9	1	11	–	25	23	3
350	—	—	—	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	2	5	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1½	2	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	31	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,931½	2,232	609	1,042	–	2,764	1	30	260	267	21	21	600	60	12
7	7	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
93	—	—	—	–	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
6,237	2,530	614	1,042	350	3,662	2	33	270	269	32	21	627	93	16
300,745½	173,577	52,390	117,385	522	3,662	556	924	1,612	1,775	732	688	6,287	4,672	610
from 1847 to 1869						·51	·62	3·93	4·25	15·17	14·02	1·69	–	13·08

Artillerymen.	
Artillerymen.	
Surveyors and soldiers and their families.	
Artillerymen.	
Military pensioners.	
Soldiers of German Legion.	
Family of military engineer.	
Soldier's wife and child.	
Policemen.	
Wives and families of soldiers in India.	
Sappers.	
Military pensioners.	

since that date, by the Act of 1855, it was fixed at 12.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 9.

Summary of Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Exper

No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigran								Tota Soul
			Adults.				Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		
			Married.		Single.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS.											
325	285,637	New South Wales -	14,488	14,630	25,520	28,289	10,476	10,478	1,379	1,395	106,6
29	24,260	Queensland - -	962	1,000	2,999	2,681	648	608	117	97	9,1
352½	315,637	Victoria - - -	17,958	17,958	13,201	41,420	11,749	13,257	1,545	1,669	118,7
264½	194,837	South Australia -	13,243	13,300	15,313	16,693	8,860	8,936	1,249	1,274	78,8
29	15,454	Western Australia -	736	759	726	2,086	496	507	66	75	5,4
19	11,633	Tasmania - -	605	615	391	2,038	591	650	47	40	4,9
2	1,679	New Zealand - -	163	163	114	164	96	112	13	14	8
1,021	849,137		48,155	48,425	58,264	93,371	32,916	34,548	4,416	4,564	324,6
47	33,059	Cape of Good Hope -	1,841	1,841	3,405	2,194	1,318	1,228	231	193	12,2
20	7,100	Natal - - -	308	333	556	374	308	302	51	45	2,2
—	—	Falkland Islands -	23	22	63	12	10	13	5	3	1
1,088	889,296	Total - -	50,327	50,621	62,288	95,951	34,552	36,091	4,703	4,805	339,3
II. MISCELLANEOUS PASSENGERS.											
1	1,220	New South Wales -	43	43	77	6	29	22	3	4	2
—	—	Victoria - -	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	
—	—	Western Australia -	4	4	2	2	4	5	—	—	
—	—	Tasmania - - -	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
3	1,761	New Zealand - -	188	188	53	33	148	128	21	20	7
—	—	Nova Scotia - -	5	5	340	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	British Columbia -	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	
—	—	St. Helena - -	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
—	—	Natal - - -	4	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	
18	18,571	East Indies - -	291	2,883	61	117	1,608	1,551	72	64	6,6
—	—	Ceylon - - -	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	
1	579	Falkland Islands -	29	29	6	6	24	22	2	1	1
23	22,131	Total - -	569	3,159	568	167	1,816	1,732	98	89	8,1
1,111	911,427	Grand Total -	50,896	53,780	62,856	96,118	36,368	37,823	4,801	4,894	347,5

Average per-centage of mortality in vessels to Australasia

* Previous to 1856 the Adult age, for the purposes of the Passengers' Act, was

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

Appendix No. 9.

of Public Funds, during the 23 years from 1847 to 1869, both inclusive.

Embarked.						Deaths on the Voyage.							Infants.		
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Adults. M.	Adults. F.	*Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 years. M.	*Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 years. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
I. GOVERNMENT EMIGRANTS.															
93,404	50,079	10,637	45,920	19	–	185	262	363	392	205	201	1,608	1,379	179	
8,270	2,715	1,730	4,667	–	–	22	25	30	26	14	7	124	97	9	
103,039	54,140	27,100	37,438	79	–	202	412	548	672	251	228	2,313	1,636	214	
67,443	50,754	8,905	19,209	–	–	125	173	328	345	190	189	1,350	1,186	159	
4,808½	2,659	204	2,588	–	–	7	7	10	10	6	4	44	76	10	
4,269½	1,653	575	2,749	–	–	4	3	13	20	3	10	53	68	9	
708	659	50	130	–	–	–	–	4	6	1	1	12	13	3	
281,947	162,659	49,201	112,701	98	–	545	882	1,296	1,471	670	640	5,504	4,455	583	
10,554	6,663	2,080	3,434	74	–	7	9	45	33	29	26	149	111	9	
1,876	1,686	392	199	–	–	2	–	1	2	1	1	7	13	2	
131½	39	103	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
294,508½	171,047	51,776	116,343	172	–	554	891	1,342	1,506	700	667	5,660	4,579	594	
II. MISCELLANEOUS PASSENGERS.															
194½	227	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	Artillerymen.
4½	5	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Artillerymen.
16½	21	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	Surveyors and soldiers and their families.
2½	3	—	—	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	Artillerymen.
600	—	—	—	–	779	1	3	9	1	11	–	25	23	3	Military pensioners.
350	—	—	—	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Soldiers of German Legion.
5	2	5	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Family of military engineer.
1½	2	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Soldier's wife and child.
31	31	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Policemen.
4,931½	2,232	609	1,042	–	2,764	1	30	260	267	21	21	600	60	12	Wives and families of soldiers in India.
7	7	—	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sappers.
93	—	—	—	–	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	Military pensioners.
6,237	2,530	614	1,042	350	3,662	2	33	270	269	32	21	627	93	16	
300,745½	173,577	52,390	117,385	522	3,662	556	924	1,612	1,775	732	688	6,287	4,672	610	
from 1847 to 1869						·51	·62	3·93	4·25	15·17	14·02	1·69	–	13·08	

*since that date, by the Act of 1855, it was fixed at 12.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 11.

VICTORIA.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Expense of Colonial Funds, to Victoria, during the years 1868, 1869.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1868.	1868.												
White Star	2,339	13 16 9	8 June	29 Aug.	82	A. Cumming	148	224	45	50	467	—	—	1	—	1
Sir Robert Sale	704	13 0 0	17 July	4 Oct.	79	H. Costerton	52	202	27	28	309	No death.				
Conflict	1,171	13 17 0	26 Aug.	12 Nov.	78	J. G. Winstone	113	244	34	40	431	—	1	—	1	2
Tornado	1,720	12 8 5	7 Oct.	31 Dec.	85	J. M. Barry, M.D.	134	192	30	41	397	1	—	2	—	3
Southern Empire	1,534	12 14 9	30 Oct.	1869. 28 Jan.	90	W. Arthur	157	197	45	43	442	2	1	1	1	5
Corona	1,199	12 19 4	23 Nov.	21 Feb.	90	R. Newbold	143	240	28	35	446	No death.				
In private vessels	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	168	51	41	35	295	—	—	1	—	1
						Total	915	1,350	250	272	2,787	3	2	5	2	12
			1869.	1869.												
Coldstream	756	12 2 0	18 Jan.	19 May	121	W. Donaldson	112	126	14	20	272	No death.				
Hougoumont	962	11 17 6	2 Feb.	18 May	105	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	124	166	36	25	351	1	—	3	9	13
Gresham	965	12 7 0	27 Mar.	22 June	87	J. S. Ireland	101	203	31	27	362	—	—	—	3	3
Electric	1,106	12 15 0	30 Apr	2 Aug.	94	J. T. Grace	119	213	35	25	392	—	—	1	—	1
Zenobia	1,145	13 17 6	29 May	30 Aug.	93	A. Newbold, M.D.	155	226	28	27	436	—	4	—	—	4
In private vessels	—	—	—	—	—	- - - -	39	22	9	15	85	No death.				
						Total	650	956	153	139	1898	1	4	4	12	21

Appendix No. 11—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Victoria during the 15 years ended 31 December 1869.

Years.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards	Born.	Died.
1855	6,418	64	11	16	3	4	5	18	3	4	—	—	84	8
1856	7,683	66	24	26	1	1	4	9	—	1	—	—	84	10
1857	12,829	106	24	39	6	5	7	14	6	3	2	—	144	13
1858	5,504	42	7	17	—	3	5	5	3	—	1	1	31	3
1859	2,034	8	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	4
1860	1,873	7	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	18	1
1861	1,307	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	1
1862	1,502	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	—
1863	2,309	23	8	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	30	—
1864	801	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	3
1865	487	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1866	735	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
1867	3,363	11	2	4	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	20	1
1868	2,787	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	10	1
1869	18,898	21	7	8	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	13	2

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

TABLE showing the Number and Particulars of the SHIPS and EMIGRANTS despatched by the EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS at the Expense of Colonial Funds to SOUTH AUSTRALIA in 1869.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1869.													
* Great Britain -	3,209	15 0 0	3 Feb.			A. Puddicombe -	23	16	12	7	58	No death.				
* Gresham - -	965	12 7 0	27 Mar.			J. S. Ireland, M.D. -	—	13	—	2	15	No death.				
						Total - -	23	29	12	9	73	—	—	—	—	—

* These vessels proceeded direct to Melbourne, and the Emigrants were forwarded from thence to Adelaide by Colonial Steamers.

ANALYSIS of the MORTALITY in Ships despatched to SOUTH AUSTRALIA during the 15 Years ended 31 December 1869.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	9,947	107	33	31	4	2	7	11	6	12	1	—	112	14
1856	4,174	46	9	24	2	—	1	8	1	—	1	—	65	7
1857	3,240	29	13	7	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	51	6
1858	3,712	62	22	25	1	1	5	4	3	1	—	—	46	6
1859	1,316	9	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1860	1,003	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	12	—
1861	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	1,066	30	5	16	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	2
1863	1,700	9	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	2
1864	2,600	26	10	9	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	22	3
1865	4,848	68	34	22	1	1	2	6	2	—	—	—	52	7
1866	3,097	28	12	12	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	36	2
1867	349	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
1868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 25 *June* 1870.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 13.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Expense of Public Funds, to Western Australia in 1869.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hastings - -	541	£ s. d. 15 0 0	1869. 17 April	1869. 26 July	101	E. W. W. Meyrick -	11	46	5	4	69	—	—	—	—	—

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Western Australia during the 14 Years ended 31 December 1869.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
		Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1856	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1857	314	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1858	198	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1859	418	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
1860	278	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1861	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
1862	572	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
1863	186	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
1864	211	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
1865	136	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
1866	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
1868	140	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1869	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 25 *June* 1870.

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Appendix No. 14.

TASMANIA.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Expense of public Funds, to Tasmania in 1869.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
*Macduff	—	£ s. d. 12 10 0	1869. 15 April	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		No death.				

* A private vessel.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 15.

NATAL.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners, at the Expense of Colonial Funds, to Natal in 1869.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
*Illovo - - - -	398	£ s. d. 13 5 0	1869. 25 Aug.	1869. Nov.	—	—	2	4	1	1	8	No death.				

* A private vessel.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 16.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners with Funds derived from the Sale of Lands in the Falkland Islands in 1869.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1869.	1870.												
*Victoria, Tatham -	—	18 0 0	11 Dec.	Feb.	—	—	6	3	2	2	13	No death.				

* A private vessel.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 17.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Adults.		Children.	Total.
			Male.	Female.		
1843	Bounty System	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	Jan. 1 to March 31, Bounty System	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
	April 1 to Dec. 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847	Ditto	26	4,845	562	322	5,729
1848	Ditto	21	4,445	564	294	5,303
1849	Ditto	30	5,937	886	459	7,282
1850	Ditto	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823
1851	Ditto	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771*
1852	Ditto	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796
1853	Ditto	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144
1854	Ditto	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516
1855	Ditto	43	8,529	2,460	1,926	12,915
1856	Ditto	42	7,953	2,773	1,927	12,653†
1857	Ditto	38	7,314	3,109	2,302	12,725
1858	Ditto	87	18,224	6,898	4,824	29,946
1859	Ditto	120	27,560	9,573	7,264	44,397
1860	Ditto	40	8,026	3,345	1,915	13,286‡
1861	Ditto	44	9,311	2,960	1,714	13,985§
1862	Ditto	33	6,804	1,933	1,156	9,893‖
1863	Ditto	17	3,222	1,179	853	5,254
1864	Ditto	24	5,145	1,528	902	7,575
1865	Ditto	56	13,332	4,085	2,866	20,283
1866	Ditto	16	3,053	1,314	1,229	5,596¶
1867	Ditto	—	—	—	—	— **
1868	Ditto	6	1,207	461	218	1,886††
1869	Ditto	6	1,045	396	241	1,682‡‡
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845		843			843
	Total	1,177	238,485	61,808	40,474	340,767

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

† Besides these, there were introduced by Private Individuals—

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From Aden	503	89	7	–	33	632
„ Bombay	172	22	4	1	2	201
„ Ibo	314	11	–	–	–	325
Total	989	122	11	1	35	1,158

‡ In addition to these, 730 Africans (638 males and 92 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver.

§ In addition to these, 364 Africans (253 males and 111 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver; 202 captured Africans were also landed in the Seychelles.

‖ In addition to these, 199 Africans were landed in the Seychelles direct from a captured slaver.

¶ In addition to these, 51 Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.

** 310 men, 22 women, 7 boys, and 11 girls were introduced from Réunion, and 133 Africans were landed in the Seychelles from a captured slaver, and thence transferred to Mauritius.

†† 594 men, 63 women, 65 children were also introduced from Réunion, 17 slaves were received from Madagascar, and 452 Africans were landed in the Seychelles from captured slavers.

‡‡ In addition to these, 146 liberated Africans were received from Madagascar.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 18.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	4,250	566	76	4,892
1850	3,241	433	50	3,724
1851	2,785	359	39	3,183
1852	2,881	360	72	3,313
1853	1,676	181	171	2,028
1854	3,016	334	325	3,675
1855	3,498	399	370	4,267
1856	3,977	492	428	4,897
1857	3,523	576	494	4,593
1858	6,257	1,034	874	8,165
1859	3,852	681	585	5,118
1860	2,098	378	357	2,833
1861	1,639	323	295	2,257
1862	1,617	316	279	2,212
1863	2,354	485	382	3,221
1864	2,427	507	479	3,413
1865	2,641	550	430	3,621
1866	2,631	599	585	3,815
1867	2,325	563	510	3,398
1868	1,640	483	421	2,544
1869	1,539	472	309	2,320
Total	59,687	10,091	7,531	77,489

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 19.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West India Colonies and Mauritius, from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the 1st day of January 1857 to the end of the year 1869, so far as known.

Jamaica.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Great Britain	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Madeira	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
Sierra Leone	2,552	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,942
St. Helena	2,632	—	—	—	47	259	608	533	—	—	—	11	—	—	4,090
East Indies	4,550	—	—	—	598	1,523	1,982	542	—	—	—	1,625	—	1,393	12,213
China	*a* 472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Canada	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
British W. Indies	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Havannah	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Direct from captured Slavers	230	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
Total	11,725	362	—	—	645	2,172	2,590	1,075	—	—	—	1,636	—	1,393	21,598

British Guiana.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Great Britain	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Madeira	18,569	342	*b* 1,556	*c* 945	*d* 531	*e* 70	*f* 38	—	—	118	134	304	—	—	22,607
Cape de Verds	766	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819
Azores	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone	4,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,619
Kroo Coast	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena	2,590	—	281	—	623	40	558	*g* 446	390	42	—	—	—	—	4,972
East Indies	22,730	2,596	1,405	3,804	5,078	3,729	5,625	2,353	2,710	3,216	2,525	3,910	2,534	6,160	68,375
China	647	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	2,590	396	509	1,691	789	—	—	—	12,628
British W. Indies	1,187	—	56	—	—	—	—	69	4,297	*h* 2,549	*i* 837	364	—	—	9,359
Surinam	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Martinique, Guadaloupe	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Total	52,513	2,938	3,351	5,448	8,176	7,204	8,811	3,264	7,906	7,616	4,285	4,578	2,534	6,160	124,784

Trinidad.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1968.	Total.
Madeira	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725
Cape de Verd	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Sierra Leone	2,474	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,700
St. Helena	2,292	—	30	4	470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,796
East Indies	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	1,603	1,801	949	2,759	473	3,267	1,367	3,329	37,690
China	988	—	—	—	—	—	467	—	—	1 593	597	—	—	—	2,645
United States	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
British W. Indies	4,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,332	—	—	—	6,105
Rio de Janeiro	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879
Total	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	2,070	1,801	949	3,352	2,402	3,267	1,367	3,329	53,759

a This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

b 72
c 261
d 396
e 35
f 9
g 74
h 63
i 80

} of these were not introduced at the public expense.

Appendix No. 19—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	St. Lucia.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Sierra Leone	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
St. Helena	568	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	747
East Indies	—	—	—	555	660	—	320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,535
Total	1,119	—	—	555	660	—	499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,833

Whence Emigrating.	St. Vincent.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Madeira	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
Sierra Leone	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
St. Helena	575	—	—	—	94	119	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	802
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	260	307	—	—	—	214	477	—	343	1,601
Total	1,355	—	—	—	94	379	321	—	—	—	214	477	—	343	3,183

Whence Emigrating.	Grenada.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Madeira	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	432
Sierra Leone	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97[illegible]
St. Helena	85	—	—	—	92	122	57	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	470
East Indies	—	283	362	299	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	260	—	—	—	2,301
Saba	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Total	1,511	283	362	299	92	122	1,154	114	—	—	260	—	—	—	4,197

Whence Emigrating.	Antigua.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Madeira	1,973	—	44	—	—	11	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,219
Cape de Verds	195	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*100	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
British W. Indies	19	—	12	26	—	—	—	1,005	—	—	—	—	4	—	1,064
Total	2,187	12	56	26	—	11	—	1,296	—	—	—	—	4	—	3,590

Received from a French vessel stranded at Barbuda.

Appendix No. 19—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	St. Kitt's.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Great Britain -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madeira - -	106	157	253	103	77	43	50	219	—	—	15	51	—	—	1,074
Sierra Leone -	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	318
St. Helena -	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337
British W. Indies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total -	343	157	254	103	77	380	50	442	—	—	15	51	—	—	1,872

Whence Emigrating.	Nevis.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Madeira - -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
Total -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427

Whence Emigrating.	Tobago.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Sierra Leone -	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
St. Helena -	246	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471
Total -	292	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	517

Whence Emigrating.	Bahamas.														
	843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
From wrecked Slaver.	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389
Total -	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389

Whence Emigrating.	Honduras.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
China - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	—	—	—	—	474
United States -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	319	—	497
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	129
Total -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	—	178	319	—	1,100

Appendix No. 19—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	Total to West Indies.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Great Britain	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Madeira	23,156	499	1,853	1,048	608	124	88	410	—	118	149	355	—	—	28,408
Cape de Verds	961	184	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
Azores	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone	11,543	—	—	—	226	390	—	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,382
Kroo Coast	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena	9,125	—	311	4	1,328	540	1,641	1,093	390	42	—	11	—	—	14,485
East Indies	37,849	4,293	3,850	8,021	8,505	8,393	10,934	4,696	3,659	5,975	3,472	9,279	3,901	11,225	124,052
China	2,107	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	3,057	496	509	2,758	1,386	—	—	—	16,319
Canada	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	319	—	567
British W. Indies	6,366	—	68	26	—	—	—	1,074	4,297	2,678	2,169	364	4	—	17,046
Havannah	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Saba	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Surinam	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,320
Martinique / Guadaloupe	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Direct from captured and wrecked Slavers.	230	362	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981
Total	94,219	5,338	6,136	9,798	12,998	12,812	15,720	7,992	8,855	11,571	7,176	10,187	4,224	11,225	218,251

Whence Emigrating.	Mauritius.														
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Ibo, East Coast of Africa.	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Madagascar	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	146	202
Réunion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350	722	—	1,072
Aden	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
East Indies	173,141	12,725	29,946	44,397	13,286	13,985	9,893	5,254	7,575	20,278	5,596	—	1,886	1,682	339,644
China	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	843
Direct from captured Slaver.	—	—	—	—	730	*568	†199	—	—	124	51	133	†452	—	2,257
Total	174,980	12,725	29,946	44,397	14,016	14,553	10,092	5,254	7,575	20,402	5,647	483	3,077	1,828	344,975

* 202 of these were landed in the Seychelles.
† Landed in the Seychelles.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

RETURN showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS who have RETURNED to their own COUNTRIES from the BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES and MAURITIUS, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of EARNINGS remitted through Government Agency in their behalf, from 1843 to 1869.

YEAR.	From JAMAICA.		From BRITISH GUIANA.		From TRINIDAD.		From ST. LUCIA.		From GRENADA.		From MAURITIUS.	
	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1843 to 1856 -	1,644	*3,000 0 0	†3,283	‡25,474 19 2	1,675	23,561 10 10	—	- - -	—	- - -	46,066	No Returns.
1857 - -	—	- - -	595	10,963 1 3	343	6,392 19 7	—	- - -	—	- - -	4,593	
1858 - -	126	No Return -	323	5,705 10 11	359	5,829 18 11	—	- - -	—	- - -	8,165	
1859 - -	—	- - -	797	15,018 12 8	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	5,118	
1860 - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	2,883	
1861 - -	74	No Return -	—	- - -	303	4,076 13 8	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,257	
1862 - -	—	- - -	407	§8,983 15 0	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	2,212	
			7	‖403 6 8								
1863 - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,221	
1864 - -	—	- - -	467	¶13,939 7 9	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,413	
1865 - -	—	- - -	462	**11,485 4 2	521	††14,000 0 0	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,621	
1866 - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,815	
1867 - -	4	- - -	451	‡‡11,500 0 0	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,398	
1868 - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	298	§§2,397 18 8	76	‖‖804 14 0	2,544	
1869 - -	—	- - -	¶¶408	***13,000 0 0	372	†††13,663 10 10	—	- - -	—	- - -	2,320	
Total -	1,848	3,000 0 0	7,200	116,473 17 7	3,573	67,524 13 10	298	2,397 18 8	76	804 14 0	94,576	

* This is for two ships only, carrying 588 passengers. No returns for the other vessels.

† In regard to 1,308 passengers of this number there are no returns of money deposited with the Government authorities, or of the sums they had in their possession on embarkation for their own countries.

‡ In this amount are included the sums, so far as known, deposited by the passengers with the captains of the vessels in which they embarked.

§ In addition to this amount, which was deposited with the Government Immigration Agent, that officer estimates that the savings of these coolies could not be less than 15,000*l.*, including the value of the jewels and money which they took back with them, and the cost of the passages and clothing (1,445*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*) of such of them as were not entitled to free return passages.

‖ Besides this amount, these people paid for their own passages back to India viâ England.

¶ In this amount is ncluded 1,000*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants, and a biill of exchange for 494*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, which one of the coolies took with him.

** This includes 250*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants.

†† This amount consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Money deposited in Colonial Chest - - -	9,700	0	0
Specie in possession of immigrants - - -	2,701	3	7
Estimated value of jewels and undeclared specie	1,598	16	5
£	14,000	0	0

In addition to this sum, 77 people paid their own passages at the rate of 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per adult, amounting to 911*l.* 1*s.*

Government Emigration Board,
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‡‡ This sum consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Money deposited with Colonial Receiver General -	10,237	14	2
Money transmitted through banks, specie in possession of Immigrants, and value of jewels; estimated at -	1,262	5	10
£	11,500	0	0

§§ Besides this amount, these people deposited 313*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for clothing.

‖‖ In addition to this sum, these people deposited 82*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* for clothing, and 10 of the coolies paid 87*l.* 10*s.* towards the cost of their return passages.

¶¶ One of these paid the cost of his own passage.

*** This sum consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Money deposited for transmission to India - -	10,740	4	3
Estimated value of specie and jewellery in possession of immigrants upwards of - - - - -	2,000	0	0
Say - -	£13,000	0	0

Eight Chinese also embarked in this vessel, and, besides paying for their cabin passage to Calcutta, deposited for transmission to India, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The head of this Chinese family is said to have taken back with him in cash about 833*l.*, in addition to a letter of credit for 83*l.* to defray his expenses from Calcutta to Canton.

††† Five Chinese also embarked in this vessel, and, besides paying their cabin passage to Calcutta, took with them 1,562*l.* 10*s.*

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 21.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1868-69.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.							Births on the Voyage.	Deaths		Numberlanded.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.		On the Voyage.	In Harbour.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Jamaica.		£ s. d.	1868.	1868.													
Patrician - -	1,139	12 2 6	17 Dec.	28 Mar.	101	H. C. Stewart -	286	117	22	14	11	14	464	3	15	—	451*
			1869.	1869.													
Buckinghamshire	1,465	12 2 6	17 Jan.	19 Apr.	92	P. Hughes - -	346	136	30	18	17	10	557	2	13	—	546
Gainsborough -	997	12 2 6	2 Feb.	10 May	99	B. Kunsden - -	240	95	26	24	7	12	404	1	9	—	396
						Total -	872	348	78	56	35	36	1,425	6	37	—	1,393
British Guiana.			1868.	1868													
India - - -	912	12 10 0	25 Aug.	20 Nov.	87	W. R. Macauley -	249	85	19	6	6	7	372	3	11	—	364
				1869.													
Howrah - -	1,097	12 10 0	15 Sept.	8 Jan.	115	J. O'Donnell -	298	97	18	14	13	3	443	6	28	—	421
Trevelyan - -	1,042	12 10 0	26 Sept.	25 Jan.	121	S. P. Chennell -	271	90	16	15	9	6	407	7	36	2	376
Winchester -	1,157	12 10 0	17 Oct.	14 Jan.	89	C. Chapman -	297	103	27	8	8	10	453	3	18	—	438
Himalaya - -	1,007	13 10 0	10 Nov.	31 Jan.	84	C. H. Graham, M.D.	258	106	31	7	15	10	427	2	18	2	409
Jason† - - -	1,020	12 10 0	2 Dec.			T. Allard - -	266	104	25	16	10	6	427	4	32	—	399
			1869.														
Ganges -	839	12 10 0	2 Jan.	27 Mar.	84	W. F. P. Pollard -	248	90	25	12	6	10	391	2	6	—	387
Syria - -	1,050	12 10 0	21 Jan.	12 May	111	M. C. Darcy -	281	105	26	13	8	15	448	3	7	—	444
Walmer Castle -	1,064	11 10 0	10 Feb.	13 May	92	E. Schon - -	220	116	51	28	20	19	454	7	8	—	452‡
Salamanca -	861	12 10 0	22 Feb.	6 June	106	R. P. Hudson -	212	91	31	19	15	11	379	3	5	—	377
Sir Robert Sale -	741	12 0 0	26 Feb.	3 June	97	J. Kelly - -	180	71	34	17	12	8	322	3	8	—	317
Michael Angelo -	1,174	12 10 0	14 Mar.	15 June	93	W. Arthur - -	310	93	36	23	13	16	491	2	5	—	484§
						Total -	3,090	1,151	339	178	135	121	5,014	45	182	4	4,868

* One woman missing on arrival.

† The "Jason" run aground at Cape St. Francis, eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; was towed by one of H.M. steamers round the Cape into Cape Town Harbour, and there she was again driven ashore, and became a total wreck. No lives were lost; the emigrants were sent on to Demerara in the "Bengal," which vessel arrived on the 19th May.

‡ One man missing on arrival.

§ Four men missing on arrival.

APPENDIX No. 21—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.							Births on the Voyage.	Deaths		Number landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.		On the Voyage.	In Harbour.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
TRINIDAD.		£ s. d.	1868.	1868.													
Malabar - -	1,219	11 7 6	21 Sept.	27 Dec.	97	J. Carroll - -	330	82	12	4	4	3	435	4	10	—	429
Poonah - -	1,199	13 10 0	25 Nov.	1869. 21 Feb.	89	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	217	116	22	12	13	7	387	5	5	—	387
Arima - -	692	13 10 0	30 Dec.	30 Mar.	90	W. Holman - -	200	67	19	15	8	4	313	—	9	—	304
Sevilla - -	598	13 10 0	1869. 9 Jan.	7 Apr.	88	M. A. Raheem, M.D.	163	80	26	25	9	10	313	1	4	—	310
Ancilla - -	714	13 10 0	30 Jan.	2 May	92	Moti Lal Mitra -	169	80	34	24	10	7	324	3	2	—	325
Flying Foam -	1,327	13 10 0 12 0 0	11 Mar.	18 July	129	H. Dalton - -	249	139	35	27	16	10	476	3	32	—	447
						Total - -	1,328	564	148	107	60	41	2,248	16	62	—	2,202
ST. VINCENT.																	
Imperatrice Eugenie - -	745	12 10 0	13 Mar.	12 July	129	J. Lee - -	204	85	30	18	7	5	349	6	12	—	343
						Total - -	204	85	30	18	7	5	349	6	12	—	343
						Grand Total -	5,494	2,148	595	359	237	203	9,036	73	293	4	8,806

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 22.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1869–70.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.							Births on the Voyage.	Deaths		Numberlanded.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.		On the Voyage.	In Harbour.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Jamaica.		£ s. d.	1869.	1870.													
Alnwick Castle	1,087	12 7 6	13 Nov.	11 Feb.	90	J. C. White	265	120	27	11	9	13	445	1	9	—	437
Poonah	1,199	13 0 0	21 Dec.	22 Mar.	91	W. D. Master	302	116	19	13	16	13	479	5	15	—	469
						Total	567	236	46	24	25	26	924	6	24	—	906
British Guiana.				1869.													
Far East (S.S)	1,062	15 10 0	24 July	21 Oct.	89	R. P. Irwin	280	111	35	25	14	18	483	4	12	—	475
Adamant	815	12 5 0	10 Aug.	14 Nov.	96	Sydney Falloon	213	92	28	17	10	12	372	1	26	—	347
Medea	1,066	12 0 0	27 Aug.	20 Nov.	85	W. H. Pearse	251	139	24	27	18	13	472	1	13	—	460
India	911	12 0 0	1 Sept.	22 Dec.	112	Robert Sinclair	237	88	21	16	12	19	393	5	24	—	374
				1870.													
Shand	978	12 4 0	4 Sept.	5 Jan.	123	Udher Chunder Doss	199	136	43	36	20	24	458	4	98	—	364
Sophia Joakim	999	12 10 0	14 Sept.	10 Jan.	118	S. L. Crane, M.D.	259	105	18	17	10	12	421	3	33	—	391
				1869.													
St. Kilda	864	12 10 0	22 Sept.	25 Dec.	94	W. F. B. Pollard	216	115	22	16	13	16	398	3	13	—	388
Devonshire	806	12 0 0	26 Sept.	25 Dec.	90	M. C. Darcey	180	87	22	17	9	6	321	1	20	—	302
Arima	692	12 10 0	29 Sept.	20 Dec.	82	M. A. Raheem, M.D.	155	95	34	18	10	11	323	2	11	—	314
				1870.													
Howrah	1,098	12 10 0	27 Oct.	4 Feb.	100	W. Arthur	235	138	36	21	13	17	460	1	15	—	446
Clive	591	12 10 0	5 Nov.	6 Feb.	93	F. A. Davison	168	64	19	6	5	6	268	3	20	—	251
British Monarch	1,262	13 0 0	23 Nov.	27 Feb.	96	J. S. Hughes	206	161	41	28	15	13	464	4	10	—	458
						Carried forward	2,599	1,331	343	244	149	167	4,833	32	295	—	4,570

Appendix No. 22—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.							Births on the Voyage.	Deaths.		Numberlanded.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.		On the Voyage.	In Harbour.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
British Guiana —*continued.*		£ s. d.	1869.	1870.													
Forfarshire -	1,238	12 10 0	22 Dec.	15 Mar.	83	Brought forward -	2,599	1,331	343	244	149	167	4,833	32	295	—	4,570
			1870.			J. E. Shon - -	267	160	30	23	21	16	517	—	17	—	500
Ganges - -	839	12 0 0	21 Jan.	13 April	82	L. T. Allard - -	231	104	23	9	12	6	*385	1	4	—	382
Arcot - -	1,190	12 17 6	20 Feb.	18 May	87	C. H. Graham - -	314	113	22	12	12	12	485	3	7	—	481
Colombo - -	1,199	11 7 6	10 Mar.	29 May	80	W. Holman - -	320	89	20	19	10	7	465	—	—	—	465
						Total - -	3,731	1,797	438	307	204	208	6,685	36	323	—	6,398
Trinidad.			1869.	1869.													
Varuna - -	1,318	12 6 0	3 Aug.	8 Nov.	87	R. Rivers - - -	273	109	43	19	12	5	461	9	16		454
Beaumaris Castle	1,040	12 7 6	14 Aug.	2 Nov.	80	Clarence Chapman -	192	142	72	54	24	19	503	1	13		491
Wiltshire - -	1,461	12 10 0	11 Sept.	18 Dec.	98	J. S. Ireland, M.D. -	217	210	77	56	26	31	617	7	13	—	611
				1870.												—	
Atalanta - -	930	11 9 0	29 Nov.	24 Feb.	87	Henry Dalton - -	188	118	42	23	11	15	397	5	5	—	397
			1870.														
Cochin - -	1,200	10 10 4	22 Jan.	7 April	75	J. Carroll - - -	288	120	35	16	14	9	482	—	2	—	480
Java - -	1,199	10 10 4	8 Feb.	4 May	85	Alexander Cummiug -	279	124	28	24	10	10	475	2	5		472
						Total - -	1,437	823	297	192	97	89	2,935	24	54	—	2,905
						Grand Total -	5,735	2,856	781	523	326	323	10,544	66	401	—	10,610
																—	

* One of these, who had just returned from the West Indies, paid his own passage back to Demarara.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 23.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Jamaica:									
* Ostrich	1853. Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
*†Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
†Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
*†William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
*†Gloriana	1854. Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
* Sir George Pollock	1858. Apr. 13	55	26	24	16	5	126	1	127
Total		1,147	312	100	82	81	1,722	54	1,670
British Guiana:									
* Lucknow	1850. Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
*†Zenobia	1851. June 20	213	54	25	13	–	305	22	283
†Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	–	146	3	143
†Hempsyke	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	–	165	11	154
* Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	–	311	83	228
*†Lucknow	1852. Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	–	290	8	232
* Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	–	10	229	13	216
†Sandford	1853. Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
* Sandford	1854. Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
† Empress Eugenie	1856. Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	259
* Blue Jacket	1857. Mar. 24	213	52	22	17	14	318	5	318
* Hamilla Mitchell	Sept. 24	209	40	10	10	8	277	8	269
* White Eagle	1858. May 13	256	42	8	10	7	323	8	316
* Queen of the East	1859. Oct. 2	290	59	16	13	12	390	15	376
† Henry Moore	Nov. 22	224	110	24	24	25	407	83	330
* Gipsy Bride‡	1862. Sept. 24	270	80	24	25	8	407	28	381
* Ganges	1864. Sept. 2	280	91	34	30	12	447	9	438
* Clarence (a.)	1865. Sept. 3	289	93	30	33	17	462	34	433
* Ganges (b.)	1867. Sept. 18	263	103	36	33	16	451	8	445
* Ganges (c.)	1869. Sept. 11	230	97	37	26	18	408		
Total		4,282	1,153	389	313	168	6,305	379	5,547
Trinidad:									
* Eliza Stewart	1851. May 31	17	2	1	2	–	22	—	22
* Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	–	354	30	324
*†Clarendon	1852. Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	–	241	16	225
* Bucephalus	1853. Aug. 3	288	19	–	4	3	314	12	302
*†Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
*†Scindian§	1855. June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
*†Arabia	1856. Oct. 18	177	43	26	24	5	280	9	288
*†Eveline	1857. Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	343	9	339
* Morayshire‖	1858. Dec. 10	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
* Brechin Castle	1861. Oct. 23	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
* British Trident	1865. Dec. 21	357	84	38	36	6	521	31	492
* Arima (d.)	1869. Apr. 25	211	78	34	28	21	372	7	369
Total		2,578	504	216	209	66	3,573	164	3,439
St. Lucia:									
* Lincelles	1868. Nov. 11	180	56	23	12	27	298	5	377
St. Vincent:									
* Lincelles	1868. Nov. 21	40	19	6	6	5	76		

The difference between the number of coolies reported to have been embarked in the West Indies, and the number reported to have been landed at Calcutta, is in some cases materially less than the reported number of deaths. This arises partly from births on the voyage, and partly perhaps from the embarkation at the last moment of persons not entered in the lists. It is thought best, however, to give the number as they have been reported to the Board, without attempting to reconcile the discrepancy.

Vessels marked thus * sailed for Calcutta; thus † for Madras; thus *† for both Calcutta and Madras.

‡ In this vessel twelve Maldivians were also embarked.
§ In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.
‖ In this vessel three Chinese were also embarked.
(a.) In this vessel one Chinese and six Indians were also embarked.
(b.) In this vessel four Coolies from Jamaica and one Madrassee were also embarked.
(c.) In this vessel eight Chinese were also embarked.
(d.) In this vessel five Chinese were also embarked.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 24.

Return showing Amounts of Money remitted by Settlers in North America to their Friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 (the first Year in which we have any Information) to 1869, both inclusive.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1848	460,000
1849	540,000
1850	957,000
1851	990,000
1852	1,404,000
1853	1,439,000
1854	1,730,000
1855	873,000
1856	951,000
1857	593,165
1858	472,610
1859	520,019
1860	534,476
1861	374,061
1862	360,578
1863	*383,286
1864	332,172
1865	481,580
1866	498,028
1867	543,029
1868	530,564
1869	639,335
Total	15,606,903

* In addition to this amount, 44,123*l.* were remitted from America and Australia, but the sum from each place cannot be specified.

Note.—The above return for the years 1859 to 1865 does not correspond with the similar returns printed in former Reports, the amounts remitted from Australia being here omitted, and some errors which have been discovered in former returns corrected. The return must be taken only as an approximation to the sums actually sent home, the Commissioners having to depend altogether on the courtesy of the banks and mercantile houses connected with America for the information it contains, and having no means of ascertaining the amounts sent home through private hands or through banks or mercantile houses which decline to furnish them with information.

S. Walcott.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 25 *June* 1870.

Appendix No. 25.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States during the year 1869 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ship.	Ships reported.		
		Nos. embarked.	Deaths.	
1869.				
March 4	Emerald Isle - -	428	—	
20	William F. Storer -	430	1	
April 1	Isaac Webb - -	489	2	
12	Great Western -	623	2	
20	Neptune - - -	555	1	
May 1	Alexander Marshall -	509	1	
June 9	Constitution - -	354	—	
11	Emerald Isle - -	718	—	
July 12	Thomas Dunham -	400	1	
24	William F. Storer -	305	—	
Aug. 6	Isaac Webb - -	306	—	
16	James Foster, Jun. -	290	—	
26	Neptune - - -	347	—	
Sept. 6	Great Western - -	272	—	
20	Alexander Marshall -	275	—	
30	Atmosphere - -	224	—	
Oct. 6	Charles H. Marshall -	189	—	
	Total -	6,714	8	= ·11 per Cent.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 26.

Table showing the Mortality in Steam Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States and Canada during the Year 1869 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.		Names of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.		For New York.				
Jan.	1	France	107	18	125	—
	2	Cuba	143	—	143	—
	6	City of Antwerp	103	52	155	—
	9	Java	158	5	163	—
	13	City of London	197	45	242	—
	16	City of Cork	101	—	101	—
	16	Australasian	168	7	175	—
	20	City of Baltimore	181	56	237	—
	20	The Queen	167	37	204	—
	26	Siberia	171	27	198	—
	26	Minnesota	175	—	175	—
	27	City of Paris	280	67	347	—
	30	China	246	2	248	—
Feb.	2	Aleppo	70	29	99	1
	2	Nevada	85	40	125	—
	3	City of New York	147	23	170	—
	5	Virginia	114	31	145	—
	6	Cuba	215	—	215	1
	9	Colorado	142	27	169	—
	10	City of Antwerp	315	71	386	—
	13	Samaria	271	7	278	—
	13	City of Manchester	87	—	87	—
	16	Nebraska	111	12	123	—
	16	Java	161	40	201	—
	17	France	160	52	212	—
	17	City of London	324	74	398	—
	20	Australasian	314	4	318	—
	23	Tripoli	129	53	182	—
	23	Manhattan	329	60	389	—
	24	City of Brooklyn	337	101	438	—
	24	Erin	141	46	187	—
	27	Kangaroo	158	3	161	—
Mar.	2	Palmyra	182	67	249	—
	3	City of Baltimore	415	167	582	—
	4	Helvetia	216	94	310	—
	6	China	333	8	341	—
	9	Hecla	113	115	228	—
	9	Minnesota	504	133	637	—
	10	City of Paris	643	174	817	—
	10	Pennsylvania	205	106	311	1
	13	Siberia	267	—	267	—
		Carried forward	8,685	1,853	10,538	3

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	8,685	1,853	10,538	3
Mar. 13	City of Cork - -	90	63	153	—
16	Nevada - -	469	102	571	—
16	Cuba - - -	302	37	339	—
17	The Queen - -	240	118	358	—
17	City of New York -	589	206	795	1
23	Colorado - -	578	120	698	—
23	Aleppo - -	414	126	540	—
24	City of London -	727	85	812	—
24	England - -	397	156	553	—
27	Samaria - -	585	6	591	—
27	Etna - -	247	265	512	—
30	Nebraska - -	788	226	1,014	1
30	City of Brooklyn -	929	210	1,139	—
31	France - -	886	252	1,138	—
April 3	Java - - -	246	4	250	—
6	Manhattan - -	764	347	1,111	—
6	Tarifa - -	352	180	532	2
7	Louisiana - -	705	227	932	—
7	City of Antwerp -	806	220	1,026	—
10	Tripoli - -	762	—	762	1
10	City of Manchester -	759	—	759	—
13	Palmyra - -	208	396	604	—
13	Idaho - - -	814	312	1,126	—
14	Denmark - -	893	212	1,105	4
14	City of Paris - -	839	181	1,020	2
14	City of Limerick -	661	—	661	—
16	Erin - - -	882	289	1,171	—
17	Siberia - -	903	—	903	1
20	Hecla - - -	530	194	724	3
20	Minnesota - -	885	301	1,186	—
21	Pennsylvania - -	777	323	1,100	—
21	City of Baltimore -	917	—	917	1
24	City of Boston - -	965	—	965	—
24	Marathon - -	445	226	671	—
26	Helvetia - - -	1,128	185	1,313	3
27	Nevada - -	913	261	1,174	—
27	China - - -	265	40	305	—
28	City of London -	748	339	1,087	—
28	The Queen - -	1,077	209	1,286	—
29	City of Cork - -	597	87	684	1
May 4	Samaria - -	581	320	901	1
4	Aleppo - -	777	—	777	2
5	England - -	964	320	1,284	—
5	Colorado - -	906	249	1,155	1
6	City of Brooklyn -	949	240	1,189	1
8	Australasian - -	429	3	432	—
8	Etna - -	833	5	838	2
11	Kedar - - -	674	—	674	—
11	Malta - - -	340	276	616	2
	Carried forward -	41,220	9,771	50,991	32

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	41,220	9,771	50,991	32
May 12	Nebraska - -	994	297	1,291	—
12	City of New York -	290	563	853	2
12	France - -	938	438	1,376	—
13	City of Antwerp -	1,026	44	1,070	2
14	Virginia - - -	1,227	—	1,227	1
18	Tarifa - -	403	222	625	—
18	Tripoli - -	726	—	726	1
19	Manhattan - -	1,074	156	1,230	—
20	City of Paris -	838	194	1,032	—
20	Louisiana - -	635	333	968	—
22	Java - - -	362	16	378	—
22	City of Boston -	993	3	996	—
25	Palmyra - -	476	185	661	—
26	Idaho - - -	876	310	1,186	2
26	Denmark - -	942	329	1,271	2
27	City of Baltimore -	564	374	938	—
28	Erin - - -	1,262	149	1,411	4
June 1	Hecla - - -	645	—	645	2
1	Siberia - -	458	291	749	—
1	Minnesota - -	1,071	162	1,233	—
1	Pennsylvania -	1,035	205	1,240	2
3	City of London -	1,096	87	1,183	—
5	City of Washington -	1,048	181	1,229	—
8	Aleppo - -	590	173	763	—
9	Helvetia - -	1,049	344	1,393	2
9	Nevada - - -	979	249	1,228	—
9	Castilla - -	211	60	271	—
10	City of Brooklyn -	933	321	1,254	—
12	China - - -	283	4	287	—
15	Samaria - -	665	87	752	—
16	The Queen - -	678	233	911	—
16	Colorado - -	799	157	956	—
17	City of Antwerp -	670	203	873	—
19	Etna - -	428	84	512	—
22	Malta - -	462	164	626	—
23	Nebraska - -	624	155	779	—
23	England - -	539	158	697	2
24	City of Paris -	1,028	39	1,067	—
26	Java - - -	291	5	296	—
29	Tarifa - -	493	120	613	—
30	Manhattan - -	572	162	734	—
30	France - -	600	151	751	1
July 1	City of Boston - -	538	299	837	—
3	City of Baltimore -	433	81	514	2
6	Tripoli - -	515	75	590	—
7	Virginia - - -	473	114	587	—
7	Idaho - -	571	106	677	1
8	City of London -	676	128	804	—
13	Siberia - -	505	197	702	1
	Carried forward -	75,804	18,179	93,983	59

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	75,804	18,179	93,983	59
July 14	Denmark - -	452	162	614	1
15	Minnesota - -	1,089	38	1,127	1
15	City of Brooklyn -	735	148	883	—
17	City of Cork - -	273	48	321	—
20	Palmyra - -	409	75	484	—
21	Nevada - - -	586	104	690	—
21	Erin - - -	522	132	654	1
22	City of Washington -	667	148	815	—
27	Aleppo - -	430	100	530	—
28	Colorado - -	866	59	925	—
28	Pennsylvania - -	429	118	547	—
29	City of Antwerp -	620	30	650	2
31	Etna - -	293	147	440	—
Aug. 3	Malta - -	549	50	599	—
4	Nebraska - -	425	157	582	—
4	The Queen - -	382	102	484	1
5	City of Boston - -	739	16	755	—
10	Tarifa - - -	511	102	613	1
11	England - -	470	128	598	—
11	Manhattan - -	525	75	600	—
12	City of London -	804	349	1,153	1
14	City of Paris - -	361	—	361	1
17	Tripoli - -	546	63	609	—
18	Idaho - - -	525	76	601	—
18	France - -	686	128	814	—
19	City of Brooklyn -	937	60	997	—
24	Siberia - - -	583	108	691	—
25	Minnesota - -	877	69	946	—
25	Virginia - -	511	191	702	1
26	City of Washington -	703	305	1,008	—
28	City of Baltimore -	538	93	631	—
31	Palmyra - -	415	36	451	—
Sept. 1	Nevada - - -	470	166	636	—
2	City of Antwerp -	872	133	1,005	—
3	Erin - - -	485	174	659	2
7	Aleppo - - -	483	146	629	1
8	Pennsylvania - -	477	115	592	1
8	Colorado - -	705	139	844	1
9	City of Boston -	697	105	802	1
11	City of New York -	353	156	509	1
14	Malta - -	481	103	584	1
15	Nebraska - -	631	150	781	1
15	Helvetia - -	550	153	703	—
16	City of Paris - -	914	—	914	2
21	Tarifa - - -	562	77	639	1
22	England - -	572	135	707	—
22	Manhattan - -	805	97	902	1
23	City of Brooklyn -	858	322	1,180	1
25	Etna - - -	296	—	296	1
	Carried forward -	**104,473**	**23,767**	**128,240**	**84**

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	104,473	23,767	128,240	84
Sept. 28	Tripoli - -	546	77	623	—
29	Idaho - - -	572	72	644	—
29	France - -	586	121	707	—
31	City of Washington -	586	243	829	—
Oct. 5	Samaria - -	607	36	643	1
6	Minnesota - -	912	—	912	—
6	Denmark - -	515	120	635	1
7	City of Antwerp -	621	167	788	—
9	City of Baltimore -	336	—	336	—
12	Palmyra - -	338	146	484	—
13	Nevada - - -	648	196	844	—
13	Virginia - -	735	119	854	—
14	City of Brussels -	817	131	948	1
19	Siberia - -	642	208	850	—
20	Colorado - -	648	88	736	—
20	Erin - - -	603	191	794	—
21	City of Paris -	870	46	916	—
23	City of Boston -	247	209	456	—
26	Malta - -	372	70	442	—
27	Nebraska - -	408	59	467	—
28	City of Brooklyn -	445	161	606	—
30	Helvetia - -	486	115	601	—
Nov. 2	Tarifa - -	271	67	338	—
3	Manhattan - -	394	36	430	—
3	England - -	432	78	510	—
4	City of London -	546	71	617	—
6	City of New York -	161	—	161	—
9	Aleppo - -	374	51	425	1
10	France - -	350	77	427	—
10	Minnesota - -	326	31	357	—
11	City of Washington -	384	88	472	—
13	Java - - -	339	5	344	—
15	Samaria - -	138	67	205	—
17	Idaho - - -	314	66	380	—
17	Denmark - -	397	39	436	—
18	City of Brussels -	392	70	462	—
20	City of Antwerp -	137	—	137	—
23	Marathon - -	272	33	305	—
24	Virginia - -	269	37	306	—
24	Nevada - - -	310	56	366	—
25	City of Paris -	320	81	401	—
27	Cuba - -	214	3	217	—
29	Palmyra - -	142	55	197	—
Dec. 1	Colorado - -	283	26	309	—
2	Pennsylvania - -	210	56	266	—
2	City of Brooklyn -	273	56	329	—
4	Siberia - -	112	3	115	—
4	Etna - -	72	—	72	—
8	Nebraska - -	198	11	209	1
	Carried forward -	124,643	27,505	152,148	89

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	124,643	27,505	152,148	89
Dec. 9	Tripoli - -	171	18	189	1
9	City of London -	286	64	350	—
9	Helvetia - -	164	45	209	—
14	Tarifa - - -	164	26	190	—
15	Manhattan - -	202	18	220	—
16	City of Washington -	203	40	243	—
18	City of New York -	88	—	88	—
18	Nemesis - -	99	—	99	—
21	Aleppo - -	71	16	87	—
21	Minnesota - -	152	18	170	—
22	France - - -	214	—	214	—
23	City of Baltimore -	156	16	172	—
24	Java - - -	106	6	112	—
29	Idaho - -	185	8	193	—
29	City of Paris - -	148	29	177	—
30	The Queen - -	65	57	122	—
	Total -	127,117	27,866	154,988	90
	For Boston.				
Mar. 27	Virginia - -	87	131	218	—
May 27	Delaware - -	607	225	832	—
	Total -	694	356	1,050	—
	For Portland.		Nos. embarked at Londonderry.		
Jan. 7	Peruvian - -	45	17	62	—
21	Hibernian - -	85	32	117	—
28	Austrian - -	85	17	102	—
Feb. 4	North American -	54	16	70	—
11	Moravian - -	106	41	147	—
18	Prussian - - -	121	31	152	—
25	Peruvian - -	177	41	218	—
Mar. 4	Nova Scotian -	121	105	226	—
11	Hibernian - -	201	32	233	—
18	Austrian - -	231	123	354	—
25	Moravian - -	413	97	510	1
April 1	North American -	589	134	723	1
8	Peruvian - -	459	131	590	—
Nov. 11	Nestorian - -	182	38	220	—
18	North American -	130	55	185	—
25	Nova Scotian -	119	32	151	—
	Carried forward -	3,118	942	4,060	2

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	3,118	942	4,060	2
Dec. 2	Moravian - -	133	17	150	—
9	Austrian - -	99	14	113	—
16	Prussian - -	81	16	97	—
23	Nestorian - -	55	8	63	—
30	North American -	63	18	81	—
	Total -	3,549	1,015	4,564	2
	For Canada.				
April 14	Germany - -	1,073	—	1,073	1
15	Nestorian - -	620	202	822	—
20	Nova Scotian -	668	—	668	—
22	Prussian - -	1,005	100	1,105	2
29	Austrian - -	881	4	885	—
May 6	Moravian - -	721	157	878	—
7	European - - -	1,039	—	1,039	1
12	North American -	703	—	703	—
13	Hibernian - -	501	44	545	—
14	Damascus - -	402	—	402	—
20	Peruvian - -	739	3	742	—
27	Nestorian - -	747	100	847	1
June 1	Germany - -	1,034	—	1,034	2
3	Prussian - - -	953	154	1,107	—
3	Nova Scotian - -	743	—	743	1
10	Austrian - -	902	5	907	—
17	Moravian - - -	696	138	834	—
24	Hibernian - -	451	38	489	—
July 1	Peruvian - -	485	37	522	1
8	Nestorian - -	541	41	582	—
15	Prussian - - -	497	66	563	—
22	Austrian - -	495	62	557	—
24	Nova Scotian - -	220	—	220	—
29	Moravian - -	544	52	596	—
Aug. 5	Hibernian - -	615	3	618	—
7	Germany - - -	94	—	94	—
12	Peruvian - -	435	64	499	—
14	North American -	133	—	133	—
19	Nestorian - -	461	61	522	—
26	Prussian - - -	515	94	609	—
Sept. 2	Austrian - -	483	49	532	—
4	Nova Scotian -	95	—	95	—
9	Moravian - -	402	46	448	—
16	Hibernian - -	521	23	544	—
23	Peruvian - - -	349	52	401	—
	Carried forward -	20,763	1,595	22,358	9

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	20,763	1,595	22,358	9
Sept. 25	Germany - -	126	—	126	—
30	Nestorian - -	267	49	316	—
Oct. 7	North American -	330	33	363	—
14	Nova Scotian -	301	80	381	1
21	Moravian - -	251	63	314	—
28	Hibernian - -	349	44	393	—
Nov. 4	Peruvian - -	219	33	252	—
	Total -	22,606	1,897	24,503	10

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sailing Vessels.			
New York - - -	6,714	8	·11
Steam Vessels.			
New York - - -	154,983	90	·05
Boston - - -	1,050	—	—
Portland - - -	4,564	2	·04
Canada - - -	24,503	10	·04
Total - -	185,100	102	·05

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 27.

Table showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from the Clyde during the year 1869 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Glasgow.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	For the United States.				
Jan. 1	Caledonia	93	—	93	—
Feb. 5	India	72	15	87	—
12	Caledonia	110	33	143	—
19	Britannia	61	50	111	—
26	Iowa	160	42	202	—
Mar. 5	Columbia	182	49	231	—
12	Europa	256	64	320	—
19	India	242	171	413	—
April 3	Dacian	264	—	264	—
7	Britannia	236	212	448	—
9	Iowa	316	307	623	1
16	Columbia	344	167	511	—
21	Caledonia	262	145	407	1
24	Europa	494	—	494	—
30	India	374	228	602	—
May 5	Dorian	276	—	276	—
7	Cambria	515	101	616	—
15	Dacian	284	—	284	—
21	Iowa	229	405	634	—
22	Britannia	482	—	482	—
26	Columbia	447	85	532	—
31	Caledonia	479	—	479	—
June 2	Europa	478	138	616	—
5	India	438	120	558	—
12	Cambria	547	94	641	—
18	Dacian	308	270	578	—
25	Iowa	640	—	640	1
July 2	Britannia	359	70	429	—
9	Columbia	361	85	446	—
16	Europa	516	53	569	2
23	Caledonia	339	70	409	—
30	Cambria	408	108	516	—
Aug. 6	Iowa	334	107	441	—
13	Britannia	364	90	454	—
20	Columbia	434	118	552	—
27	Europa	377	141	518	—
Sept. 3	India	296	89	385	—
10	Cambria	393	83	476	—
17	Iowa	387	84	471	2
24	Britannia	371	47	418	—
Oct. 1	Columbia	330	64	394	—
4	Europa	460	—	460	1
15	India	285	91	376	—
	Carried forward	14,603	3,996	18,599	8

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported.			
		Nos. Embarked at Glasgow.	Nos. Embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	Brought forward -	14,603	3,996	18,599	8
Oct. 22	Cambria - -	301	93	394	—
29	Iowa - - -	241	79	320	—
Nov. 5	Caledonia - -	251	49	300	—
12	Columbia - -	120	48	168	—
19	Europa - -	187	38	225	1
26	India - - -	160	79	239	—
Dec. 3	Cambria - -	161	40	201	—
10	Iowa - - -	95	28	123	—
17	Caledonia - -	79	14	93	—
31	Europa - -	103	16	119	—
	Total - -	16,301	4,480	20,781	9

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported.				
		Nos. Embarked at Glasgow.	Nos. Embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. Embarked at Dublin.	Total.	Deaths.
1869.	For Canada.					
April 13	Ottawa - -	175	324	34	533	1
20	St. David - - -	187	177	72	436	—
27	St. Andrew - -	173	240	59	472	—
May 4	St. Patrick - - -	219	120	59	398	—
13	North American -	67	703	—	770	—
27	Ottawa - -	392	145	96	633	—
June 8	St. David - - -	256	213	25	494	—
15	St. Andrew - -	206	110	94	410	—
22	St. Patrick - -	101	210	29	340	7
29	Damascus - - -	84	—	40	124	—
July 6	Ottawa - -	104	119	26	249	—
20	St. David - - -	140	—	—	140	—
27	St. Andrew - -	110	—	64	174	—
Aug. 4	St. Patrick - - -	63	—	28	91	—
11	Damascus - -	*164	—	—	164	—
18	Ottawa - - -	106	—	70	176	—
Sept. 1	St. David - -	116	—	46	162	—
8	St. Andrew - - -	69	—	41	110	—
22	Damascus - -	47	—	—	47	—
29	Ottawa - - -	75	—	—	75	—
	Total - -	2,854	2,361	783	5,998	8

* 48 of these embarked at Londonderry.

Date of Clearance.	Names of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	Deaths.
1869.	For Queensland.		
May 18	Star Queen - - - -	296	2
	For New Zealand.		
April 14	Agnes Mim - - - -	116	1
June 1	William Davie - - -	145	—
July 28	J. N. Fleming - - -	160	2
Sept. 4	Otago - - - - -	120	—
Oct. 30	C. McAusland - - - -	143	—
Dec. 15	Jessie Readman - - - -	82	1
	Total - - -	766	4

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Steam Ships:			
United States - - -	20,781	9	·04
Canada - - - -	5,998	8	·13
Sailing Vessels:			
Queensland - - -	296	2	·67
New Zealand - -	766	4	·52
Total - -	27,841	23	·08

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 28.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Vessels that cleared from Londonderry during the year 1869.

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.		
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
1869.	For the United States.			
April 15	Minnehaha - - - -	287	—	—
May 6	Stadacona - - -	407	—	—
Aug. 10	Village Belle - - -	126	—	—
21	Minnehaha - - -	103	—	—
	Total - -	923	—	—

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 29.

Summary of Mortality in Sailing and Steam Vessels which conveyed Passengers to the United States, British North America, and Australasia during the year 1869 (so far as Reports have been received).

—	United States.			British North America.			Australasia.		
	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sailing Vessels -	7,687	8	·10	—	—	—	1,062	6	·56
Steam Vessels -	181,378	101	·05	30,501	18	·05	—	—	—

Note.—Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners are not included in this return.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 30.

Table showing the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1869 from the United Kingdom; the Number of such Ships Wrecked or Destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so Lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.		No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
		Commissioners' Emigrants.	Private Passengers.					
London -	1	69	—	20	89	—	—	
Plymouth	5	1,828	8	175	2,011	—	—	
Total -	6	1,897	8	195	2,100	—	—	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London -	58	10,504	2,807	13,311	—	—	
Liverpool -	*348	†163,942	33,452	197,394	—	—	
Plymouth -	‡4	§2,390	187	2,577	—	—	
Glasgow -	79	20,169	4,780	25,949	—	—	
Cork -	‖2	¶29,138	143	29,281	—	—	
	**5	††8,721	163	8,884	—	—	
	496	234,864	41,532	276,396	—	—	

* Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.
† Inclusive of 1,658 passengers embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Glasgow.
‡ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from London calling to take in Passengers.
§ Inclusive of 1,836 Passengers embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at London.
‖ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Liverpool calling to take in Passengers.
¶ Inclusive of 28,460 Passengers embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool.
** Exclusive of the Ships and Crews from Liverpool and Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.
†† Inclusive of 7,441 Passengers embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool and Glasgow.

Passenger Ships not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Portsmouth - -	*3	†1,704	—	—	
Dublin - -	—	‡785	—	—	
Total - -	3	2,489	—	—	

* These were H.M. Troop Ships "Crocodile," "Serapis," and "Simoom," which conveyed to Canada discharged Artizans and Mechanics from Her Majesty's Dockyards.
† Inclusive of 30 embarked at Plymouth.
‡ Embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Glasgow.

SUMMARY.

—	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.			—
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Per-centage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Per-centage.	
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners -	6	—	—	2,100	—	—	
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers -	496	—	—	276,396	—	—	
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers -	3	—	—	2,489	—	—	
Total - -	505	—	—	280,985	—	—	

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 25 June 1870.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 31.

British Guiana.

(No. 9. 1868.) An Ordinance further to amend "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864."

Ordinance enacted by His Excellency Francis Hincks, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., with the Advice and Consent of the Honorable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known :—

Whereas it is expedient further to amend "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," and to define with greater precision the duties and liabilities in certain respects of indentured Immigrants and of their employers: Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:— Preamble.

1. Sections 115 and 116 of "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," shall be and the same are hereby repealed. Repeal section.

2. The expression "taskwork" shall, in construing this Ordinance, be taken and understood to mean, work done or to be done on any plantation by the piece or by measurement or quantity, as distinguished from work done or to be done by the day or by time. Definition of taskwork.

3. Every indentured Immigrant shall be bound to perform five consecutive days' work, commencing on the Monday, or if employed at taskwork five consecutive tasks, commencing on the Monday in every week, and every such Immigrant who shall, without reasonable cause (the proof whereof shall lie upon such immigrant), neglect or refuse to perform five such days work or five such tasks in any week, shall, on being convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any term not exceeding two months. Obligation of immigrant to perform work.

4. In the case of any complaint against any indentured Immigrant for neglect or refusal to perform five days' work in any week, it shall be sufficient, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such Immigrant neglected or refused on one or more of any such five days in such week to perform any work assigned him during any time not exceeding, if he shall be employed as a field labourer, seven hours between sunrise and sunset, and, if he shall be employed in or about the Estate's Buildings, ten hours between the hours of five in the morning and eight in the evening. What shall be sufficient proof of neglect to perform five days' work per week.

5. In the case of any complaint against any indentured Immigrant for neglect or refusal to perform five tasks in any week, it What shall be sufficient proof of neglect to per-

form five tasks per week

shall be sufficient, in order to obtain a conviction, to prove that such Immigrant neglected or refused to perform during such week five tasks, each representing in value the sum of one shilling, or any smaller number of tasks representing in the whole in value the sum of five shillings, according to the fair average rate of wages paid to other indentured Immigrants, or to creole or other unindentured labourers employed at the like taskwork during the same week, on the same part of the same plantation, or, in default of such evidence, according to the fair average rate of wages for the like taskwork under similar circumstances prevailing on other plantations in the Judicial District of such Justice.

Quantum of work, rate of wages, &c. may be proved by parol evidence.

6. In the case of any complaint against any indentured Immigrant for neglect or refusal to perform five tasks in any week, the quantum of work performed as a daily task of the like work under similar circumstances by indentured Immigrants or by the creole or other unindentured labourers on the same or any other plantation, or the amount of taskwork representing in value the sum of one shilling per task, or any greater amount, according to the fair average rate of wages by the task, or the amount of such fair average rate of wages, or any other circumstance necessary to establish or negative such charge may be proved or disproved as the case may be by parol evidence.

Provision for assignment of reduced work to immigrants in certain cases.

7. In case any indentured Immigrant shall, in the opinion of the employer of such Immigrant, be incapable by reason of age, sex, bodily infirmity, or otherwise, of performing in any week five days' work of the duration in point of time or five tasks of the quantity of work herein-before described, it shall be the duty of such employer to assign to such Immigrant such reduced number of hours of labour by the day, or such reduced number of tasks as shall under the circumstances be fair and reasonable. And every such Immigrant who, without reasonable cause (the proof whereof shall lie upon such Immigrant), shall neglect or refuse to perform in any week five days' labour of such reduced number of hours or such reduced number of tasks, shall, on being convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to the same punishment in every respect as is provided by the third section hereof, in the case of indentured labourers convicted of an offence under such last-mentioned section.

Penalty for non-performance.

8. In the case of any complaint against any indentured Immigrant for neglect or refusal to perform five days' work of such reduced number of hours, or such reduced number of tasks in any week, the offence may be proved in the like manner as is herein-before enacted in the case of indentured Immigrants neglecting or refusing to perform five days' work or five tasks in any week:

Proviso.

Provided always, that in every case of complaint against any indentured Immigrant for neglect or refusal to perform in any week five days' labour of the full or any reduced number of hours, or five or any reduced number of tasks, if it shall appear to the Justice hearing the complaint that such Immigrant was actually unable to perform such days' labour, or such number of tasks during such week, the complaint shall be dismissed.

Obligation of employers to pay wages.

9. Nothing in the preceding sections contained shall be held or construed to limit the liability of employers to pay to indentured Immigrants wages for their labour at and after the rates by the one hundred and third Section of "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," in that behalf secured; and the amount of one shilling for each task herein-before mentioned shall be considered the measure of the quantity of work which every indentured Immigrant shall be bound and liable to perform as and for a task under Section 5 of this Ordinance.

Immigrants may be supplied with rations in certain cases.

10. Any employer to whom Immigrants are indentured on arrival may, subject to the approval of the Governor, supply such Immigrants with rations during a period not exceeding the first four months of their service under indenture according to a scale of dietary and at fixed prices to be approved by the Governor, and in such case the employer may deduct the cost of such rations from the wages earned by such Immigrants.

Penalty for non-attendance at muster roll, and other offences.

11. Any Immigrant under indenture on any plantation who, without reasonable cause, the proof whereof shall lie upon such Immigrant, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the daily calling over of the names of the Immigrants on the Muster Roll, or shall neglect or refuse to commence at the time and place ordered, any work required to be performed by such Immigrant, and which he shall have been so ordered to perform by the manager of such plantation, or by any person duly authorised by such manager, or who shall leave incomplete, or shall unsatisfactorily finish any such work, or shall neglect or refuse to finish any such unfinished work when ordered to do so, or shall without leave first duly obtained absent himself from work, or shall be drunk while at work, or shall use to his employer, or to any manager, overseer, driver, head man, or other person placed in authority over him, any abusive, threatening, or insulting language or gesture, or shall commit any nuisance upon any dam or public thoroughfare of such plantation, shall, on being convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars, or be imprisoned with hard labour for any term not exceeding two months: Provided always, that in every case of incompleteness or badness of work, it shall be the duty of the manager, or any overseer duly authorised by him, to ascertain by personal inspection whether such work was in fact left unfinished or not properly performed, and such manager or overseer shall further note to the best of his knowledge and judgment the actual value of such bad or unfinished work, and such manager shall thereupon forthwith call upon the Immigrant who so performed such bad or unfinished work to complete and satisfactorily finish such work within a reasonable time thereafter; and if such work be not so completed and finished by such time, it shall be lawful for such manager to cause it to be so completed and finished by some other labourer or labourers; and in any such last-mentioned case the Immigrant who so left such work badly performed or incomplete shall not be entitled to receive any payment for such bad or unfinished work.

Employers may elect to cause muster roll to be entered in manner to be provided by this section, instead of under Ord. No. 4 of 1864.

12. Any employer may, by notice given to the Governor through the Immigration Agent-General, elect not to cause the names of the Immigrants on the Muster Roll kept by him to be called over daily in manner provided by "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," Section 108, and instead thereof he may signify his desire to cause the Muster Roll to be entered in the manner provided by this Section, and in such latter case he shall cause to be noted daily in note books by some person or persons thereto authorised by such employer, the name of every Immigrant found actually at work on such plantation, and the place at which he may be so employed, and every such employer shall enter or cause to be entered in the Muster Roll, opposite the name of each such Immigrant so found actually at work on such plantation in the column proper for that purpose the word "present" in each case daily from day to day, as shown by the several note books used for that purpose as herein-before provided; and shall further enter or cause to be entered similarly the letter H opposite the name of each such Immigrants in hospital, the letter G opposite the name of each such Immigrant in gaol, the letter L opposite the name of each such Immigrant "absent on leave," and the word "absent" opposite the name of each such Immigrant not so noted as at work, or in hospital, or in gaol, or absent on leave; and all such last-mentioned Immigrants so noted and entered as "absent," and any indentured Immigrant who shall have been found and noted as present at any work other than that which he may have been duly ordered to perform, shall be held to have neglected and refused to attend at the daily calling over of the names of the Immigrants on the Muster Roll and to have been so absent without leave within the meaning of Section 11 of this Ordinance, and of Section 118 and of Section 164 of "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," and may be punished accordingly. And such entry daily into the Muster Roll in respect to every such Immigrant shall be held and taken to be the daily calling over of the names of the Immigrants on the Muster Roll of such plantation, and every employer shall satisfy himself each day that such entry is fully and carefully so made, and shall thereupon daily sign such Muster Roll of such plantation; and every employer who shall be convicted of any neglect in that respect, or who shall neglect or fail to comply with the provisions of this section, and every person who shall make or cause to be made any false entry in such Muster Roll, shall, on being convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding forty-eight dollars: Provided always, that no such indentured Immigrant entered as "absent" in any such Muster Roll shall be held to be absent from the daily calling over of the names on the Muster Roll, or absent without leave as aforesaid, on any day on which it shall be proved that he did actually work as duly ordered on such plantation for at least seven hours if in the field, or ten hours if in or about the buildings, or that he had leave from the manager of such plantation, or from any person placed in authority over.

Proviso.

him and employed thereon to be absent from work, or that he was in gaol, or in hospital, or physically unable so to work, or that he so absented himself to make any complaint on reasonable grounds before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, or to the Immigration Agent-General.

Production of muster roll, and entries therein to be prima facie evidence.

13. Every Muster Roll shall be carefully preserved by such employer, and shall be by him produced, when called for, before the Immigration Agent-General, or before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, or before any other person duly authorised thereto by the Governor, and any employer who shall refuse or neglect so to produce any such Muster Roll shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall pay a fine not exceeding forty-eight dollars; and every such Muster Roll shall be admissible in evidence, and shall be received by all Courts and before all Justices as *prima facie* evidence of the several matters required to be entered therein by this Ordinance.

Penalty for enticing away immigrants.

14. Every person, not being entitled to the services of any Immigrant under indenture or contract of residence, who shall allure, entice, or take away such Immigrant against the will of his employer, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Penalty for inducing immigrants to refuse to work.

15. Every person who, without reasonable cause, the proof whereof shall lie upon such person, shall by his example or persuasion advise or otherwise induce any indentured Immigrant to suspend his labour or to refuse to work, shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Immigrants apprehended for desertion to be taken to police station nearest to the plantation.

16. Every Immigrant under indenture apprehended for being without "a pass" under the one hundred and seventh section of the "Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," or for being a deserter, shall be taken to the police station nearest to the plantation to which such Immigrant shall be under indenture, and a charge shall be there filed by the person having him in his custody, and notice of such apprehension shall thereupon be given by the officer in charge of such station to the employer of such Immigrant; and such Immigrant shall be liable to be detained in custody at such station to answer such charge at the then next ensuing day appointed by the Magistrate of the district for holding his Court at or in the neighbourhood of such station, unless in the meantime such Immigrant shall give security to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of such station to appear and answer to such charge.

Complaints may be made before any stipendiary justice.

17. Any information, complaint, or charge laid or made under the provisions of the "Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," or of any Ordinance amending the same, including this Ordinance, may be laid or made before any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace in this colony, anything in the one hundred and sixty-second Section of the said "Consolidated Immigration Ordinance" to the contrary notwithstanding.

If fact of immigrant being under indenture

18. On the hearing of any complaint against any Immigrant alleged to be under an indenture for breach of any of the provisions

not disputed, the writing need not be produced.

of "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," or of this or any Ordinance amending the same, if the Immigrant does not dispute the fact of being under indenture, it shall not be necessary to produce in evidence any writing to prove that such Immigrant was under indenture at the time of such breach, and it shall be sufficient to prove the same by parol evidence.

Ordinance to be construed with Ord. No. 4 of 1864.

19. This Ordinance shall be construed with and shall form part of "The Consolidated Immigration Ordinance, 1864," except in so far as the same is hereby repealed or altered.

Commencement of Ordinance.

20. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the publication thereof.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these Presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done aud enacted at our Adjourned Assembly held at the Guiana Public Buildings, city of Georgetown, Demarara, this second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and published on the eighth following.

FRANCIS HINCKS.

By command of the Court.

JAS. R. HOLLIGAN, Secretary.

Appendix No. 32.

Trinidad.

An Ordinance (No. 3. of 1869) for the feeding of indentured Immigrants.

Whereas it is expedient that indentured immigrants, and the children of indentured immigrants, should during the first twelve months after the allotment of such immigrants to any plantation be provided with food by the employers of such indentured Immigrants: Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows:

I. Every employer of indentured immigrants who may since the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine have been allotted, or may hereafter be allotted, to any plantation, shall provide and furnish daily, and every day during the first twelve months after such allotment, the following rations of food; that is to say, to every such indentured immigrant one pound and a half of rice, or two pounds of ground maize, or two pounds and a half of yams or tamas cooked, or such equivalent quantity of other vegetable food as the Agent-General of Immigrants may from time to time allow, the weight of such rations to be ascertained before the same shall be cooked, and also a half a pound of salt fish or salt meat or dried meat uncooked, and one ounce of cocoanut oil; and to every child of such indentured immigrant above the age of five years, and under the age of ten years, one half of the above-mentioned rations.

Rations of food to be provided to immigrants during first 12 months of their indenture.

II. All such rations furnished to such indentured immigrant above the age of ten years shall be taken and allowed at the rate of fivepence and one half of a penny for every ration, and the value of all such rations supplied to any immigrant may be deducted and retained from time to time by the employer from the wages which may be earned by such immigrant; but no deduction shall be made by or allowed to any employer in respect of any ration supplied to any child under the age of ten years.

Value of rations to be deducted from pay of immigrant. Deductions not to be allowed in respect of rations supplied to children.

III. Every indentured immigrant who shall sell, or barter to any person, whether an indentured immigrant or not, and every person, whether an indentured immigrant or not, who shall purchase, or take by way of barter or exchange, from any indentured immigrant, any ration or any part of any ration, furnished under this Ordinance to such indentured immigrant, shall, on the complaint of the owner or manager or other person in charge of the plantation in respect of which the immigrant to whom such ration shall be delivered may be indentured, and on conviction before any stipendiary justice, be imprisoned for such term, not exceeding fourteen days, as to such justice shall seem fit.

Prohibition against the sale and exchange or purchase of rations furnished under this Ordinance.

Passed in Council this second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

A. C. Cross,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Appendix No. 33.

Trinidad.

An Ordinance (No. 3. of 1870) for extending the time for the feeding of indentured Immigrants.

Whereas an Ordinance was passed in Council on the second day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An Ordinance for the feeding of indentured immigrants:" And whereas it is expedient to enlarge the time during which such immigrants shall be fed: Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows:

Immigrants to be fed during first two years of indenture.

I. The provisions of the said Ordinance of the second day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine shall extend and be taken to apply to every indentured immigrant allotted since the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, or who may be hereafter allotted to any plantation, during the first two years of the term of the industrial residence of such immigrant.

After first year of indenture Agent-General, &c. may, on application of immigrant, order that the providing of rations to such immigrant be discontinued.

II. It shall be lawful for the Agent-General, or any sub-agent, or inspector of immigrants, on the application of any such indentured immigrant, at any time after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the time of the allotment of such immigrant, to make order in writing, to be signed by such Agent-General, or sub-agent, or inspector, in the return book of the plantation to which such immigrant shall be allotted, that the providing or furnishing of rations to such immigrant be discontinued, and from the day of such order being so made the issue of rations to such immigrant shall cease.

Food may be delivered uncooked.

III. From and after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the day of the allotment of any indentured immigrant to any plantation, such of the rations of food to be delivered to such immigrant as by the said Ordinance are required to be cooked may be delivered uncooked.

Passed in Council this twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

A. C. Cross,
Clerk of the Council.

Appendix No. 34.

Trinidad.

Rules for the Sale of Crown Lands.

Mode of Application.

1. Parties wishing to become purchasers of Crown Lands must file their petitions with the District Intendant, or, if there be no such officer, with the Warden of the Ward in which such land is situated.

2. All such petitions are to be accompanied by a deposit of at least half the amount of the purchase money of the land prayed for, together with the fees payable for its survey.

Subsequent Action on Petitions.

3. All such petitions will be transmitted to the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, for his consideration.

4. If the lands prayed for do not exceed 50 acres, and are not less than 10 acres; if they are bounded on at least one side by lands already granted, and if the petition is attended by no other exceptional circumstances, they may be approved by the Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands, and returned by him to the District Intendant or Warden.

5. All petitions not comprised in the above classes are to be reserved for the consideration of the Intendant of Crown Lands, who will, on the first Monday in each month, deal with all pending applications.

6. When a petition is returned to the Warden approved, the Crown Surveyor will be notified to survey the land prayed for, and will deliver one copy of the plan made by him to the Warden and another to the Secretary to the Intendant.

7. The District Intendant or Warden will at least 21 days before any sale of Crown Lands, publicly advertize a list of the applications to be entertained on any such day of sale, and will also notify the applicants.

Sale.

8. The District Intendant, or Warden, will hold sales of Crown Land at his office on the last Thursday in each month, except those of March, April, and May, or at such other times as the Governor may direct.

9. The upset price for ordinary Crown Land will be 1*l.* per acre.

10. The upset price for swamp land will be 10*s.* per acre.

11. Village lots will be sold under separate and special regulations.

12. All applications approved by the Intendant of Crown Lands, or the Sub-Intendant, are to be entertained at such sales;

the land to be put up to auction and disposed of to the highest bidder.

13. Where portions of any block of land applied for are petitioned for by other parties, the land will be sold in as many lots as there are parcels of land applied for; but no lot put up for sale can be disposed of otherwise than as a whole.

14. The whole of the purchase money, together with the fees for the survey and grant, if the land be disposed of to a fresh bidder, or the remainder, if obtained by the original applicant, together with the fee for the grant, must be paid within eight days of the day of sale. All sales in which this condition is not observed to be absolutely void.

15. A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made in those cases where the *whole* of the purchase money has been deposited along with the first petition.

16. When land applied for by one person is purchased by another, the deposit of the original applicant (including the fee for survey) will be returned to him, but where an applicant, after being duly notified, fails to bid upon the day of sale, the deposit will not be returned.

Grants.

17. A statement of the proceedings at the district sales is to be forthwith transmitted to the Sub-Intendant. Grants will be issued immediately on the completion of the purchase, and transmitted to the purchaser through the Warden of the district.

18. All future grants are to contain the reservations prescribed by Her Majesty's Royal instructions of the fourth day of July, 1866, and to be in the form prepared by H. M. Land Emigration Commissioners.

19. The fees on the grant will be paid to the credit of the general revenue, in reduction of the expenses of survey and grant.

MANUEL SORZANO,
Secretary to the Intendant.

Crown Lands Office,
Government House, 2nd June, 1869.

Appendix No. 35.

Regulations for the Sale of Crown Lands in St. Vincent.

1. Persons wishing to purchase Crown Lands must make application in writing to the Colonial Secretary for that purpose, indicating the locality, extent, and such other description of the lands as may be practicable; and at the same time stating their willingness to offer at least the upset price for such lands and to pay all costs of, and incidental to, the survey and grant.

2. Not less than forty acres will be selected for survey, or sold in any one lot, and no application for the sale of a less extent of land will be entertained.

3. The Colonial Secretary will give notice by three successive advertisements in the official Gazette of the application and of the particulars thereof.

4. If the application be approved and no opposition be offered, the applicant must procure a correct diagram in duplicate prepared from actual survey by the colonial engineer, which he must lodge with the Colonial Secretary.

5. All sales will be made by auction after one month's previous advertisement (containing a full description of the lands) in the official Gazette at an upset price of twenty (20) shillings per acre.

6. The purchaser at any sale by auction (if other than the applicant) shall, in addition to the purchase money bid, pay all preliminary expenses incurred in the survey (which shall be repaid to the applicant) as well as all expenses on obtaining the grant.

7. Should any lands offered at auction not be sold at such auction, the same may afterwards be sold by private sale at the upset price on application for that purpose; unless the Governor shall see fit to offer such lands for sale a second time at auction.

8. The purchase money shall in all cases be paid promptly on the day of sale, and in default of such payment the lands may be resold as the Governor may direct.

Appendix No. 36.

Grenada.

An Act (No. 399. of 1869) to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Immigration.

Whereas it is necessary to consolidate and amend the laws relating to immigration: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of the island of Grenada and its dependencies, as follows:

Repeal.

Repeal.

1. The Acts mentioned in Schedule A. to this Act annexed shall be and the same are hereby repealed, save and except so far as regards the appointment of the Immigration Agent, and save also and except so far as regards all existing engagements to labour, and the payment of any moneys now due and owing, and all fines and penalties incurred under the said Acts or any of them, all which engagements to labour may be enforced, and all which moneys, fines, and penalties shall and may be sued for and recovered, under the provisions of this Act.

Interpretation of Terms.

Interpretation of terms.

2. Throughout this Act the words and expressions herein-after mentioned shall have and bear the following meanings; that is to say, the words "Her Majesty" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors; the term "Immigration Agent" shall not only mean the Immigration Agent, but also any sub-agent appointed by the Governor to act in any particular place or on any particular occasion in the place and stead of the Immigration Agent; the word "immigrant" shall include all immigrants already introduced or who may hereafter be introduced into this Colony at the expense of the British Treasury or at the expense of this Colony, or for whose introduction, although the same may be under private contract, the Colony may have paid or may hereafter pay bounty; the word "writing" shall also mean printing; the word "servant" shall mean any person employed and duly authorized by the proprietor of any plantation to which immigrants shall be allotted; the word "contract" and the words "written contract" shall mean also any indenture or agreement, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; the word "indenture" shall also mean contract; the word "estate" shall also mean plantation; the word "plantation" shall include any sugar, cocoa, coffee, plantain, rice, or cotton estate, or any farm or establishment on which any immigrant may be employed; the words "police magistrate" shall be taken to mean and to include any two justices of the peace, as well as any police magistrate; the word "employer" shall include the proprietor or manager, or other person having the direction of or the chief authority upon any such estate or plantation, or of or upon any farm or establish-

"Her Majesty."

Immigration Agent."

"Immigrant."

"Writing."

"Servant."

"Contract."

"Written contract."

"Indenture."

"Estate."

"Plantation."

"Police Magistrate."

"Employer."

ment on which any Immigrant shall be employed; every word importing the singular number only shall extend and be applied to several persons or things as well as to one person or thing; every word importing the plural number shall extend and be applied to one person, matter, or thing, as well as to several persons, matters, or things; every word importing the masculine gender only shall extend and be applied to a female as well as to a male, unless in any of the cases aforesaid it be otherwise specially provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction. "Singular." "Plural." "Masculine."

Agents and Expenses abroad.

3. Whereas certain persons have been appointed agents by Her Majesty's Government to superintend the emigration of labourers from certain places to Her Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies and to British Guiana, the Governor may from time to time pay a part of the salary or remuneration granted by Her Majesty to each of such agents as are or may be hereafter so appointed, in proportion to the number of emigrants which may be sent to this Colony. Payment of agents abroad.

4. The Governor may pay the amount of every moderate and necessary expense incurred at any port or place where any such agent is appointed for the collection of emigrants in conveying emigrants to the port of embarkation, in maintaining them there for a period not exceeding fifteen days, and in providing them with such supply of clothing as may be requisite for their voyage to this Colony, upon the receipt from such agent of an account thereof duly vouched, showing the particulars of such expenditure, countersigned by the Governor of such place, or by such officer as he may appoint, if the same be a British possession, or by Her Majesty's Consul at any foreign port or place; such Governor, officer, or consul, as the case may be, certifying thereby, so far as he knows, that such expenditure has been solely incurred for the purposes aforesaid, or for any of such purposes, and is just and reasonable; and may likewise pay the amount of any expenditure incurred by Her Majesty's Government, or by Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government at the request of the Governor and Council, in the hiring, employing, and licensing of any vessel for bringing or sending immigrants into this Colony, from the East Indies, from China, or from Africa, in providing for the maintenance and clothing of such immigrants during their passage, or otherwise in employing on board any such vessel a surgeon, and such other just expenditure as shall be caused by and be necessarily incidental to such immigration to this Colony, and all just expenditure caused by and necessarily incidental to sending back any Immigrants from the East Indies at the expiration of their stipulated term of residence to the place from whence they shall have been brought or sent into this Colony. Payment of expenses abroad.

Immigration Agent.

5. The Governor may nominate and appoint some fit and proper person resident in this Colony to be Immigration Agent, and may from time to time remove any person so nominated and appointed, Appointment of Immigration Agent and his salary.

and nominate and appoint any other fit and proper person in his place, and any person so nominated and appointed, as well as the present officer, shall, during his tenure of office, be paid annually such salary, not exceeding two hundred and eighty pounds, as the Governor in Council shall determine, and the additional sum of fifty pounds per annum for the purpose of defraying his travelling and office expenses.

Not to hold any other office.

6. The said office of Immigration Agent shall not be held in conjunction with any other public appointment or office within this Government.

Interpreters.

Appointment of Interpreters.

7. In order to secure to immigrants from the East Indies the means of communication in their own language, there shall, when practicable, be embarked from the port of departure in India one person capable of acting and engaged to act as interpreter for every one hundred such immigrants, one of which persons or some other duly qualified person shall be employed so to act in this Colony at a reasonable salary, from time to time to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Health Officer.

Remuneration of Health Officer.

8. The health officer shall be allowed as his remuneration for services performed under this Act the sum of sixpence for every immigrant on board of any vessel arriving, and the same sum for every immigrant departing at the expense of the Colony.

Payment of Moneys under this Act.

Payment of salaries, expenses, &c., how to be made.

9. All salaries of officers granted, and all expenses incurred in virtue of this Act, shall be paid on the warrant of the Governor out of such funds as are raised for the purposes of immigration, and all moneys payable by any person in virtue of any of the provisions of this Act, and which shall not be declared to be payable to any particular officer or persons, shall be payable for the use of Her Majesty to the public treasurer or to the magistrate awarding the payment of any such money, and all sums received by any such magistrate or any other person, and not payable over to any particular person, shall be paid over to the public treasurer, and all moneys received by the public treasurer under this Act shall be applied to immigration purposes, and the public treasurer shall render to the Committee of Public Accounts, quarterly, a statement of all receipts and payments for immigration purposes.

Ports of Emigration and Bounty.

Governor to name places of emigration and fix rate of bounty duration of voyage, &c.

10. The Governor in Council may from time to time, by proclamation, name the ports or places from which emigration on bounty is permitted to this Colony, and may fix such rate of bounty as to him shall seem just for indemnifying the person at whose charge any immigrant may be introduced into this Colony, for the expense of his maintenance and passage from the port of embarkation to this Colony, and shall, in his proclamation to be issued for that purpose, declare the number of weeks deemed necessary for the voyage of any ship or vessel from such respec-

tive ports or places to this Colony: Provided always, that no rate of bounty shall be fixed, and that no bounty shall be allowed for the importation of any immigrant who may be incompetent or unwilling to engage in agricultural labour, or for any immigrant above the age of forty years, unless in either case such immigrant shall be one of a family of immigrants arriving in the same vessel; and provided further, that no bounty or passage money shall be paid for any greater number of immigrants imported by any one vessel from the Island of Madeira, from any of the Islands of the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, Canary Islands, and other places of similar distance, than at the rate of one immigrant for each ton of the measurement of such vessel.

Bounty payable to private importer.

11. Any person who having first obtained a licence to that effect from the Governor, which licence the Governor shall grant or refuse at his discretion, shall introduce at his own expense immigrants under written contract with him for service upon his own plantation, shall be entitled to receive one half the rate of bounty which would have been payable under any such proclamation as aforesaid for each such immigrant if introduced at the public expense: Provided that the party applying for such licence as aforesaid shall give to the Governor such security as he may require for the carrying out the object of such licence, and that the number of such immigrants paid for shall not exceed the number stated in the licence to be granted to such person as aforesaid.

Payment of Bounty Money.

Bounty or passage money to be paid on certificate according to form.

12. If the Immigration Agent, with the assistance of the health officer of the port, on personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants, shall be satisfied that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Acts for the time being, in so far as they may apply, have been fully complied with, he shall transmit to the Governor a certificate in the form annexed, marked (No. 1), stating in the same the date of the arrival in this Colony of such immigrants, and the place from whence and the vessel in which such immigrants shall have arrived, and the sum of money payable in respect of such immigrants, and thereupon the Governor shall pay the same: Provided always, that bounty or passage money shall be paid only for such immigrants as are landed alive in this Colony.

Application for Immigrants.

Application for immigrants by employer.

13. Any employer who may be desirous of locating immigrants on his plantation under the provisions of this Act shall make application to the Immigration Agent, fully setting forth in writing the situation of such plantation, the name of the proprietor thereof, the number and description of the immigrants required, the nature of the labour to be performed, and all other particulars; and no such application shall be received unless such employer shall also satisfy the Immigration Agent that comfortable and sufficient accommodation, a suitable hospital, and medical attendance, ac-

No application to be granted, unless Agent satisfied as to accommodation, hospital and medical attendance, &c.

cording to law, have been or will be duly provided for such immigrants.

Application not invalid by death, &c. of employer or sale of estate.

14. No such application shall be rendered invalid or be in any way affected by reason of the death, insolvency, or absence of the employer by whom such application was made, nor by reason of the sale by private contract, or at execution or otherwise, of the plantation in respect to which such application has been made.

Application by lessee, how made.

15. Every such application if made by or on the part of the lessee of any plantation shall be accompanied by a consent in writing of the proprietor, in which case the plantation shall be liable and responsible in all respects as if the application had been made by the proprietor, and in default of such consent the lessee shall be bound to show to the satisfaction of the Governor that he is prepared to pay in cash, on allotment, the full amount of indenture fees payable in respect of all immigrants so applied for by him; otherwise such application shall not be complied with.

Application by mortgagor, how made.

16. If any such application shall be made by or on the part of the proprietor of a plantation under mortgage, and if the mortgagee or his representative shall object in writing to such application being complied with, it shall be the duty of the Governor, if he shall consider such objection well founded, to refuse to grant such application, unless the proprietor shall satisfy him that he is prepared to pay in cash, on allotment, the full amount of indenture fees, payable as aforesaid.

If employer fails to pay on allotment, whole amount to be recovered against estate.

17. If on any allotment of immigrants being made the employer shall neglect or refuse to pay, either wholly in cash or partly in cash and partly in promissory notes, as provided by this Act, the amount of indenture fees payable in respect of such allotment, the whole thereof shall thereupon fall due and become payable in cash, and the same may be forthwith recovered against the said plantation in manner provided by section 49: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall apply to plantations under lease in any case in which the consent of the proprietor shall not have been obtained, except to the extent of the interest of such lessee in his lease; and provided further, that in any case in which a lessee shall have paid in cash on the allotment of immigrants, he shall, on the expiration of his lease, be entitled to have such immigrants transferred for the unexpired terms of their indentures to any employer who, with the sanction of the Governor, may be willing to accept their services, and to compensate such lessee for such unexpired terms.

Lessee having paid, may transfer Immigrants on expiration of lease.

Lien of Colony on estates to subsist, notwithstanding sale, &c.

18. In case any plantation, in respect to which promissory notes shall have been given by any employer under this Act, shall be sold by private contract, or at execution or otherwise, or shall devolve by inheritance, devise, or otherwise, the preferent lien of the Colony upon such plantation for the amount of all such promissory notes, with interest, shall subsist and continue, notwithstanding such sale, and notwithstanding any conveyance executed in consequence of such sale, and notwithstanding any such devolution.

Purchaser to give new notes.

19. Immediately upon such sale by private contract, or by execution or otherwise, the purchaser shall be bound to make and

deliver to the public treasurer, on behalf of the Colony, new promissory notes in lieu of the outstanding notes, in respect to all immigrants allotted to the said plantation, payable at the same dates as such outstanding notes, with interest thereon as from the day of sale; and if any such purchaser shall neglect or refuse, on demand of the treasurer, to make and deliver such new promissory notes as aforesaid, the whole of such outstanding promissory notes shall immediately fall due and become payable in cash, and the same may be forthwith recovered against such plantation in manner provided by section 49.

Failing, former notes to become due and be recoverable.

20. Nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to render it compulsory on the Governor to comply with any application for immigrants, in any case in which he shall see just cause for not granting the same.

Governor not obliged to comply with requisition.

Allotments of Immigrants.

21. On the arrival in the port of St. George of any ship having immigrants on board, the Immigration Agent and the health officer shall forthwith go on board such ship, and shall ascertain, by personal inspection of the said ship and immigrants, whether the provisions of the Imperial Passengers Acts, or the provisions of any other statute or statutes now or hereafter to be in force, so far as they may be applicable, have been complied with or not; and the Immigration Agent, with the assistance of the health officer, shall personally muster and carefully inspect such Immigrants, and shall determine, when necessary, the ages of all Immigrants, and more especially the ages of all minor and infant Immigrants, and shall separate such as in their opinion are not able-bodied labourers, and not physically capable of performing service as agricultural labourers, from those who are able-bodied and capable of performing such service; and the Immigration Agent and health officer shall, on the discharge and disembarkation of such immigrants, report separately the result of such muster and inspection; and the health officer shall daily visit the immigrants until they are all discharged from the ship in which they were introduced, and shall also daily visit such of them as may be in any depôt in the town of Saint George before allotment.

On arrival of ship, inspection to be made, and ages determined. Immigrants not able-bodied to be separated.

Agent and health officer to report to Governor.

Health officer to visit immigrants daily.

22. Before any allotment is made, the health officer and the surgeon superintendent of the ship shall carefully examine the sick, if any on board, and the health officer shall cause such of the sick to be sent to the Colony hospital as he may consider ought at once to be removed, together with a list, in duplicate, of the immigrants so to be sent, signed by the health officer and the said surgeon, containing the names of the immigrants, the numbers by which they were respectively designated on board ship, their sex, age, disease, treatment, and the length of time under treatment. One of such lists shall be sent from the Colony hospital to the Immigration Agent.

Before allotments sick immigrants to be sent to hospital.

23. The allotments of the immigrants shall be made on arrival to the several employers, in such manner as shall be directed by the Governor; and the Immigration Agent, on the production by

Allotments to be made according to discretion of Governor.

any such employer of the receipt of the treasurer for the payment of the indenture fees in respect to the immigrants composing any such allotment, shall order them to be delivered to the said employer.

Children not to be separated from parents.

24. In making allotments, the Immigration Agent shall take care that children under the age of fifteen years are not separated from their parents or natural guardians and protectors, and that relatives are so allotted as to accompany each other, and that even friends are not separated, unless from circumstances such separation shall be unavoidable.

On non-payment and removal within four days employer to pay expenses.

25. If any employer to whom an allotment may be made do not pay such sum as may be due in cash in respect to such allotment, and take away the immigrants so allotted to him, within four days after notice of such allotment shall have been given to him, the Immigration Agent shall cause such immigrants to be located in some depôt, and the said employer shall pay to the Immigration Fund, at the rate of one shilling a day for every adult immigrant, and half that sum for every minor immigrant, for so long a period as the immigrants composing such allotment shall remain in the said depôt; and there shall be no fraction of a day allowed, and the employer shall pay the said amount to the treasurer within seven days after the delivery to him of an account thereof, certified by the Immigration Agent, and in default of payment, the same shall be recovered in a summary manner before any police magistrate.

Immigrant not employed, on arrival to be fed, &c. at expense of fund.

26. If from any cause any immigrants, on their arrival in the Colony, shall not immediately be provided with employment, the Immigration Agent shall, with the sanction of the Governor, provide such immigrants with food and lodging at the depôt, until the means of earning their own subsistence can be procured for them; and on the account for such expenditure being duly certified by the Immigration Agent, the same, if approved of by the Governor, shall be paid.

Indentures of Immigrants.

Immigrants to be indentured according to form.

27. On the due completion of every allotment, the Immigration Agent shall cause each of the adult and minor immigrants included in such allotment to be indentured to their employer, according to the form (No. 2) hereunto annexed, and every such indenture shall be kept in his office, and he shall deliver to each of the said immigrants a certificate of indenture, signed by him, and he shall also deliver to the employer an indenture list of the said immigrants, signed by him; and such certificates and lists shall be in the forms (No. 3) and (No. 4) respectively contained in the Schedule B. hereunto annexed; and such certificates and lists, and each of them, shall be admitted in all Courts in this Colony as sufficient evidence that the immigrants therein named are indentured as mentioned in such certificates and lists.

Each Immigrant to have certificate.

Employer to have indenture list.

Certificates and lists to be evidence.

Duplicate certificate, how obtained.

28. If any such immigrant shall at any time thereafter require a duplicate of his certificate of indenture he shall, on payment to the treasurer of the sum of one shilling, be entitled to demand and receive such duplicate from the Immigration Agent.

29. If any such employer shall at any time thereafter require any duplicate of his indenture list of immigrants he shall, on payment to the treasurer, at the rate of sixpence for the insertion of the name of each immigrant, the whole amount in no case, however, to exceed one pound, be entitled to demand and receive such duplicate from the Immigration Agent. Duplicate list, how obtained.

30. Every minor immigrant, except minor liberated African immigrants, shall be under the same indenture of service, and for the same term of service, as adults of the same race, and shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of this Act, in the same manner as adult immigrants; and all infant and minor immigrants shall be entitled to all and every of the privileges, advantages, and immunities of adult immigrants; and no infant immigrant shall be indentured, and no minor immigrant shall be compelled to perform service on any plantation, although under indenture, until he attains the age of seven years. Minor immigrants entitled to same rights, &c. as adults. Not to labour under age of seven.

31. Unless by permission of Her Majesty's Government previously had and obtained, no contract entered into by any employer with any immigrant from any part of India, or from any part of the African Continent, or from the Island of Madagascar, or from any other island adjacent to the coast of the African Continent and inhabited by the negro race, shall be valid, unless the same shall have been made within this Colony. Contracts made out of Colony with Indians and Africans not binding without consent of H.M. Government.

32. All contracts made and entered into out of this Colony with any Chinese immigrant for the performance of any labour or service in agriculture within this Colony for any period not exceeding the term of five years, to be computed from the day of the landing of such immigrant in the Colony, shall be valid and in force for the period therein mentioned: *Provided always,* that no such contract shall be valid or in force unless the same shall be reduced to writing, and shall be signed with the name, or, in case of illiterate persons, with the mark of each of the contracting parties, in the presence of a Notary Public, British Consul, or other Officer approved by Her Majesty's Government, nor unless such Notary Public, British Consul, or other Officer shall subscribe the written contract in attestation of the fact that it was entered into by the parties voluntarily, and with a clear understanding of its meaning and effect. Contracts out of Colony with Chinese not exceeding five years valid if duly attested.

33. If any labourer arriving in this Colony from Madeira, the Azores, the Canaries, or the Cape de Verd Islands, or from any part of Europe, or of the West Indies, or of the United States, or of the British Provinces of North America, or from any port or place from which immigration on bounty shall have been permitted by such proclamation as aforesaid (except from any place mentioned in the thirty-first clause of this Act, and except Chinese immigrants) shall, before his arrival have contracted with any person to perform service in this Colony, such contract shall, when approved and countersigned by the Immigration Agent, and subject to such alterations as the said agent may, with the consent of the parties, have made therein, be valid in this Colony for the full period named in such contracts, not Other contracts out of Colony not exceeding three years valid, if duly attested, &c.

exceeding three years: *Provided* that, except as herein-after mentioned, no such contract shall be so approved and countersigned unless it shall have been signed with the names or marks of the contracting parties, and attested by some Notary Public or British Consul, or by some other person approved by or acting under authority of Her Majesty's Government, who shall declare that the parties entered into it voluntarily, and with a full understanding of its meaning, nor unless the Immigration Agent shall be satisfied that the immigation has been carried on in accordance with all existing regulations of the Imperial or Colonial Government.

In what cases Governor may declare contract valid.

34. If the Immigration Agent shall not be satisfied, or shall find the contract not to be so signed and attested as aforesaid, he shall report the same to the Governor, who may, if he shall think fit, notwithstanding such report, direct the Immigration Agent to approve and countersign such contract, in manner aforesaid.

Immigrant of African descent from United States, &c. to be indentured not more than three years.

35. Every immigrant of African descent coming from any part of the United States, or of the British Provinces of North America, who shall not, before arrival, have entered into contract to be approved as aforesaid, shall be indentured for a period not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival.

Liberated Africans to be divided into two classes.

36. All liberated Africans who may be hereafter sent to this Colony at the expense of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be divided into two classes, the first class of whom shall comprise all those who, upon the inspection of the Immigration Agent and the health officer, shall be considered to be above the age of fifteen years, and the second class of whom shall comprise all those who under such inspection as aforesaid shall be considered to be under the age of fifteen years.

Immigrants from Madeira, &c. to be indentured not more than three years.

37. Every immigrant from the Island of Madeira, from any of the islands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd, or Canary Islands, who shall not before arrival have entered into contract to be approved as aforesaid, shall be indentured for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival; and every immigrant from Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies, or from any part of the African Continent from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, every Chinese immigrant, and every liberated African of the first class, shall be indentured for a period of three years from the date of his arrival.

From India, Africa, China, and 1st class African, three years.

2nd class until age of 18.

38. All liberated Africans of the second-class shall be indentured until they shall have attained the age of eighteen years.

Advances to Chinese to be deducted from wages.

39. Any person to whom any Chinese immigrants shall be allotted, for whose introduction bounty may be claimed, and who shall, previously to their embarkation, have entered into a contract engaging them to repay advances made to them by monthly deductions from their wages, shall pay to the party with whom such contract shall have been made the amount of such advances: *Provided* the same shall not exceed two pounds ten shillings for each immigrant; and such first-mentioned person shall be authorized to recover such amount by monthly deductions from the

wages earned by such immigrant, in the proportion of not more than four shillings and twopence per month.

Definition of verbal contract, &c.

40. Every verbal or unwritten contract or agreement for the hire of any immigrant shall, in the absence of proof of any express agreement between the parties to the contrary, be deemed and taken in law to be a contract or agreement for one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed by the parties, unless a week's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other, of his or her intention not to renew the same, and the wages for such service shall be payable weekly ; and any employer shall be entitled to discharge any immigrant hired under the provisions of this section without previous notice : *Provided* such immigrant be instantly paid his wages for the time he has served, and also for fifteen days from the time of such discharge : *Provided* that any such verbal or unwritten contract or agreement may at any time be determined by the misconduct of either party, in their relative capacity of employer and servant, which which may be proved by either party against the other.

Penalty on employer for breach of verbal contract.

41. If any employer shall terminate any contract or agreement made with any immigrant under the provisions of the preceding section, except with the consent of such immigrant, or by giving notice or paying wages, or for misconduct, as therein provided, such employer shall forfeit and pay to the use of the immigrant a sum equal to one month's wages, according to the rate of wages which may have been fixed by and between the parties, or if the rate of wages shall not have been so fixed then such sum as the magistrate may consider fair and reasonable as and for a month's wages, in addition to the wages due to the immigrant at the time of the termination of such contract.

On sale, &c. of estate, immigrants to pass.

42. In the event of any plantation on which any immigrants may be under indenture being sold, either by private contract, or at execution sale or otherwise, or being leased, or devolving by inheritance, devise, or otherwise, such immigrants shall render the same service to the purchaser, lessee, heir, devisee, or other new employer, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, and for the same term, as they would have been bound to render to their original employer.

No indenture to be cancelled without consent of Governor.

43. No indenture shall be cancelled or made void by agreement between the employer and the immigrant party thereto, or otherwise, except with the consent and sanction of the Governor.

Immigrant unfit to labour on arrival, how provided for.

44. If on arrival in the Colony it shall happen that any immigrant has been introduced not fit to perform service as an agricultural labourer, the Immigration Agent, with the sanction of the Governor, may indenture such immigrant, with or without the payment, or with the payment of a part only, of the indenture fee herein-after mentioned, for such term of service as such immigrant would have been indentured for if capable of performing service as an agricultural labourer, and to perform such other service as such immigrant may be willing and fit to perform ; and such immigrant shall have the same privileges and advantages as other immigrants, and shall be provided in case of

sickness with medical care and attendance, and proper medicine, nourishment and maintenance, either by being sent to the Colony Hospital, at the expense of the employer, or by being otherwise so provided in a manner satisfactory to the Immigration Agent.

Immigrant becoming unfit within three months, indenture to be cancelled.

45. If within three months from the allotment of any immigrant, not being indentured under the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall appear that such immigrant has any disease, malady, or other disability as may render such immigrant permanently unable to perform service under indenture, and if the employer of such immigrant shall send to the Immigration Agent a certificate under the hand of the medical practitioner of the plantation, stating the disease, malady, or disability with which such immigrant may be afflicted, and that such medical practitioner is of opinion that such immigrant is permanently unable to perform such service, with his reasons for such opinion, it shall be lawful for the Governor, on the report of the Immigration Agent, to direct, if he shall so think fit, that such immigrant shall be admitted into the Colony Hospital; and the indenture shall thereupon be cancelled, and the indenture fee paid in respect to such immigrant shall be repaid by the treasurer to the employer of such immigrant.

Immigrant becoming unfit to labour to have exemption.

46. If any immigrant, either from disease or any other cause, shall at any time become permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, the Immigration Agent may, with the sanction of the Governor, grant to such immigrant a certificate of exemption from labour according to form hereunto annexed (No. 5.)

Payment of Fees on Indenture and Re-Indenture.

Half bounty or passage money to be paid by employer.

Mode of payment, &c.

47. Every employer to whom any immigrant may be allotted shall pay to the treasurer one-half of the bounty or passage money which shall be due or shall have been paid in respect of such immigrant, one pound of which shall be paid at the execution of the contract, and for the balance of which three promissory notes shall be given, each bearing even date with the said contract: the first of which promissory notes shall be for one-third of such balance, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable one year after the date thereof, the second of which promissory notes shall be for another third of said balance, with interest, as aforesaid, payable two years after the date thereof, and the third of which promissory notes shall be for the remaining third of said balance, with interest, as aforesaid, payable three years after the date. The employer, however, shall have the right of paying at once the whole of the capital money payable by him as aforesaid, or of redeeimng any of the promissory notes with rebate of interest, at any time before the same shall become due.

Payments by employer on re-indenture.

48. Every employer who may have indentured to him for a further term of five years service any Indian or any other immigrant, shall pay to the treasurer, as indenture fee, the sum of ten pounds for every adult able-bodied immigrant, and five pounds for every other, the class to be determined as provided in sec-

tion 53. Such payment shall be made as follows:—one pound on the execution of the contract, and the balance to be secured and paid, with the like interest and in the same manner as the balance mentioned on the last preceding section is provided to be secured and paid, and the employer shall have the same right of paying the whole sum at once, or of redeeming the notes, as is therein provided. Mode of payment, &c.

49. The treasurer, on the behalf of the Colony, shall recover the capital and interest of all such notes as are mentioned in the two last preceding sections, by warrant under his hand and seal, in nature of an execution as in the case of nonpayment of any rate, tax, or assessment under any Act for the time being in force, "For granting unto Her Majesty an aid by rates, taxes, and "assessments," and shall have and hold for such capital and interest, a preferent lien on the estate to which such immigrants shall be allotted, over and above all liens and mortgages, legal and equitable, except liens and preferent rights of the Crown. Payments how recovered by treasurer, and lien of Colony.

Renewal of Indentures and Industrial Certificates.

50. Every immigrant who may have completed, or who may hereafter complete, the term of service under indenture for which he was indentured on arrival in this Colony, or whose indenture may have been or may hereafter be duly cancelled, and who has not been re-indentured, shall be entitled to demand and receive from the Immigration Agent, free of charge, a certificate of industrial service (form No. 6), and the possession of such certificate shall be evidence of such immigrant being released from obligation to perform further service in this Colony under indenture. Immigrant when entitled to industrial certificate.

51. Every immigrant who may possess or be entitled to a certificate of industrial service may, if such immigrant think fit so to do, enter into an indenture of service for a further term of five years' service, and so from time to time, at the expiration of each such further term of service; and every such renewed indenture of service entered into by any minor immigrant shall be good and valid, and of the same force and effect as the indenture of service of any adult immigrant; and all the provisions of this Act with respect to immigrants under indenture shall apply to all such renewed indentures. Immigrant entitled to certificate may re-indenture.

52. If any immigrant shall enter into any renewed indenture as aforesaid, the issue of any certificate of industrial service to which such immigrant may have become entitled shall be postponed until the completion of such further term of service; and if any such certificate, or any temporary or provisional certificate, shall have been already issued to any such immigrant, it shall be withdrawn and cancelled by the Immigration Agent. On re-indenture certificate to be postponed.

53. The treasurer may pay as bounty to every adult able-bodied immigrant who shall have completed his first term of service, and who shall enter into any indenture for a further term of five years' service, the sum of ten pounds; and every such immigrant who, in the opinion of the Immigration Agent, may be other than an adult able-bodied immigrant, and to every minor immigrant, for every such further term of five years' service, the Bounty to Immigrants on re-indenture.

Bounty not to be paid in absence of employer, &c.

sum of five pounds: *Provided always*, that no such bounty shall be paid by the treasurer to any immigrant in the absence of the employer of such immigrant, or of the manager of the plantation on which such immigrant is to perform service, except with the written authority of such employer or manager: *Provided always*, that on payment of bounty to minor immigrants it shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent to satisfy himself that the interests of such minors will be protected with respect to the re-indenture and to the application or investment of the bounty.

Agent to protect interest of minors in application of their bounty.

Agent to re-indenture.

54. Upon such payments being made the Immigration Agent shall cause each of the immigrants to whom such payments have been made to be indentured according to the form of indenture herein-before mentioned, in the case of the immigrants indentured on arrival, and shall deliver to each of the said immigrants such certificate of indenture as aforesaid, and to the employer, lists of the immigrants indentured as aforesaid; and the production of such certificates of indenture and lists of immigrants shall be admitted in all courts in this Colony, without further proof, as sufficient evidence of the immigrants therein mentioned being indentured, as mentioned in such certificates and lists of immigrants.

Provision in case of marriage of female Immigrants.

55. If any female immigrant under indenture or contract of residence shall be married to some other immigrant indentured on some other plantation, the wife may in such case be re-indentured to the proprietor of the plantation on which the husband may be indentured, if such proprietor will accept the services of such wife, or the wife may commute for the remainder of her term of service.

Compensation payable by employer of husband.

56. If the wife be so re-indentured, the employer of the husband shall, in the case of Indian women, pay to the previous employer of the wife, if during the first year of such term of service, the sum of ten pounds, if during the second year of such term of service, the sum of eight pounds, and so on in proportion for any shorter period of service, and no fraction of a year shall be allowed in the computation; and the employer of the husband shall, in the case of Chinese women, pay to the previous employer of the wife the sum of eight pounds, if during the first year of her term of residence, and so on in proportion for any shorter period of residence; and in like manner payment shall be made in the case of any other indentured female immigrant becoming married and being re-indentured as aforesaid.

Amount to be paid in case of commutation.

57. If the employer of the husband be unwilling to accept the services of the wife, and the wife commutes, then and in such case the wife shall pay to her employer the said sum of ten pounds or eight pounds, and so on in proportion, as herein-before last-mentioned, as the case may be: *Provided always*, that in all such cases of marriage the children of the wife not being adults shall not be separated from the wife, but shall in all respects be entitled to the same provisions of this Act as are herein-before mentioned as to their mother, and payment of commutation shall be made in respect of all such children in manner aforesaid, according to the proportionate sum which may be payable at the

time of the introduction of such children; *and provided also*, that the provisions of this and of the last two preceding sections shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the case of male indentured immigrants marrying female immigrants under indenture or contract of residence on some other plantation.

Provision to apply mutatis mutandis to case of males.

Registers and Statistical Returns.

58. The Immigration Agent shall keep in his office a register of all applications, numbered according to the date of the receipt of such application: *Provided* that such numbering shall not give any right of priority or preference to any person or plantation over any other person or plantation.

Agent to keep register of applicants.

59. The Immigration Agent shall, whenever he allots immigrants, transmit forthwith to the public treasurer a list of the estates to which such immigrants have been allotted, stating the number and description of immigrants allotted to each, and the amount becoming payable, from time to time, in respect thereof respectively.

Agent to send to treasurer list of allotments and sums due.

60. The Immigration Agent shall keep separate registers of each description of immigrants introduced into this Colony; that is to say, firstly, a register of immigrants from any of Her Majesty's dominions in the East Indies; secondly, a register of indentured Africans; thirdly, a register of Portuguese immigrants; fourthly, a register of Chinese immigrants; and, fifthly, a register of all other immigrants not coming under the denomination of any of the immigrants mentioned in any of the aforesaid classes; and shall in each of such registers insert the name of each immigrant thereto belonging, and the number attached to his name in the list delivered by the master of the ship in which he shall be imported, and shall number each of the immigrants of each class by a particular number, proceeding in regular order with the other numbers, so that no two immigrants of the same class shall bear the same number, and shall insert in each of such registers under different heads the number, name, age, sex, size, birthplace, and any distinguishing mark of every immigrant belonging to such class, the time when, the place from whence, and the name of the party, if any, at whose costs and charges such immigrant may be imported, and the name of the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, together with the cost of the passage of such immigrant, and whether such immigrant will or will not be entitled to a return passage, and of the amount of money which may have been advanced to such immigrant previous to his arrival in the Colony, and which is to be repaid by him out of his wages.

Agent to keep register of immigrants according to race, &c.

61. The Immigration Agent shall, as soon as possible after the first day of January in each and every year, publish in the *Official Gazette* of the Colony, a list, in the form (No. 7), of all vessels which have arrived in the Colony with immigrants during the year preceding, the number of immigrants so arrived, and the distribution of such immigrants.

Agent to publish list of arrivals annually.

62. The Immigration Agent shall also keep separate registers containing the names of all immigrants allotted or indentured to

Agent to keep register of allotments.

the several plantations in the Colony, and specifying all such particulars of identity, and otherwise as may be necessary.

Agent to enter in register all births and deaths.

63. The Immigration Agent shall enter in the proper place in the register required by the sixtieth section of this Act all such births and deaths as shall be reported to him, under the provisions of section eighty-one (81), or as shall in any other manner be brought to his knowledge.

Agent to keep register of desertions, imprisonments, &c.

64. The Immigration Agent shall also keep a separate book in which shall be entered a full description of every immigrant reported to have deserted or to have been imprisoned, and the period during which he shall in consequence have been absent from the performance of his contract ; and if it shall appear by such separate book that any such immigrant shall have been, whether at one time or upon different occasions, absent from the performance of his contract for one month or more for each year that he shall have been indentured, it shall be lawful for the said Immigration Agent, and he is hereby required, to withhold the certificate by the fiftieth section of this Act required to be given, until such immigrant shall have completed the term of industrial service required by law.

Immigrants in certain cases to complete lost time.

Agent to keep register of immigrants sent to hospital from ship.

65. The Immigration Agent shall also keep a register of immigrants sent to the Colony Hospital for treatment, from any ship which may arrive with immigrants, containing all such particulars as may be necessary.

Agent to keep register of industrial certificates, &c.

66. The Immigration Agent shall also keep a register of the immigrants to whom certificates of industrial service have been issued, in which shall be entered the date of issue, the name of the immigrant, and such particulars of identity as may be set forth in the said certificates of industrial service ; and every such entry in the register shall bear the same number as the certificate to which it relates ; and in case any such certificate shall be withdrawn and cancelled, an entry thereof shall be made in the register.

Immigrant, when and how entitled to duplicate certificate.

67. If any immigrant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Immigration Agent that his certificate of industrial service has been lost or destroyed, such immigrant shall be entitled to receive a duplicate of the same, on payment being first made to the treasurer of the sum of two shillings.

Extracts from registers to be evidence.

68. Any extract from any such register required to be kept as aforesaid, certified by the Immigration Agent, shall be received in all courts in this Colony, without further proof or production of the original, as sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the facts therein recorded.

Court to report to Agent imprisonment of Chinese, African, or Indian.

69. Whenever any Chinese, African, or Indian immigrant under indenture shall be sentenced by any court of criminal jurisdiction, or by any police magistrate, under any Act or law in force, to any term of imprisonment, it shall be the duty of such court of criminal jurisdiction, or of such police magistrate, as the case may be, within the period of one calendar month from the date of such sentence, to cause to be delivered to the Immigration Agent a return, setting forth as accurately as may be the name of such immigrant, the name of the estate to which he is

indentured, the offence of which he shall have been convicted, and the term of imprisonment to which he shall have been sentenced.

Penalty for not making returns registered by this Act.

70. If any employer, officer, or person mentioned in any of the sections of this Act shall neglect or refuse to send to the Immigration Agent any return, statement, certificate, or declaration required by this Act, every such employer, officer, or person shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and on being convicted thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding the sum of five pounds, and be subject to a like penalty for each and every subsequent month during which such neglect shall continue; and a certificate under the hand of the Immigration Agent, stating that such return, statement, or certificate has not been sent to him, shall, if produced before any police magistrate, be by him received as sufficient *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of the complaint; and any person making or signing any such return, statement, certificate, or declaration, knowing the same to be false, shall be liable to be punished as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Certificate of Agent to be evidence.

Making or signing false return, &c. perjury.

Authority of Immigration Agent, &c.

Agent may at any time visit and inspect estates, &c.

71. The Immigration Agent may at any time enter into and upon any plantation on which any immigrants may be employed, and inspect the state and condition and general treatment of the immigrants, and the state and condition of their dwelling houses and hospital accommodation, and may inquire into any complaint which the employer may have to make against any such immigrant, or which any such immigrant may have to make against any such employer, and the Immigration Agent shall make a full report of every such inquiry to the Governor.

Penalty for obstructing Agent.

72. Every person who shall wilfully do any act whereby the immigration Agent may be prevented or obstructed in the performance of his duty under this Act, shall, on conviction thereof before any police magistrate, forfeit and pay such sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence as to the convicting magistrate shall seem fit.

Agent to visit every estate in January and July, and at such other times as Governor may direct.

73. It shall be the duty of the Immigration Agent to visit every estate on which immigrants may be located during the months of January and July in every year, and at such other times as he shall be thereto required by the Governor, for such purposes as the Governor may from time to time direct, to call on every employer of immigrants liable to make any return under this Act to make and transmit such returns; and in the event of any such return not being made and transmitted according to law, to report such default and the name of the defaulter to the Governor, and to take such proceedings for recovery of any penalty payable on such default as the Governor may direct.

Duties and Liabilities of Employers.

Estate to provide dwelling hospital, &c.

74. Every estate on which immigrants, whether indentured or not indentured, are or hereafter may be located, shall be provided with comfortable and sufficient dwellings, and with a proper hospital and hospital furniture, medicine, and nurses, and shall have

a regularly licensed medical practitioner to attend the sick, and in default thereof the employer shall be liable to a penalty of four pounds, and a like sum for each and every fourteen days during which such default shall continue.

Employer to secure and make the same available to immigrants.

75. Every employer shall provide every immigrant located upon his estate, whether indentured or not indentured, with such suitable and sufficient dwelling houses, and when sick shall secure and make available to him such hospital accommodation, and all necessary medical attendance, medicines and maintenance, and also the services of a competent nurse, and in default thereof shall be liable to a penalty not less than four pounds and not exceeding fifty pounds for each offence.

Governor may, on conviction more than once in three months, discharge immigrant.

76. It shall be lawful for the Governor, if he shall think fit so to do, in the case of any employer convicted more than once of a breach of the provisions of either of the two preceding sections within a period of three months, to direct all immigrants to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrants shall be wholly discharged from such service, and the Governor may direct such immigrants to be indentured to any other employer whom he may select, and who may be willing to receive the same.

Labour-list to be kept, &c.

77. The manager or person in charge of any plantation or estate upon which any Chinese, Indian, African, or other immigrants shall be employed, whether under indenture or under monthly contracts, as by this Act provided, shall, for each and every month that such immigrants shall continue to be so employed, keep a daily labour-list in the form annexed, and such labour-list shall daily be signed, and carefully preserved by the manager, overseer, or person in charge of the plantation or estate, for the purposes of this Act; and any manager, overseer, or person in charge of any plantation or estate who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or shall make any false entry in the labour-list to be by him kept, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding four pounds for every such offence.

Employer to report desertion of immigrant to police station.

78. Every employer of any immigrant under indenture shall, within forty-eight hours from the time at which any such immigrant shall have deserted from such plantation, report such desertion at the nearest police station. In such report shall be stated the number and name by which such immigrant is described in his indenture, with the date thereof, and any other information likely to facilitate the apprehension of such deserter; and so soon as any report of a desertion is delivered to the officer in charge of such police station, he shall copy the same, and send on such report to the nearest police station in each direction; and the police officers respectively in charge of such station shall in like manner copy and send on such report from station to station, until it reaches the inspector of police; and such inspector shall, at the end of each quarter, make up and transmit to the Immigration Agent a return in the form annexed (No. 9) of all desertions so reported, and of the result up to that date; and in case any employer shall fail to comply with the provisions of this

section he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty shillings nor more than forty shillings.

Penalty for harbouring, &c. immigrant.

79. Every person who shall harbour, conceal, or employ any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract, to labour for some other employer, or who shall remove or entice or solicit away from his employer any immigrant, shall for every such offence, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding four pounds, and shall further pay to the employer to whom such immigrant shall be indentured the sum of four shillings for each day during which such immigrant shall be proved to have been so harboured or employed; and if the employer or person in charge of any such immigrant shall state upon oath before a police magistrate that he has reasonable cause to suspect that such immigrant is harboured, concealed, or employed on the premises of any person, such police magistrate may grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, and bring him or her, and the person by whom such immigrant may be harboured, concealed, or employed, before him, to be dealt with as provided by this Act: *Provided always*, that in every case in which any dispute or difference shall arise as to whether any person who shall have harboured, concealed, or employed any immigrant, being at the time under a written contract to labour, or who shall have removed or enticed away, or shall have solicited or enticed any such immigrant to remove from the employment or service of his or her employer, had knowledge of any such immigrant being at the time under such contract, the proof of the absence or want of knowledge of every such person shall be on such person, and the proof of the knowledge of such person shall not be on the party aggrieved complaining or informing.

On oath of employer, search warrant may issue.

Apprehension of immigrant leaving estate.

80. It shall be lawful for the employer of any Chinese, Indian, or African immigrant under a written contract to labour as the servant of such employer, or for any member of the police force or rural constable, to apprehend without warrant such immigrant who on any day on which he shall be bound to labour shall be found at a distance of more than two miles from the estate on which he shall be engaged to labour, without a ticket of leave, signed by such employer, and to cause such immigrant to be taken back to such estate; and it shall be lawful for any member of the police force or constable, if he shall see reasonable cause for so doing, to call upon any such immigrant to produce to him his certificate of industrial residence or ticket of leave, and if such immigrant shall be unable or shall refuse so to do, then, without any unnecessary delay, to take such immigrant before a police magistrate, to be dealt with according to law; and if oath shall be made before any justice, showing reasonable ground to suppose that any immigrant is harboured or concealed or employed on the premises of any person, such justice shall grant a warrant to search for such immigrant, to bring him before him, to be dealt with according to law.

Search warrant may issue.

Employer to furnish a half-yearly return according to form.

81. Every employer of immigrants under a written contract to labour shall, on or before the tenth day of January and tenth day of July in each and every year, make out and transmit to the

Immigration Agent a return in writing of the number of immigrants who were in his service under written contract on the last day of the preceding month, which return shall be made out in the manner and form in the schedule hereto annexed (marked No. 10), and shall be described as the return of the person with whom such immigrants shall have been under a written contract or otherwise, and shall contain a specification of the total number of such immigrants, and also of all deductions from the original number of immigrants under written contracts as aforesaid which shall have taken place within the last preceding six months, by death or desertion, stating the names, numbers, and vessels of import of those who may have died or deserted, and also of those who may have returned to the performance of their contract after their desertion, giving the like description, and also of the births of any children among such immigrants, specifying the ages and sexes of such children, and the names and numbers of their parents, and also a declaration that the contents of such return are in all respects true and correct; and any person who shall neglect to transmit, within fourteen days after the time specified, any such return as aforesaid, shall be liable to the penalty imposed by section 70.

Penalty on ill-using immigrant.

82. If any employer or other person acting under his authority shall ill-use any immigrant, he shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Governor may discharge immigrant on ill-usage, neglect, or breach of contract by employer.

83. In case it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any immigrant has been ill-used by his employer or other person acting under the authority of such employer, or in case of neglect of duty or breach of contract on the part of such employer, the Governor may cancel the indenture of such immigrant, and thereupon such immigrant may be re-indentured to some other employer, by the Immigration Agent, for any time not exceeding the then unexpired period of the indenture so cancelled.

Governor may discharge all immigrants of employer on gross or repeated ill-usage.

84. If it shall be made to appear to the Governor that any employer of any indentured immigrant, or other person acting under his authority, shall have been convicted of gross or repeated ill-usage or ill-treatment of any such immigrant, the Governor, besides the immigrant so ill-used or ill-treated, may also, if he shall so think fit, direct every other immigrant indentured to such employer to be released and discharged from all further service to such employer, and thereupon such immigrant or immigrants shall be wholly discharged from all further service to such employer, and the Governor shall direct the Immigration Agent to indenture the immigrants to such other employer, as to the Governor may seem fit, for any time not exceeding the then unexpired period of the indenture or indentures so cancelled.

Governor may permit a temporary transfer f immigrants.

85. It shall be lawful for the Governor, on the application of any employer, and on just cause shown to his satisfaction, to allow all or any of the immigrants indentured on any plantation to be temporally transferred to some other plantation of which the owner may be willing to accept their services, for any term not exceeding six months, and during such term such immigrants shall be deemed unindentured to such other plantation for all the purposes of this Act, except as to the pecuniary liability of the

original employer and his plantation, which shall still subsist notwithstanding such temporary transfer.

Duties and Liabilities of Immigrants.

Days and hours of labour, &c.

86. Every indentured immigrant, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, and except in case of illness, shall be bound to work upon or in the service of the plantation mentioned in his indenture for nine hours of each day, Sunday, Good Friday, New Year's day, and Christmas day only excepted: *Provided always*, that during his absence on account of sickness every such immigrant shall, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, receive, instead of wages, such allowances as the state of his health may require.

Immigrant refusing to work, &c. or guilty of misconduct.

87. Any immigrant who, without reasonable cause, shall neglect or refuse to attend at the place where and when he shall have contracted or agreed to attend, in commencing or carrying on any work during such hours as it shall be usual so to attend, or who, without reasonable cause, shall leave unfinished or refuse to finish any work contracted or agreed to be done, or who shall be guilty of any drunkenness, wilful disobedience of orders, insolence or neglect of duty, or other misconduct in the service of his employer, or who shall quit the service of such employer without leave or reasonable cause before the end of the period stated in his indenture, or before the end of the period for which he shall have verbally contracted or agreed to serve, as the case may be, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the whole or any part of any wages then due, and not exceeding the wages of one week, and be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, at the discretion of the magistrate, such fine not to exceed four pounds, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Immigrant endangering property, &c.

88. If any such immigrant as aforesaid shall by negligence or other improper conduct lose, throw away, endanger, or damage the property of his employer, or shall endanger such property by a careless or improper use of fire, or shall cruelly ill-use any cattle or other live stock belonging to his employer, or entrusted to his care, or by negligence shall suffer or occasion to be cruelly ill-used any such cattle or live stock, every such offender, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, such fine not to exceed four pounds, and such imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Immigrant using forged document, &c.

89. If any immigrant shall fraudulently obtain, transfer, use, or attempt to use any false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of industrial residence, passport, ticket of leave, or other document referred to in this Act, or shall in any manner alter or erase any part of such document, such immigrant shall be subject, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding four pounds, or to imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding thirty days.

Grant to Colony Hospital.

300*l.* per annum to be paid to Hospital for unindentured Immigrants.

90. There shall be granted and paid to the governor and directors of the Colony Hospital, from the public treasury, out of the moneys raised for the purposes of immigration, in monthly

instalments, the annual sum of three hundred pounds, for defraying the expenses of medical treatment, care, and, maintenance of unindentured immigrants who shall be admitted from time to time into the said Colony Hospital, free of charge.

Back Passages and Departures from Colony.

When immigrant entitled to passport, &c.

91. Every immigrant who shall have acquired a right to certificate of industrial service shall and may demand and receive from the Immigration Agent a passport, which shall be delivered to him free of all charge whatsoever, and such immigrant shall thereupon be at liberty to depart from this colony, on paying the expense of his own passage: *Provided always*, that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed or taken to imply any obligation upon this Colony to provide a passage for any such immigrant at any time before the expiration of the term for which he shall have consented to reside herein.

Indian to give notice on Colony.

92. Every Indian immigrant who shall have obtained his passport shall, before leaving the Colony, be bound to give one week's previous notice of his intention so to do, at the office of the Immigration Agent; and the Immigration Agent shall register all such notices, free of charge, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, containing all necessary particulars, and shall endorse the date of such registration upon the passport of such immigrant; and every such immigrant who shall knowingly contravene or attempt to contravene the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Indian when entitled to back passage.

93. Every Indian immigrant introduced into this Colony at any time subsequent to the first day of January of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, under an agreement reserving to him a right to a return passage, who shall have completed an industrial service in the Colony of five years, and an actual residence of ten years, shall be entitled to such return passage at the expense of the Immigration Fund.

Compensation for delay.

94. There shall be paid to every Indian immigrant entitled to and who shall claim back passage twenty-five shillings for every half-year which may intervene between his application for and the actual offer of an opportunity for such back passage, and so in proportion for any less period than six calendar months during which any such Indian immigrant so entitled to and having claimed a return passage may be detained in this Colony for want of opportunity for such back passage.

Governor may remove immigrant from Colony, failing to procure indenture, &c.

95. If from the unwillingness of the planters, or from any other causes, any immigrant be unable to obtain employment under indenture, and in the case of an Indian immigrant reindenture, at any time before he shall become entitled to his back passage, the Governor may, at his discretion, remove such immigrant to any other colony, and in case of an Indian immigrant he may make such arrangements with such colony as to him may seem fit for paying any proportion of the expense of the back passage to India.

96. The Governor may order a back passage to be provided at the expense of the Immigration Fund for any immigrant who may have become permanently unfit for labour, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding. Governor may order back passage for disabled immigrant.

97. In order to facilitate the return of Indian immigrants who shall be entitled to back passage, wholly or in part, at the expense of this Colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor, when there shall not be any convenient opportunity of providing such back passage from this Colony direct to the port from which such immigrant shall have sailed, to arrange with the Governor of any neighbouring colony from which there may be a convenient opportunity for the return of such immigrant by way of such colony to such port, wholly or in part at the expense of this Colony, according to the terms in which the immigrant may be entitled to such back passage. Governor may arrange with neighbouring colony for back passages.

98. It shall not be lawful for any immigrant who shall have been introduced into this Colony at the public expense to depart from the Colony without having first obtained a passport, in manner herein-before provided; and every master or other person in charge of any vessel who shall receive or harbour on board such vessel, with the intention of carrying out of this Colony, any such immigrant who shall not have obtained such passport, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum of twenty pounds for each and every such immigrant whom he shall have so received or harboured with such intention as aforesaid, and every such penalty shall and may be recovered on behalf of Her Majesty, before the police magistrate, from such master or other person being in command of any such vessel, or from the owner of such vessel. Penalty on master of vessel receiving immigrant without passport.

99. Upon the departure of any vessel from this Colony, having Indian immigrants on board, returning to the port from whence they came, the Immigration Agent, accompanied by the health officer, shall proceed on board of such vessel, and with the assistance of such health officer shall ascertain by personal inspection of the vessel and immigrants whether the vessel is fit and suitable in all respects for the purpose, and whether all the arrangements made for the passage and treatment of the immigrants are in due conformity with law; and such Immigration Agent shall personally muster such immigrants, and ascertain whether they and each of them be the parties lawfully entitled to back passage, and shall certify upon the list to be by him furnished to the master of such vessel the total number of immigrants embarked, together with the state and condition of such immigrants, and that they are provided with clothing suitable for the voyage. Inspection of vessel sailing with immigrant.

Instruction and Naturalization of Africans.

100. All liberated Africans of the second class shall be allowed one afternoon in each week, to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of receiving education and religious instruction; and any manager or other person in charge of a plantation, preventing the attendance of any such African at any school on such afternoon as aforesaid, or obstructing the minister of the parish, or Liberated Africans of second class to have one afternoon in each week for instruction.

any minister of the Christian religion, or any licensed schoolmaster duly authorized thereto by the Governor, in visiting and instructing any such African, or neglecting or refusing to provide a fit and proper place, if required so to do by the Immigration Agent or the Inspector of Schools, for the communication of such instruction, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each such offence, to be recovered upon the complaint of the Immigration Agent or Inspector of Schools: *Provided always*, that any such African who shall absent himself from work on such afternoon as aforesaid, and shall not attend the school provided for him, or receive instruction therein, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment in manner and form provided by section eighty-seven of this Act.

Naturalization of aliens of African descent from United States or British America.

101. Every immigrant of African descent, not being a British subject, who shall come for the purpose of settling within this Colony from any part of the United States or of the British Provinces of North America, and who shall have entered or shall enter into contract as aforesaid, shall, after three years' residence in this Colony, and on taking the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, before the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of the Colony, be entitled within this Colony to all the privileges of a natural-born British subject, and such Secretary shall enter in a register to be kept in his office the name, sex, and age of every such immigrant taking the said oath, and the day when and the vessel in which such immigrant shall have arrived, and the party with whom such immigrant shall have entered into contract as aforesaid; and such register, or an extract therefrom, certified by such Secretary, shall, upon proof of the identity of such immigrant, be sufficient evidence of the right of such immigrant to the privileges aforesaid.

Legal Procedure.

Adjudication of complaints.

102. All complaints, differences, and disputes which shall arise under the provisions of this Act shall and may be heard and determined, except where otherwise specially provided, by a police magistrate; and all moneys, penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money which may become due or are imposed or ordered to be paid by this Act may, unless otherwise specially directed, be recovered on summary conviction before such magistrate.

Agent may make inquiry, and proceed by complaint in his own name or name of immigrant.

103. If it shall at any time appear to the Immigration Agent that any immigrant has not been paid the wages due to him, or has suffered in any way any ill-usage, or has not enjoyed or has been deprived of any of the privileges, advantages, immunities, and comforts intended to be secured to him by the provisions of this Act, or has been treated in any way contrary to the provisions thereof, the Immigration Agent may prosecute an inquiry in respect to any such matters as aforesaid; and the Immigration Agent may, either before or after such inquiry, lay an information or make a complaint, in his own name or in the name of any such immigrant, as he may think fit, against any employer of such immigrant or any other person; and such information or complaint shall be heard, tried, and determined before the police

magistrate of the district, or shall be otherwise or further prosecuted, if necessary, in any of the courts of law of the Colony having jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine the offence or other matter charged against any such employer or other person: *Provided always*, that any such information may be laid or complaint made at any time within six months from the day on which the offence may be alleged to have been committed, or on which the cause of complaint may be alleged to have arisen, anything herein-after mentioned in any way to the contrary notwithstanding.

Limitation of time for complaint or information.

104. On the hearing of any information laid or complaint or charge made by any employer against any immigrant in respect to any of the offences herein-before mentioned, relating to the labour-list and nonperformance of the work required of any such immigrant, or for desertion, it shall be necessary, to obtain a conviction, for the employer to produce the labour-list of the plantation for the month during which such offence may be alleged to have been committed, and if such labour-list be not produced when called for by the magistrate on such hearing, or if, on inspection by him, it should appear that the name of any such immigrant was not duly entered, then and in every such case every such information, complaint, or charge shall be dismissed.

Labour list to be produced on any complaint relating thereto.

105. In every information laid or complaint or charge made, or in the proceedings thereon, in which it may be necessary to state the ownership of any property belonging to or in possession of the proprietors of any plantation, it shall be sufficient to name any one of such proprietors, or the attorney of such proprietors, and to state the property to belong to the person so named, and another or others, as the case may be; and whenever in any information or complaint or charge, or in the proceedings thereon, it shall be necessary to mention, for any purpose whatever, any proprietors of any plantation or estate, it shall be sufficient to describe them in manner aforesaid.

Property how laid in complaint.

106. If it shall be established before any police magistrate, on complaint preferred by any indentured immigrant, that such immigrant is not provided by his employer with sufficient work to enable him to earn a just amount of wages in terms of his contract, such magistrate shall declare and adjudge the contract or indenture of such immigrant to be thereby cancelled, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause such immigrant to be indentured to some other employer, who shall be required to pay or to give promissory notes, in manner and form provided by section forty-seven of this Act, for such sums as may be the due proportion of the bounty or passage money for the unexpired period of the term of service transferred to him, the original employer and his estate remaining liable, however, for such sum or sums as may be due for the expired term or proportion of the whole period of service as expressed in the original contract or indenture.

Magistrate shall discharge immigrant on proof of employer failing to provide employment.

107. Upon any complaint by any immigrant for nonpayment of wages, or damages for breach of contract, or misconduct by his employer, it shall be lawful for the magistrate to make a proportional abatement out of any sum to be awarded as the wages

Magistrate may abate wages for misconduct.

or damages due to such immigrant for such days or time as he shall be proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value of any damage done to the property of his employer, by or through the misconduct or negligence or carelessness of such immigrant.

On complaint for breach of verbal contract immigrant may show cause.

108. On any complaint made by any employer against any immigrant for refusing or neglecting to perform any verbal or unwritten contract, such immigrant shall be at liberty to show by evidence in answer to such complaint that he terminated his service or contract in consequence of ill-usage by his employer, or for some other good and sufficient cause, to be judged of by the presiding magistrate.

Part of fines not exceeding half may be paid to informer.

109. If any person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence against this Act, or shall fail to pay any fine imposed upon him for any such offence, he shall be committed to the common gaol, there to remain in conformity with his sentence, and any part not exceeding one half of every fine imposed by this Act may, in the discretion of the magistrate, be paid to the informer, and in any case where the party convicted shall not pay such fine it shall be lawful for the Governor to reward such informer, provided that such reward to be so paid by the Governor shall in no case exceed four shillings.

Mode of recovery of penalties.

110. In every case of summary conviction under this Act where the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall not be paid immediately after the conviction, or within such period not exceeding ten days after conviction as the magistrate shall at the time of conviction appoint, it shall be lawful for the convicting magistrate, where the amount of the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall not exceed twenty pounds, by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorize and require any constable to levy the same, together with the costs and charges attending such levy, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person convicted ; and in default of such distress it shall and may be lawful for such magistrate to commit such person so convicted to the common gaol, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three calendar months, unless where a less term is hereby specially provided, or until payment of such sums so forfeited or ordered to be paid, and where the amount of the sum forfeited or ordered to be paid shall exceed twenty pounds, by warrant under his hand and seal, to authorize and require the Provost Marshal to levy the same, together with the costs and charges attending such levy, upon the goods and chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the person so convicted, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as he would levy under execution any debt or damages recovered in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and in default of goods and chattels, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the person so convicted, to take the body of such person so convicted, and him to imprison in the common gaol for any term not exceeding six calendar months, unless where a less term is hereby specially provided, or until payment of such sum so forfeited or ordered to be paid.

Rules.

Governor may make rules, &c.

111. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to make such forms, rules, and orders for the purposes herein-after set forth as to him shall seem meet, and from time to time to alter or revoke the same or any part or parts thereof:—

For regulating the proportion and number of each sex of any immigrants to be introduced into this Colony:

For allowing to Indian immigrants holidays or days to be observed as religious festivals:

For securing the savings and accumulations of property belonging to Indian immigrants who may die in this Colony, leaving property for the benefit of the relatives of such deceased immigrants, and for the realization of such property, and the transmission thereof to the relatives in India of such deceased immigrants:

Respecting the form in which application shall be made by persons desirous of having immigrants indentured to them:

Respecting the lodging, medicines, medical aid, care, food, and clothing to be provided for immigrants, and the general treatment of them, and the periods within which their wages shall be paid:

For altering or varying the form of any certificate, contract, indenture, list, return, or specification contained in this Act, or in any schedule hereunto annexed, or for substituting any other form or forms in lieu thereof:

For giving full and complete effect to the provisions of this Act.

Rules, &c. to be published and laid before Legislature.

112. Every form, rule, or order made under the authority of this Act shall within fourteen days be published in the *Official Gazette*, and a copy thereof shall be laid upon the tables of both Houses of the Legislature at the next meeting.

Penalty.

Penalty of 10*l.* for infringing provisions of Act where no penalty imposed, and for infringing rules.

113. Every person who shall infringe or fail to comply with any of the provisions in this Act where no penalty is specially imposed, or who shall infringe or fail to comply with any of the rules or orders which may be made by the Governor in Council, under the authority of this Act, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Short Title.

Title of Act.

114. This Act may for all purposes be cited as "The Immigration Act, 1869."

SCHEDULE A.

Acts repealed.

No. of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
250	An Act to alter the Law of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, and for the encouragement of Immigration, and for the general regulation of Immigrants -	The whole.
256	An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act to alter "the Law of Contracts with regard to Immigrants, "and for the encouragement of Immigration, and "for the general regulation of Immigrants - -	The whole.
280	An Act to promote the immigration of free labourers from Africa - - - - - -	The whole.
284	An Act to improve the Laws regulating Immigration to Grenada, and to increase the salary of the Immigration Agent - - - - - -	The whole.
290	An Act to amend the Immigration Act - -	The whole.
317	An Act further to amend the Laws with regard to Immigration - - - - - -	The whole.
330	An Act to increase the salary of the Immigration Agent - - - - - -	The whole.
369	An Act for granting an annual sum of money to the Governor and Directors of the Colony Hospital Corporation, for defraying the expenses of unindentured indigent sick Immigrants to be admitted free of charge into the said Hospital - - - -	The whole.
380	An Act to authorize the payment from the Immigration Fund of the back-passages to India of certain Immigrants brought into the Island of Grenada by the Ship *Maidstone*, and to permit such Immigrants to accept a bounty in commutation for such back-passage - - - - - - -	The whole.
390	An Act to provide for the payment of bounties to resident Indian Immigrants, and for prolonging their term of service - - - - - -	The whole.

SCHEDULE B.

No. 1.—Section 12.

Immigration Agent's Certificate of Arrival.

I do hereby certify, that the Ship (Master) arrived at this port from on the day of , bringing immigrants above fourteen years of age, between the ages of fourteen and six years, and under six years of age; that I, assisted by the Health Officer of the Port, have personally inspected the said vessel and immigrants, and find that the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act for the time being, as far as the same are applicable, have been duly complied with, and finally that the amount payable in respect of such immigrants is

Dated at , day of 18 .

A.B., Immigration Agent.

No. 2.—Section 27.

Form of Indenture.

This Indenture, made on the day of in the year , between as proprietor (or attorney of the proprietor or lessee, &c.) of Plantation . , in the Parish of in the Colony of Grenada, of the one part, and the several (Indian, Chinese, &c., as the case may be) immigrants whose names are respectively subscribed hereto, of the other part, witnesseth, as follows :—

The said employer agrees to hire the services of the said several immigrants, and the said several immigrants agree to serve the said employer as labourers, for the term of years, commencing on the day of 18 and ending on the day of 18 , subject in all respects to the provisions of the Immigration Act, 1869.

Employer's Signature.
Attestation of Employer's Signature.
Immigrant's Signatures.
Attestation of Immigrants' Signatures.

No. 3.—Section 27.

Certificate of Indenture.

Plantation , the day of , 18 .

I do hereby certify, that a immigrant, No. , ex 18 , has been this day duly indentured to as employer, to serve as a labourer on Plantation for a term of years from the date hereof, and that such employer and such labourer are respectively entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the conditions and regulations set forth in the Immigration Act, 1869, as to employers and labourers respectively.

Immigration Agent.

No. 4.—Section 27.

List of (Indian, or as case may be,) immigrants indentured to as employer to serve as labourers on Plantation , from the date and for the term of years set opposite the name of each such immigrant respectively; such employer and such labourers being respectively entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the conditions and regulations set forth in the Immigration Act, 1869, as to employers and labourers respectively.

Name.	Sex.	Age on arrival.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of arrival.	Date of Commencement of Term.	Term for which indentured.	Remarks.

Immigration Agent.

No. 5.—Section 46.

Certificate of Exemption from Labour.

I do hereby certify, that the immigrant hereunder described is permanently disabled and unfit to perform any labour, and that he is therefore hereby exempt from all liability to labour.

Name.	Sex.	Age on arrival.	Height.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of arrival.	Cause of Disability.

Immigration Office, , this day of , 18 ,
Immigration Agent.

No. 6.—Section 50.

Certificate of Industrial Service.

No. , 18 .

This is to certify, that the immigrant from hereunder described, has completed a term of industrial service on Plantation .

Name.	Sex.	Age on arrival.	Height.	Ship in which introduced and Number.	Year of arrival.	Bodily Marks.

Immigration Office, , the day of , 18 ,
Immigration Agent.

No. 7.—Section 61.

Annual List of Arrivals and Allotments of Immigrants.

No. of Arrivals.	Name of Vessel.	No. of Immigrant.	From what Place.	Adults.			Children between 6 and 14 Years.			Children under 6 Years.			No. of Immigrants allotted including Children.		To what Plantation allotted.	Remarks.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		

Dated at , this day of , 18 .
Immigration Agent.

N.B.—If any discrepancy occurs between the number of arrivals and those allotted, explain it in the column for remarks.

No. 8.—Section 77.

Labour List of Plantation *for the month of* , 18 .

Description of Immigrant.	Name.	Day of Month. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Present.	In Hospital.	In Gaol.	Absent with Leave.	Absent without Leave.	Total.	Remarks.
Indian -																																							
Chinese -																																						
African -																																						

The letter *P* should be marked opposite the Immigrants name in the proper column if present; *H*, if in Hospital; *L*, if on leave; *A*, if absent; and *G*, if in Gaol.

I.F., Manager (or Overseer.)

No. 9.—Section 78.

Quarterly Return of Desertions from the District.

No.	Description of Immigrant.	Name.	Sex.	Date of Indenture.	Plantation from which deserted.	Date of Desertion.	Date of Return to Service.

No. 10.—Section 81.

Half-yearly Return of the entire number of Immigrants located on Plantation, in the Parish of , Grenada.

——	Madras Indians.		Calcutta Indians.		Africans.		Portuguese.		Chinese.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number remaining at last return - - -												
Number born, received, or returned from desertion since last return - -												
Total - -												
Number died, departed, or deserted since last return -												
Total on the estate -												

Specification of Birth.

Name of Infant.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Name of Mother.	Father's Number.	Father's Ship of Import.	Father's Country.

Specification of Deserters.

Name of Deserter.	Sex.	Country.	No.	Ship of Import.	Date of Desertion.

Specification of Deaths.

Name of Deceased.	Sex.	Country.	No.	Ship of Import.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

Specification of Immigrants returning after Desertion.

Name of Immigrant.	Sex.	Country.	No.	Ship of Import.	Date of Return.	Date of Desertion.

I, of Plantation , do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true and correct Return of the Immigrants on Plantation , on the day of 18 , as required by the 81st section of the Immigration Act, 1869.

Signature.

Passed the Assembly, this eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) JOHN WELLS,
Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council, the eighteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) D. G. GARRAWAY,
Acting Clerk of Council.

Dated at Grenada, this seventh day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) WILLIAM WELLS,
Speaker.

Assented to by His Honour the President and Commander-in-Chief, this seventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) SAMUEL MITCHELL,
Colonial Secretary.

[L.M.S.]

(Signed) ANDREW MUNRO, President.

Duly published in the Town of Saint George, in the Island of Grenada, this fifteenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) HENRY SHARPE,
Provost Marshal.

Appendix No. 37.

Grenada.

An Act (No. 400. of 1869) to amend the Immigration Act, 1869.

Whereas it is necessary to amend the provisions of the thirty-seventh clause of the Immigration Act, 1869: Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of the Island of Grenada and its dependencies, as follows:

Repeal.

1. The thirty-seventh clause of the Immigration Act, 1869, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following clause substituted in lieu thereof:—

Immigrant from India to be indentured for five years; from Madeira, &c. not more than three years; from Africa, China, and 1st class African, for three years.

2. Every Indian immigrant shall be indentured for the term of five years from the date of his arrival; every immigrant from the Island of Madeira, from any of the Islands of the Azores, or the Cape de Verd or Canary Islands, who shall not before arrival have entered into contract to be approved as aforesaid, shall be indentured for a period of not less than twelve months nor more than three years from the date of his arrival; every immigrant from any part of the African Continent from which immigration shall be permitted by Her Majesty's Government, every Chinese immigrant, and every liberated African of the first class, shall be indentured for a period of three years from the date of his arrival.

Construction of Act.

3. This Act shall be construed as one Act with the Immigration Act, 1869.

Passed the Assembly the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) John Wells,
Clerk of Assembly.

Passed the Council the twenty-eighth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) D. G. Garraway,
Acting Clerk of Council.

Dated at Grenada this twenty-ninth day of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Signed) William Wells,
Speaker.

Assented to by His Honour the President and Commander-in-Chief this twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) Samuel Mitchell,
Colonial Secretary.

[L.M.S.]

(Signed) Andrew Munro, President.

Duly published in the Town of Saint George, in the Island of Grenada, this twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

(Signed) Henry Sharpe,
Provost Marshal.

Appendix No. 38.

Antigua.

An Act (No. 14 of 1869) to regulate the Carriage of Passengers.

Whereas there is every reason to believe that violence and nefarious means are being employed to take persons from this Colony to the Island of Santa Croix, and it is expedient to make certain provisions whereby the offenders may be more readily discovered and the crime more effectually prevented:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor and the Legislative Council:—

1. That from and after the publication of this Act, no person shall be permitted to act as Emigration Agent for the Island of Santa Croix or any other Colony until such person has been duly appointed by the Governor of the Colony for which he seeks to obtain immigrants, and until the sanction of the Governor of this Colony for such person to act as Emigration Agent has been obtained. — No person to act as Emigration Agent except appointed by Governor.

2. That the master of every vessel or boat taking passengers from this Colony shall before obtaining the clearance of such vessel or boat fill up and duly sign and lodge with the treasurer the form in the Schedule hereto annexed marked A. — Master to lodge lists of passengers with Treasurer.

3. That all such vessels or boats carrying passengers shall, whenever the Governor shall so direct, be bound to comply with all the provisions of the Passengers Act, 18 & 19 Victoria, chapter 119, whether the port for which any such vessel is clearing be distant four hundred miles or not. — Passengers Act applicable to this Act.

4. No vessel or boat carrying passengers shall leave this port before the hours of six a.m. or after six p.m. without having obtained the permission in writing of the treasurer so to do, or clear out without a certificate obtained from the treasurer that all the requirements of this Act and the Passengers Act, whenever the same shall be directed by the Governor to be put in force, have been complied with. — Hours for passenger vessels leaving port.

5. The treasurer, before he shall grant any such certificate, shall cause the vessel or boat taking passengers to be inspected by an officer of the treasury. — Inspector of vessel.

6. If any vessel or boat carrying passengers shall clear out or proceed to sea without the master's having first obtained such certificate, such vessel or boat shall be forfeited to the use of Her Majesty, and may be seized within two years by any officer of customs, or any person authorized to make seizures in this Island, if found in any port or place of this Colony, and such vessel or boat shall be dealt with in the same manner as if she had been seized as forfeited under the "Tariff Collection Act." — Seizure of vessel proceeding to sea with passengers without certificate.

7. In case of the non-compliance of the master of any vessel or boat with any requirement of this Act or of the Passengers Act, when the same shall by order of the Governor be put in force, the master, owner, or charterer of the ship or boat shall for each — Penalty of non-compliance of master of vessel with requirements of this Act, &c.

offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Penalty on persons fraudulently inducing any one to engage passage, &c.

8. If any person shall by any false pretence or fraud whatever induce any person to engage a passage in any ship or boat, the person so offending shall for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than five pounds.

Penalty for infringement of 1st section of Act.

9. Any person who shall act as an Emigration Agent contrary to the provisions of 1st section of this Act shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and not less than five pounds.

Mode of proceedure against offenders.

10. That when any person is charged with committing any offence under this Act, the treasurer, or any person acting for him or under his authority shall, lodge or enter a complaint against such person at the police office in the city of Saint John, and the police or resident magistrate shall hear and determine such case in all respects as is provided by an Act of this Island intituled, "An Act to facilitate the performance of the duties of police magistrates with respect to summary convictions and orders," and all penalties and forfeitures shall be enforced under that Act.

Governor may remit penalty.

11. It may be lawful for the Governor to remit the whole or any part of the penalty or forfeiture which shall have been imposed under the provisions of this Act or the Passengers Act.

As to action being brought against persons acting under this Act.

12. No action shall be commenced against the treasurer or any other person for any thing done under the authority of this Act or the Passengers Act, unless one calendar month's notice in writing shall have been given to the treasurer or such person, or left at his usual place of abode, by the party who intends to commence such action, or by his attorney or agent, in which notice shall be explicitly expressed and contained the cause and ground of such action ; and no evidence of any other than such cause of action as is expressed and contained in such notice shall be given at the trial of such action ; and every such action shall be commenced within three calendar months from the time at which such cause of action shall have arisen ; and the defendant may plead the general issue, and may give this Act and any special matter in evidence, at any trial.

Penalty on master of vessel taking as passenger contract laborer.

13. Any master of any vessel or boat who shall knowingly take as passenger any person under contract as a laborer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds and not less than twenty-five pounds, and any vessel or boat in which such contract laborer shall be taken on board as a passenger shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and may be seized within two years, by any officer of customs, or any person authorized to make such seizures in this Island, if found in any port or place in this Colony, and shall be dealt with in the same manner as if seized as forfeited under the Tariff Collection Act.

Dated at Antigua the twenty-seventh day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

OLIVER NUGENT.
President.

Passed the Legislative Council the twenty-fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

O. Humphrys,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

Duly published at Antigua, this twenty-seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

Isaac Lindo,
Provost Marshal.

Schedule A.

Form of Passengers Lists.

Ship's Name.	Master's Name.	Tons per Register.	Aggregate number of superficial feet in the several compartments set apart for Passengers other than Cabin Passengers.	Total number of statute Adults, exclusive of Master, Crew, and Cabin Passengers, which the Ship can legally carry.	Where Bound.

I hereby certify, that the Provisions actually laden on board this ship are sufficient according to the requirements of the Passengers Act for adults for a voyage of days.

(Signature) Master.

Dated this 186 .

Ports of embarkation.	Names of Passengers.	Age of each Adult of 12 Years and upwards.				Children between 1 and 12 Years.		Infants.		Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passenger.	Port at which Passengers have contracted to land.
		Married.		Single.							
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		

We hereby certify, that the above is a correct list of the names and description of all passengers who embarked at the port of

[Signed] _____ Master,
Emigration Agent.

Countersigned, _____ Officer of Customs.
Date 18 .

Appendix No. 39.

Title.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to make further regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.

[, 1870.]

Preamble.

Whereas by Section II. of "The Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Legislature of Hongkong, by any Ordinance to be by them enacted for that purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships, subject to the proviso therein contsined as to her Majesty's confirmation of the same; be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Short title.

I. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1870."

Interpretation of "Chinese Passenger Ship."

II. In the interpretation of this Ordinance, the expression "Chinese Passenger Ship" shall have the same meaning as that prescribed by Section III. of "The Hongkong Emigration Ordinance, 1868."

Chinese passenger ship to proceed to sea without a licence from the Governor.

III. From and after the passing of this Ordinance, no Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea, and the Emigration Officer shall not grant the certificate prescribed by Section IV. of the "Chinese Passengers Act, 1855," unless the owners or charterers of such ship or their agents shall have previously obtained a licence under the hand of the Governor and the Public Seal of the Colony in manner herein-after provided.

Time and mode of application for licence.

IV. The owners or charterers of every Chinese passenger ship, or if absent from the Colony their respective agents, shall, before such ship is laid on for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants, and before any depôt is opened for their reception, apply in writing to the Colonial Secretary for a licence under the hand of the Governor and the Public Seal of the Colony, for the conveyance of such emigrants, and shall furnish all particulars as to the destination of the said ship and as to all other matters relating to the intended voyage and emigration which may be required of them.

Punishment for furnishing untrue particulars.

V. All such particulars shall, if so ordered, be verified upon oath before the Emigration Officer or any Justice of the Peace; and every person who shall knowingly furnish untrue particulars shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any period not exceeding six calendar months, and to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, either in addition to or in substitution of such imprisonment.

Conditions of licence and amount of fee.

VI. The granting of every such licence shall be in the discretion of the Governor in Council, and shall be subject to the payment of a fee of one hundred dollars, and to such conditions as may from time to time be prescribed under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

VII. Every licence granted under this Ordinance in respect of any Chinese passenger ship shall specify the period within which such ship shall clear out and proceed to sea: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to extend such period. Licence to specify time of departure. Proviso for extension thereof.

VIII. In case it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, at any time before the departure of a Chinese passenger ship, that the master, mate, or any other officer of such ship is unfit for the proper discharge of his duties, by reason of incompetency or misconduct, or for any other sufficient cause, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by order under his hand, to discharge and remove such master, mate, or other officer from the said ship, and thereupon the owners or charterers thereof, or their agents, shall forthwith appoint a master or mate or other officer, as the case may be, to be approved by the Emigration Officer, in the place of the one so discharged and removed as aforesaid. Power to remove master or other officer.

IX. In any of the following cases, namely,— Power to revoke and cancel licence.

1st. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council at any time before the departure of a Chinese passenger ship that the particulars furnished in relation thereto under Section IV. are untrue, or that any condition of the said licence has been violated;

2nd. If any Chinese passenger ship shall fail to clear out and proceed to sea within the period specified in the licence granted under this Ordinance, or within such extended period as aforesaid;

3rd. If the owners or charterers of a Chinese passenger ship shall fail forthwith to appoint a master, mate, or other officer, to be approved as aforesaid, in the place of any master, mate, or other officer discharged under Section VII.,

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to revoke the licence granted under this Ordinance in respect of such Chinese passenger ship, and to order that the said ship be seized and detained until the said licence and the certificate of the Emigration Officer (if already granted) be delivered up to be cancelled.

X. This Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation thereof shall have been proclaimed in the Colony by the Governor. Suspending clause.

Appendix No. 40.

South Australia.

Survey of Northern Territory.

Copy of Surveyor-General's Report on Survey of Northern Territory.

Fort Point, Port Darwin,
30-69. 27th September 1869.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st of June [N. T., 65-69], which arrived here per "Gulnare" on the 24th August, after a rough passage of fifty days from Port Adelaide, via Timor Koepang, to Port Darwin.

Capt. Sweet reports experiencing heavy weather and adverse winds for the first three weeks of his voyage. He brought with him a supply of fruit, vegetables, fowls, a few goats, buffalo, and sheep from Timor, which, with the potatoes from Adelaide, were highly acceptable, as symptoms of incipient scurvy began to show themselves in some of the officers and men. These symptoms you will be glad to learn have since entirely disappeared.

The survey of nearly six hundred thousand (600,000) acres of land of the required area was completed upon the ground by the end of August. Taking into careful consideration, however, the various subjects named in your letter, coupled with the facts that the draftsmen and most of the senior officers would be actively employed for the succeeding four weeks in preparing the necessary plans, diagrams, and records of the work done, and the necessity of certain repairs and alterations in the schooner, which required a thorough overhaul after her late trip, I decided to employ the parties of the officers engaged upon the plans and records of survey in prosecuting necessary and indispensable works to the new settlement, and to send the remaining parties into the field to complete the survey of the additional area required, so that a proper connexion of the survey might be secured, and the plans, diagrams, and field-notes of the whole reach you at one and the same time with the requisite certificates. This course appeared to me the more desirable, inasmuch as the heat is rapidly increasing, rendering field-work more trying to the system; whilst those employed near Fort Point during the hot season, having less walking and better accommodation, will be in a better position to carry on the work during the allotted hours for labour. I carried out this determination, and the surveys of the extra lands were completed, and the respective parties returned to Fort Point by the 25th instant.

As there were many reasons why I should personally confer with the honourable Commissioner as early as possible, I accepted the permission accorded to me in your letter, and propose returning to Adelaide by the "Gulnare," which leaves to-morrow

morning, and have arranged for the prosecution of the works at Fort Point during my absence, or until the arrival of the steamer, in terms of correspondence appended. In taking this step I have every confidence in the officers and men, and feel assured that everything will be carried out in accordance with my instructions.

In my last report I was happy in being able to congratulate the party upon the entire absence of serious casualties, and I did fervently hope that I might be permitted to return to Adelaide with my party safe and well. In this, however, I am disappointed ; and it is with extreme regret that I have now the painful duty to report the death of Mr. J. W. O. Bennett, one of the draughtsmen of the expedition, who died on the 28th of May, from spear wounds inflicted by the natives at Fred's Pass, when Mr. Bennett was off his guard, on the 24th of the same month. It is with unusual hesitation that I enter upon this subject, as I had personally remonstrated with him for his persistent familiarity with the natives, and had written a special memorandum upon the subject.

Mr. Bennett, it will be recollected, formed one of the members of the previous expedition, and was highly spoken of by Mr. Finniss, on that gentleman's return to Adelaide. He understood much of the language of the tribe, and intended constructing a vocabulary, which, so far as compiled by him, is appended hereto, with other papers, and which give, so far as can be obtained, particulars of the attack.

Labourer Guy, who was with Mr. Bennett at the camp, and was also speared by the natives, though dangerous, fortunately not mortal, has, at my request, sent in a statement, so far as his memory served him in the enfeebled state to which he was reduced by loss of blood and subsequent suffering, by which it will appear that, despite my remonstrance and written orders to the contrary, Mr. Bennett continued to trust to the natives implicitly, even allowing them to paint him after their manner. Indeed, the poor fellow considered himself perfectly safe amongst them, and others of the party supposed him a source of protection from attack. The sequel proves how little they understood the treacherous nature of those with whom they had to deal.

The organization and equipment of the respective parties on their leaving Fort Point was such as to preclude, with a very small amount of care, the possibility of such an attack succeeding in its object ; but the apparent friendliness of the natives so deceived the officers and men of the respective parties, that my instructions were departed from—the men going out without arms, and the camps being separated instead of remaining together for mutual assistance and defence. I was absent exploring at the time, and did not hear the particulars of the attack until my arrival at Wood's camp on the Upper Manton, on my way back to visit the parties, when I insisted on the immediate consolidation of the respective camps, as originally arranged, which effectually prevented a repetition of the attack. When returning some weeks

later to the depôt at Fort Point, with a party of four, the natives surrounded, and did all they could to suffocate us, by firing the long grass in advance, on either side, and behind us ; we could easily have shot one or two of them, as three were visible at one time, within twenty yards of me, but in the position of Protector of Aborigines, as well as that of Surveyor-General, I knew that these miserable specimens of humanity were only following their savage instincts in doing what they did ; and whilst ever ready for the worst, we abstained from injuring them so long as there was any possibility to avoid bloodshed. By the coolness of my men and our knowledge of the country, we were enabled to avoid the effects of the fire, to the yelling disappointment of the blacks, without firing a shot—though the escape on one occasion was extremely narrow, owing to the difficulty in getting the frightened horses—fatigued by a long journey—through the burning grass, the flames of which, rising to a great height, roared and crackled sufficiently to confuse the poor brutes, apart from the heat and smoke which necessarily accompanied the burning. The natives kept firing the grass near and in advance of us for a distance of eighteen miles. But we got to Fort Point all right, where I was surprised to find the old native hangers-on at the camp about as usual, though they knew of all that had transpired. They were ordered off at once, and have not since been permitted to approach.

No act of aggression has been perpetrated by the expedition against the natives, who had been invariably treated kindly up to the time of my return. Since then they have been kept at a distance, and they are well aware of the reason. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that because the natives do not show themselves, that there are none near; as, when they were allowed to assemble near their respective camps, all my movements were reported by them to the officers and men, though I was many miles away, and this with astonishing celerity and accuracy. This is the more surprising as, up to the time of the attack upon Bennett and Guy, I had seen no natives during my journeys inland.

Both officers and men were naturally indignant at Bennett's murder, and, had the order been given for retaliation the punishment of the natives would have been a simple matter with a party so armed ; but I consider the attack upon Bennett and Guy the results of feelings of revenge on the part of those who had probably lost relatives in some previous contest with the whites, the more so as we were informed on arrival of the *Moonta*, by the blacks here, that those on the Adelaide, or near that locality, intended to kill two of our party. To retaliate, therefore, even could we have identified the murderers, would have been to secure to our successors, less able to defend themselves, a debt of lives to be paid for our act of reprisal, unless we had annihilated the tribe, which was not to be thought of. I had also to bear in mind that we were in what to them appeared unauthorized and unwarrantable occupation of their country, and where territorial rights are so strictly observed by the natives, that even a chief of one

tribe will neither hunt upon nor remove anything from the territory of another without first obtaining permission, it is scarcely to be wondered at if, when opportunity is allowed them, they should resent such acts by violence upon its perpetrators. Since they have been ordered from the camp there has been no trouble with them. Our relations with the natives are peculiar. We are liable to the consequences of their sudden and treacherous attacks ; yet retaliation on our part would, by many, and I do not say without some show of justice, be looked upon as little short of murder, as we have no right to take the lives of these men without such be done in actual defence, or by the laws of our country. An appeal to such laws, however, would have been useless. We might have surrounded and captured the murderers of Bennett and sent them to justice, when from the evidence of witnesses and the declarations made, convictions and executions might have followed. But they could not have understood our language, nor could they have made themselves intelligible to us. The expense and trouble, therefore, would probably have been incurred in vain, and their subsequent experience, detailed to their tribes, might have given rise to other murders to ensure similar experiences. Persons coming here should be constantly and vigilantly on guard, and never without the means of defence. The latter is necessary even in mercy to the natives, as they rarely attack those prepared to receive them. Nearly all are alike treacherous. There may be a few better inclined, but they are few, and generally over-ruled by the general voice, which is for plunder and revenge, for which the occupation of the country is to them ample cause. Even the chief Mira had to be protected from the natives here by the men of the expedition, as spears were raised against him in the camp at Fort Point because his policy was friendly to us ; and this state of affairs must continue until the object and motives of the whites can be clearly explained in their own language, and the natives satisfactorily convinced of the futility and impolicy of opposition. The sooner, therefore, some one can be found willing and competent to learn their language and undertake this mission, which might readily be carried into effect at Fort Point, the sooner will the great object of a peaceable and useful intercourse with the numerous native tribes in this locality be secured.

It is with regret that I have also to report the death of Richard Hazard, a coloured man, and one of the cooks of the expedition, who died at Fort Point on the 9th of August, of premature decay. He was sent into the main camp on the 30th June suffering from rheumatism ; pleurisy succeeded, and as Dr. Peel dreaded from his early examinations during the first stages of Hazard's illness, was followed by serous effusion into the cavity of the chest, and death.

The remains of Bennett and Hazard were interred in one grave, on the summit of the hill at Fort Point, and I caused a neat tomb to be constructed to their memory. In addition to which the officers propose to erect a further proof of their esteem for Bennett on their arrival in Adelaide ; and the men and

officers subscribed over (65*l.*) sixty-five pounds, which it is proposed to hand over to Hazard's widow on the arrival of the "Gulnare."

Survey of Land.

The survey comprises a total area of 665,866 acres, including roads and reserves, viz. :—

	Acres.	Acres.
1st Principal Township at Fort Point—		
999 half-acre allotments =	499½	
Roads =	1,160	
Reserves =	27	
Park Lands =	730	
Cemetery and Cemetery Reserve =	90	
		2,506½
2nd. Township on the River Blackmore—		
335 half-acre allotments =	167½	
Roads =	31	
Reserves =	8	
Park Lands =	252	
Cemetery and Cemetery Reserve =	40	
		498½
3rd. Township on the Elizabeth—		
313 half-acre allotments =	156½	
Roads =	76	
Reserves =	8	
Park Lands =	363	
Cemetery and Cemetery Reserve =	25	
		628½
4th. Township at Fred's Pass—		
207 half-acre allotments =	103½	
Roads =	18	
Reserves =	1	
Park Lands =	649	
Cemetery and Cemetery Reserve =	23	
		794½
5th. 1,708 blocks, each 320 acres =	546,560	
6th. 208 blocks, each 160 acres =	33,280	
7th. 330 blocks of irregular area =	73,964	
8th. Roads =	7,554	
9th. Reserves =	80	
		661,438
Total Area surveyed		665,866

The survey extends from Fort Point, in a south and south-westerly direction, as far as Fog Bay, Point Blaze, north of Anson's Bay ; southerly, a distance of 58 miles to the southern and eastern sources of the River Finniss ; and easterly, to the swampy lands lying east of the Adelaide River. I did not survey any of the land on the Adelaide Plains, because most of them, as far south as Fred's Pass, are covered with water for eight months of the year ; and, for a considerable distance to the south of the pass, the country adjacent to the river is impracticable for traffic most of the year, large paper-bark swamps existing between the west bank of the river and the higher lands flanking the plain.

From latitude 13° south, however, east-south, and south-west of Mount Charles, there is over a million acres of land of fair average quality, some of it exceedingly rich, other portions equally poor and sandy, but most of it suited to the growth of tropical or semi-tropical products; the whole well grassed and watered, and admirably adapted for depasturing cattle or horse stock. To the south of the Finniss, and extending in the direction of the rivers Daly and Victoria, the land, so far as our operations and examination enabled us to judge, continued to improve in character and quality, and running streams were more abundant; but my means, and the object of my journey, did not permit me an opportunity of examining its extent or detail, the horses being nearly all required by the field parties, and my presence being necessary at Fort Point to ensure the proper preparation of the records of survey, and to push on necessary works at that place prior to the completion of the duties required to be performed by the field parties; as it is, half my time here has been occupied examining the country in advance of the surveys, and in visiting the several parties.

In fixing the sites of the several townships, I was invariably accompanied by one of the senior officers and the doctor, and, where such occurred upon a navigable stream, by a nautical man, by whose joint advice and judgment I was aided in the selection. The site first chosen on the Elizabeth was altered to a preferable one two miles further north, where vessels drawing six feet of water could approach the water-frontage allotments at all states of the tide, an impossibility at the first site, as low-water springs exposed rock, which satisfactorily set the question at rest, though a good deal to my annoyance, as part of the survey had been completed before I discovered the mistake.

The survey comprises portions of four native districts, viz., the "Woolner," "Woolner-Larakeeyah," "Larakeeyah," and "Warnunger," and is embraced within the limits of sixteen hundreds, varying in area from one hundred and twenty (120) to one hundred and ninety-six (196) square miles, portions of which still remain unsurveyed lands of the Crown.

The records of survey are contained in the field books, diagrams, data plans, hundred sheets, townships, and general plans, as per detailed list appended, duplicates of all being left at Fort Point for the use of the local land office, when such has been established.

Description of Country.

The country in the neighbourhood of Fort Point consists principally of table land of from sixty to 150 feet above the sea level, falling thence gently towards the sea, except upon portions of the coast between Fort Point and Point Emery, where it forms into cliffs of soil over a level bedding of indurated marl, with red and yellow stains from iron, over beds of slate and micaceous sandstone, very unctuous to the touch, and also containing a good deal of iron; these latter strata are nearly on edge or perpendicular, and run in a northerly and southerly direction. The cliffs, except at Point Emery and Point Elliot, where the land is more open, are fringed by a dense thicket, from five to twenty yards through, of

various sized timber, matted together by bamboo, convolvoli, and a variety of other vines and shrubs. The low lands near the sea —especially such as are under the influence of the tides—by dense mangroves of two or three varieties ; these give place as you go inland and ascend to the higher levels, to paper bark (some of large growth), palms, fan and fern, screw pines, iron bark, gum, stringy bark, fig, cedar, cotton, and a variety of other trees and shrubs forming an open forest. The grass over the whole, or nearly the whole of the surface of the ground, grows luxuriantly, from a rank species resembling holcus to the finer varieties—from all, or most of which, seed has been sent to Adelaide. The soil is mostly good, and of a dark brown color, with small nodulous stones of ferruginous sandstone upon the surface; in places masses of this stone crop out, and about an acre is level and cemented into a surface resembling iron - broken only by timber growing through, but destitute of other vegetation. Near the sea, and generally upon a watercourse near its junction with the sea, swampy flats occur, containing timber of large growth and rank vegetation ; but these, being liable to inundation during the rainy season, have been excluded from the survey. This general description of the country applies to all the table land as far south as Fred's Pas—the slopes and valleys being of better soil, and free from surface stones. The flats, on either side of large watercourses, also contain good soil ; except when they join the higher land, where there is a narrow belt of a sandy character—poor to look at, though covered with timber and grass. I washed some of the poorest looking, and found it to contain but 10 per cent. of earthy matter and 90 per cent. pure sand. From Mount Daly, westward, to the Blackmore, the same kind of open forest, undulating, and flat lands exist ; at the Blackmore, however, from the Township to the Tumbling Waters, the soil changes suddenly upon the east side, from a dark brown to a very light loam, resembling fine white sand in appearance, but containing 95 per cent. of earth, and but five per cent. of pure sand. From thence the soil gradually improves to the south, south-east, and south-west, except where the ranges occur, and the size of the timber decreases, save on the watercourses, where there are fine specimens of the varieties named. The cotton tree, growing more abundantly upon the higher lands and low rises, and occasionally cork and other trees which I cannot now name. The cork near Mount Charles, abundant, and of large growth, and the bark apparently of superior quality. It was unfortunate that Mr. Schultz could not accompany me on my inland journies—he being unaccustomed to horse exercise—a large amount of information was thereby lost to me, as specimens could not be carried by my party, and he could only identify specimens from which the leaves, fruit, seed, bark, &c., had been obtained. I endeavoured to counteract this loss, however, by sending him inland, on every opportunity, with the drays, when he generally reaped a rich harvest, and got into ecstacies with each new prize.

The rocks in the various estuaries, said to be granite, proved, on breaking, to be either shales, slate, or micaceous sandstone, and

the granite, so called, upon the ridges of most of the hills, a hard grey crystalline quartz rock, flanked by mica schists and sandstone, A few miles north of, and for a considerable distance south of the Finniss, and upon its eastern and southern sources, two varieties of granite are met with, one grey, the other a flesh colour, in which the felspar predominates. The grey variety is compact, and of superior quality, and obtainable in large quantities. The schists on either side of these dykes are rapidly decomposing upon the surface, and easily crumbled by pressure in the hand. The ranges generally, so far as I have seen them, are mostly formed of crystalline quartz and rock on the ridges, cropping through slates, shales, or micaceous sandstone. I have seen no limestone in the locality, so that shells or coral, of which there is an abundance on the coast, must be its substitute. A diligent search for this useful material will, I trust, shortly prove successful.

Minerals.

The minerals found by the party have been but few. They consist of the oxides of iron, protoxide of tin, carbonate of copper, and gold. The iron is extensively distributed; the copper was found near the river Finniss, to the north of the Giant Quartz Reef; the tin between the Celica and the Upper Darwin; and the gold at the Tumbling Waters, on the Blackmore; Section 618, west of the Blackmore; at and above the bar on the Charlotte, leading into the Bynoe Harbor; on the Finniss, near Section 2,130; Rocky Waterholes, Section 2,193; and in the river Darwin. I had previously read of the discovery of gold in the Finniss, near the lower bar, by Mr. Litchfield; but I had also heard the alleged discovery discredited. I therefore determined to test its accuracy, and proceeded to the same spot from whence it was stated he obtained specs of the precious metal. We obtained, from a very hurried washing, three specs and a small round pellet of gold from the first four dishes, and subsequently we found gold in the same river, north of the Giant Quartz Reef. But one dish was washed from the bed of the creek, and two or three specs of gold were obtained. In justice to Mr. Litchfield, I am bound to state that gold does exist where he reported it was found, and that more importance might fairly have been attached to, and reliance placed upon, the description of the country travelled over by him, which, though only approximate as to the natural features, were altogether devoid of exaggeration as respects quality of soil, timber, vegetation, and apparently auriferous nature of the country.

On my return to Fort Point, and after the horses had been rested, I sent R. C. Burton, with an efficient party, to search for gold; and, though he only obtained a little over three-quarters of an ounce, there is no doubt but that a more lengthened and detailed search would have developed a payable goldfield, if such may not have already been found. (See samples and correspondence, with Burton's report, in Appendix.) I also sent Mr. Schultze and his son with Burton's party; they returned with a large collection, and highly pleased with what they had seen, and the

specimens sent will, I trust, be of use in determining the value of much of the country, both as regards its capabilities and natural productions.

Naturalist.

In addition to the collection already sent by previous shipments to Adelaide, Mr. Schultze sends, per *Gulnare*, thirty-four cases, containing dry plants, seeds, birds' skins, skins of animals, crustaciæ, insects, snakes, fish, air plants, sponge, coral, and live animals. This shipment makes a total of over eight thousand specimens. I have written to him acknowledging his assiduity, and expressing gratification that his efforts should have been so deservedly appreciated by those for whom they were obtained, and by whom they will be doubtless properly cared for and distributed. Mr. Schultze and his son remain for the present with the party, to augment their collection as far as such can be done.

I append thirty-nine paintings, by Mr. Hoare, the surgeon's assistant, of plants, flowers, seeds, insects, &c., &c., the colours of which fade too rapidly to enable them to be preserved by the collector. They are mostly true to nature, and very creditable to Mr. Hoare. I also append a few photographs to show the roads and buildings at the camp; but, as the negatives are being brought to Adelaide by Mr. Brooks, they will all be printed, and form the subject of a separate communication.

An abstract of the improvements or works effected by the party at Fort Point up to this date will be found amongst other papers attached.

The stock belonging to this party is in good condition, and are doing well. That sent by previous expeditions has spread over the country, but will be got in before the end of the dry season. From the tracks seen they appear to have increased in number, and will, doubtless, prove a valuable addition to the settlement.

The climate during the months of May, June, July, August, and September has been very fine, and, generally, delightful, not too hot during the day, and invariably cool at night. The weather is changing now, however, the atmosphere becoming more moist, and the heat more intense. Nearly all the men are well. Some of them stand the climate remarkably well, especially those of a spare habit. Personally I have not enjoyed good health, and twice acute and painful illness attacked me, which speedily succumbed to the care and skill of Dr. Peel, to whom I shall ever feel grateful for his unremitting attention to his duties to the officers and men of the expedition.

I have the honour, &c.

G. W. Goyder,
Surveyor General.

The Secretary, Crown Lands
and Immigration, Adelaide.

Appendix No. 41.

No. 11.

An Ordinance respecting Pre-emption Claims.

[10th March 1869.]

Whereas it is expedient to declare the law as to the payment of the purchase money that may be due and payable for land taken up by settlers as Pre-emption and Pre-emption Purchase Claims in that part of the Colony heretofore known as the Colony of British Columbia and its Dependencies, under "The Land Ordinance, 1865," or any other Pre-emption Laws affecting that portion of the Colony: Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

I. The purchase money for Pre-emption Claims, and the balance of purchase money upon Pre-emption Purchase Claims, held under any of the laws heretofore or for the time being regulating the acquisition and tenure of Pre-emption Claims in that part of the Colony formerly known as the Colony of British Columbia and its dependencies, shall be and be deemed to have been and to be due and payable to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as part of the General Revenue of the Colony, as and from the date of the service of an application signed by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-General, upon the person or persons to be affected thereby, and notifying the completion of the Government Survey of the land specified in such application, and calling upon such person or persons for the payment of the amount for the time being due and payable as aforesaid in respect of such land. Defines time for payment of purchase money.

II. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Pre-emption Payment Ordinance, 1869." Short title.

Passed the Legislative Council the 1st day of March, A.D. 1869.

Charles Good,
Clerk of the Council.

William A. G. Young,
Presiding Member.

Assented to, on behalf of Her Majesty, this 10th day of March 1869.

Frederick Seymour,
Governor.

APPENDIX No. 42.

No. 22.

AN ORDINANCE to facilitate the working of Mineral Lands.

[10th March 1869.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to develop the resources of the Colony by affording facilities for the effectual working of silver, lead, tin, copper, coal, and other minerals, other than gold:

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

After Queen's assent to Act, all mineral lands open for mining.

I. From and after the Proclamation in this Colony of Her Majesty's assent to this Ordinance, every person, or association or company of persons whomsoever, shall be free to enter and explore for silver, and all the baser metals and minerals, including coal, in and under the mineral lands herein-after defined, subject nevertheless to the provisions and conditions of this Ordinance, and any other regulations affecting the acquisition and tenure thereof, which may from time to time hereafter be prescribed by law.

Prospecting licence for two years.

II. Every person, association of persons or company, desirous of acquiring a mine or mining claim under this Ordinance, shall, before entering into possession of the particular part of the said mineral lands he or they may wish to acquire and work for minerals, make application in writing to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works for the district within which the land requireg is situate, for a prospecting licence over such land, for any term not exceeding two years from the date of such application.

Applicant to send place and description to land office.

III. Every such applicant shall give to such Assistant Commissioner the best practicable written description of the plot of land over which the privilege is sought, after having located the same, together with a proper plan or diagram thereof showing the position of the boundary posts to be set up by the applicant in and upon the land, and by stating in the description any other landmarks of a noticeable character; and such application and plans shall be in duplicate, one of which shall be filed of record in the office of the said Assistant Commissioner at the time of its being received by him, and the other transmitted forthwith by the said Assistant Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and retained by him for general reference.

Shape of land.

IV. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Ordinance shall, save as herein-after mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line.

Natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases.

V. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired; and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant

to show to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of the district that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Lines of adjacent claims may be adopted.

VI. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by land already held under this Ordinance, the line of such land may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent land.

Enclosed spaces may be adopted, notwithstanding any irregularity of shape.

VII. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece, notwithstanding any irregularity of form or disproportion in length of any of the sides.

Application for prospectling licence.

VIII. No applicant shall be entitled to receive a prospecting licence until he shall have proved to the satisfaction of the said Assistant Commissioner that before making such application he has caused a written or printed notice of his intention to apply for such a licence to be posted on some conspicuous part of the land applied for by him and of any adjacent (if any) sett or mining claim, and on the court-house of the district (if any) for fourteen clear days, or if the ground applied for or any part thereof has been previously recorded, then for one calendar month previous to his application, and that no valid opposition to his claim has been substantiated before the said Assistant Commissioner, as herein-after mentioned.

On proof of requisites, prospecting licence to issue.

IX. Such Assistant Commissioner is hereby empowered and required, upon receiving satisfactory proof of the said applicant having complied with the preliminary requirements in that behalf herein-before contained, to grant to such applicant a prospecting licence as aforesaid.

Extension thereof.

X. Every applicant, upon proving to the satisfaction of such Assistant Commissioner that he has bonâ fide explored and worked for coal (or other minerals, as the case may be,) during the said term of two years, shall be entitled to an extension of the said term for a second period of one year, and such further time as the Governor shall think fit.

Quantity of land included in licence.

XI. A prospecting licence may include within the general limits therein defined the following quantities of mineral land; that is to say,—

(1.) In the case of a prospecting licence for coal alone, not exceeding five hundred acres to each individual applicant, or two thousand five hundred acres to any association or company consisting of not less than ten persons;

(2.) In the case of a prospecting licence for any other minerals than coal or gold, not exceeding one hundred acres to each individual applicant, or five hundred acres to any association or company consisting of not less than ten persons.

Licensee may select land for Crown grant.

Out of the above lands the licensee may, at or before the expiration of such licence or of any prolongation thereof, select for purchase the portion of mineral land to be included in a Crown grant as herein-after mentioned.

Powers of licence.

XII. Such licence may be in the Form marked A. or B. (as the case may be) in the Schedule hereto (which Schedule is hereby made part of this Ordinance), and shall include full and exclusive power and authority to search for, raise, get, make merchantable, and sell for the use of the licensee, all metals and minerals in such licence specified, and none other, within the prescribed limits, to make and erect the necessary roads, works, and buildings for profitably or conveniently carrying on the mining operations therein, with a power to the licensee, at or before the expiration of such licence, or any prolongation thereof, upon compliance with the terms and conditions in this Ordinance contained, to claim a Crown grant of such portion of the mineral land included in his licence, as is herein-after in that behalf more particularly described.

On expiry of licence land open to new comers.

XIII. The interest of every licensee under this Ordinance shall be deemed to have absolutely ceased and determined on the expiration or other sooner determination of his licence, or any prolongation thereof, unless he shall have prior to such expiration or determination made application for a Crown grant as herein provided; and on such expiration or determination a new prospecting licence over the same mineral land or any part thereof may be made to any new applicant entering into possession, and complying with the requirements of this Ordinance.

Licensee may use stone, lime, sand, and timber.

XIV. Every person, association, or company lawfully holding a prospecting licence under this Ordinance, and complying with its provisions, shall, until the determination of such his or their holding, and for the purpose of more effectually carrying on mining operations on the premises, be entitled to the free use, without compensation, of a reasonable quantity of any unoccupied and unappropriated stone, sand, lime, and timber which may be on the premises included in such licence, and may erect such buildings and machinery, and make and use such roads and works, within such limits, as he shall find necessary for the profitable conduct of his or their mining operations.

Priority of record priority of right.

XV. In case of any dispute, the right or title to or in a prospecting licence, and the possession of any claim or privilege under this Ordinance, will be recognized according to the priority of record or registration with the Assistant Commissioner, subject to any question which may be raised as to the validity of the record itself.

Quantity of land in Crown grant.

Coal.

XVI. The quantity of mineral land for coal mining to be granted to any licensee duly applying for a Crown grant, and fulfilling the conditions herein-after in that behalf more particularly mentioned, will be for each association or company of ten or more persons not exceeding one thousand acres, selected out of the premises included in such licence.

Prospecting licence to include right of road or railway to the sea.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, upon proof to his satisfaction of the necessity of such grant, and upon approval by him of the plan and sections of the proposed works, which must be submitted to him, and with the sanction of the Governor, to give to any

person, association, or company holding a prospecting licence or Crown grant under this Ordinance, by any writing under the hand of such Commissioner, a right of way for a road, canal, or railway from his mining claim to the sea shore, or other line of communication, for any purpose connected with such licensee's or grantee's mining operations, with full power, by himself or themselves, his or their agents, servants, and workmen, and with and without horses, cattle, boats, waggons, carriages, or other conveyances, to enter upon, across, and into any lands or waters between the premises included in such licence or Crown grant and such shore, river, or other line of communication, upon paying reasonable compensation to the owner of such intermediate land for the portions so taken, or for the use so made.

Compensation to parties affected.

XVIII. The amount, time, and manner of such compensation, and the mode of distribution thereof among the parties claiming to be entitled thereto, shall, upon the application of either party, be fixed by the Assistant Commissioner of the district, and at his discretion, either with or without a jury consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons, which he is hereby empowered to summon for the purpose.

Amount how determined.

XIX. The decision of such Assistant Commissioner or jury (as the case may be), certified under the hand and seal of such Commissioner, shall be final and without appeal; and every such certificate shall be *primâ facie* evidence for all purposes whatsoever of all the matters and things therein contained in all courts of the Colony.

Commissioner's certificate of amount final.

XX. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to limit or affect the right of the said Chief Commissioner, acting on behalf of the Crown, to lay out and make public highways in or over such intermediate lands or waters aforesaid, or other lands, whenever it shall be deemed for the public interest to create, alter, or maintain public highways, or to vary the same through lands derived from the Crown.

Saving of right to make any public roads over lands derived from the Crown.

XXI. The quantity of mineral land to be granted for mining for all metals and minerals, other than coal and gold, to any licensee duly applying for a Crown grant, and fulfilling the conditions herein-after in that behalf more particularly mentioned, shall for each individual applicant not exceed three chains long by two chains wide, and for each association or company of ten persons shall not exceed thirty chains long by six chains wide.

Other minerals.

XXII. Before any such Crown grant shall issue the licensee applying for the same shall—

Preliminaries to Crown grant.

(*a.*) Leave with the said Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, and post on a conspicuous part of the premises sought for, and on the court-house of the said district, if any, for at least two calendar months previous to the record of his application for such Crown grant, and prior to the expiration of the term included in his licence or any prolongation thereof, a notice of his intention to apply to such Crown grant, with a diagram of the premises, and shall for the same space publish such notice in the *Govern-*

ment Gazette and a newspaper published nearest to the said mine and premises :

(*b.*) The said Assistant Commissioner shall thereupon post such notice in his office for a period of two calendar months :

(*c.*) The said Assistant Commissioner shall (if no adverse claim be filed with him, or if filed shall have been finally decided,) give a certificate to such licensee to that effect :

(*d.*) Upon the application of the licensee, and delivery of such certificate, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General shall, upon payment to him by the said applicant of such amounts as the said Chief Commissioner may estimate as the probable cost of surveying such premises, cause a survey and plan thereof to be made, to be endorsed with his approval, designating such land by its number on the official records, with the estimated value of the improvements and labour expended on the said land.

Issue of Crown grant.

XXIII. Upon proof, satisfactory to the said Chief Commissioner, of compliance with the aforegoing provisions, and payment of the amounts next herein-after in that behalf prescribed, together with the balance (if any) remaining unpaid of the actual cost of survey, a Crown grant shall be issued by the said Chief Commissioner to the licensee applying for the same.

Price of land containing coal.

XXIV. For coal lands the price shall be as follows :—

For any quantity up to and including one thousand acres, at the rate of five dollars per acre ; provided that on proof to the satisfaction of Government that ten thousand dollars has been beneficially expended on any land held under prospecting licence for coal, a grant of one thousand acres of the land included in such prospecting licence shall be issued to the company holding such prospecting licence, without payment of the upset price of such land.

Other minerals.

XXV. For mineral lands containing other than coal and gold the price shall be as follows :—

For any quantity of land not exceeding three chains long by two chains wide, the sum of one hundred dollars, together with the costs of survey ; for any quantity of land not exceeding thirty chains long by six chains wide, in the case of a company of not less than ten persons, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ; together with the costs of survey.

Remission of price on proof of effectual work for baser minerals.

XXVI. Upon proof sasisfactory to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, or other the person appointed for the time being in that behalf by the Governor, and a certificate in writing from such Commissioner or other person to the effect that any licensee or licensees applying for a Crown grant has expended in *boná fide* mining for minerals, other than coal and gold, in and under the sett or mining claim for a grant of which he is applying, to the extent of not less in any case than one thousand dollars, or (if an association or company of three or more persons) of not less than five thousand dollars, it shall be lawful for a Crown grant to issue to such person, association, or company, without the payment of any, or of

only a portion, of the upset price herein fixed for the land to be included in such grant, should the Governor in his discretion so determine.

Rectification of boundaries.

XXVII. Upon the said survey, or at any time before the actual issue of any Crown grant under this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, or his agent, or other person specially authorised by the Governor in writing in that behalf, upon payment of the actual expenses connected therewith, to rectify boundaries, and to settle finally, on the spot, any dispute which may from time to time arise as to the actual or proper boundaries between adjacent or conflicting mining claims under this Ordinance. Every such decision, expressed in writing, and filed of record in the head Lands and Works Office, with a plan or diagram of the proper boundaries as rectified, shall be final, and without appeal, any rule of law or equity to the contrary notwithstanding, and shall be evidence in all courts in the Colony of the several matters and things therein contained.

Adverse claimants.

XXVIII. Whenever any adverse claimaints to a mine or mining claim under this Ordinance as aforesaid (in any other respect than as to boundaries as next herein-before mentioned) shall appear before the approval of the survey by the Lands and Works, as herein-before mentioned, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such mine or claim has been obtained, when a Crown grant may issue as in other cases.

Crown grant an indefeasible title.

XXIX. The issue of a Crown grant to any applicant under this Ordinance, save where obtained by fraud or wilful misrepresentation, shall confer and be deemed to confer on the person or persons named therein an indefeasible and incontestable title in fee simple absolute to all the land specified in such grant, save as herein-after excepted.

Assistant Commissioner may decide disputes.

XXX. The Assistant Commissioner in every district shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases of dispute between adverse claimants to prospecting licences and Crown grants under this Ordinance (subject, however, as to rectification and settlement of boundaries, to Clause XXVII. of this Ordinance); and it shall be lawful for such Assistant Commissioner, and he is hereby required, on the written application of either party to a dispute, to summon a jury, to consist of not less than three nor more than five persons, to decide all questions of fact; and the said Commissioner may award such costs (including the costs of such jury) as he shall deem just and reasonable, and in case of default enforce his judgment by warrant of distress of the goods and chattels of the person so making default. For the purposes of this Ordinance, and to enforce his orders and decisions, the Assistant Commissioner, in addition to the jurisdiction hereby conferred, shall have all the powers, authority, and jurisdiction now by law possessed by county court judges in the Colony.

His jurisdiction and powers.

Forms for proceedings.

XXXI. In cases of dispute as to the right of possession to any mineral lands, the institution of proceedings therein may be commenced by a claim in the form marked D. in the schedule to this Ordinance; and upon the service of such claim on the opposite party, the Assistant Commissioner shall have power to decide thereon (subject to appeal as herein-after mentioned), with full power to place the party who shall be found entitled into possession of the land in question; and upon proper cause shown to issue and enforce an injunction to abate any intrusion or otherwise pending any proceedings, and to appoint a receiver, if necessary. Provided always, that either party to any such proceedings may require a jury to be summoned to try any question of fact (other than disputed boundary, as herein-before mentioned,) as in the last clause provided.

Notice.

Injunction.

Jury.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

XXXII. Provided always, that any person dissatisfied with the decision of such Assistant Commissioner on matter of law only, and not on matter of fact, may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court; and no appeal shall be allowed in any case unless notice thereof be given in writing to the opposite party, his counsel or attorney, within four days after the decision complained of, and also security be given, to the approval of the Assistant Commissioner, for the cost of the appeal, and the amount (if any) payable under the judgment, and to abide by any decision under such judgment; and the said Supreme Court may make such order as it shall think fit; and such appeal may be in the form of a case settled and signed by the parties, their counsel or attorneys.

On certificate of decision of dispute, claim for Crown grant may proceed.

XXXIII. A certificate of every decision of an Assistant Commissioner shall be filed by him in his office, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to the head office of the Lands and Works; and the service of the final judgment or order of the Assistant Commissioner or the Supreme Court (as the case may be) in any case of disputed claim to a Crown grant, or an office copy of such judgment or order, shall authorize such Commissioner and other the proper authorities in that behalf to proceed with the issue of a Crown grant as in ordinary cases.

Amendment of proceedings.

XXXIV. No proceedings, process, notice, decision, or judgment under this Ordinance shall be called in question or invalidated by reason only of any informality or irregularity appearing therein or connected therewith; and every Assistant Commissioner and Judge of the Supreme Court shall have full power to make any amendments in any such proceeding (subject to such costs and terms as he shall think fit) as may be deemed necessary to prevent the failure of justice by reason of mistakes and objections of form.

Rights of Crown reserved.

XXXV. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be deemed or taken in any way to limit or affect the rights of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in or to the Crown lands of the Colony other than is herein particularly expressed, or to limit or affect the right of the Crown to grant or lease tracts of land for mining purposes as heretofore, on any special application made in that behalf or special cause shown, or make reserves for

Government purposes, or Indian settlements, or roads, bridges, buildings, or other public purposes; or to limit or affect the operation of the "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1867," other than is herein expressed.

No person to record more than one claim.

XXXVI. No person, association, or company shall be allowed to record more than one mining claim at one time, but he or they may by written notice, filed with the said Assistant Commissioner, withdraw from any claim for which he or they may have applied: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any person being a member of more than one company or association at the same time.

Forfeiture.

XXXVII. If any person, association, or company shall apply for and record more than one mining claim hereunder at the same time, the filing of the last of such applications shall *ipso facto* forfeit all mining claims previously recorded by the same parties of which Crown grants had not been obtained, and all improvements thereon, without compensation. Every forfeiture under this Ordinance shall be absolute, any law or rule to the contrary notwithstanding.

Where no Assistant Commissioner Chief Commissioner to act.

XXXVIII. In any mineral land not included in any particular district of any Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works under this Ordinance, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General shall have all the powers and authorities over such lands for all the purposes of this Ordinance as an Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works would have had hereunder over such lands had they been specifically included in the particular district of such Assistant Commissioner.

Power to Governor to declare mining districts.

XXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time, by notice published in the *Government Gazette*, to divide the mineral lands into districts for the purpose of this Ordinance, and to define the same, and from time to time, after the like notice, to revoke, alter, or vary the same as circumstances may appear to require.

Fees.

XL. The several fees mentioned in the Schedule hereto shall be taken upon the several matters and things set opposite the respective amounts in such Schedule particularly mentioned, and shall be deemed, recovered, and accounted for as part of the general revenue.

Existing lessees may come in under this Ordinance.

XLI. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any person or company holding mineral lands under lease, reservation, or grant from the Crown, already made, but every such person or company may surrender such rights, and may at once come under the provisions of this Ordinance, and hold such land or such portion thereof as shall not exceed the quantity allowed by this Ordinance, together with all the other privileges secured by such Ordinance.

Suspending clause.

XLII. Provided that this Ordinance shall not take effect until Her Majesty's approval thereof shall have been duly published in this Colony.

Interpretation clause.

XLIII. In the construction of this Ordinance, the following expressions shall have the following interpretations respectively,

unless there be something inconsistent or repugnant thereto in the context:—

The words "Her Majesty" or "the Crown" shall mean Her Majesty, her heirs and successors.

The word "Governor" shall mean and include any person administering the Government of this Colony.

The terms "Assistant Commissioner," "Chief Commissioner," shall mean Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, respectively, and shall also include any other persons appointed by the Governor to act in lieu of those officers respectively, for the purposes of this Ordinance.

The word "mine" shall mean any locality in which any vein, lode, or stratum, or natural bed of silver or other mineral than gold, including coal, shall be mined; and the verb "to mine" shall include any mode or method whatsoever of working the same for the purpose of obtaining the ore, mineral, or metal therefrom.

"Mining claim" shall mean and include the interest acquired or sought to be acquired in any mineral lands under this Ordinance.

"Mineral lands," for the purposes of this Ordinance, shall mean and include all waste lands of the Crown in the mainland of the Colony of British Columbia, including Queen Charlotte's Island, and such other portion or portions of the said Colony as shall hereafter be brought under the provisions of this Ordinance, by any proclamation or proclamations by the Governor in that behalf, and which lands shall be available for mining purposes, and whether surveyed or unsurveyed, in which lodes, veins, beds, or strata of silver, tin, copper, lead, coal, iron, cinnabar, or other metal or mineral, other than gold, and whether discovered or hidden, are now or hereafter shall be found in place, and not for the time being occupied by any other person, or in any way reserved, or the site of an existent or proposed town, or within one hundred yards of any messuage, orchard, garden, or ornamental grounds.

XLIV. This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869."

Passed the Legislative Council, the 1st day of March, A.D. 1869.

CHARLES GOOD,
Clerk of the Council.

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Presiding Member.

Assented to, on behalf of Her Majesty, this 10th day of March 1869.

FREDERICK SEYMOUR,
Governor.

SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Act refers.

FORM A.

(Arms.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MINING LICENCE issued under the "MINERAL ORDINANCE, 1869."

———— District.

Date ————

This is to certify, that of has by this licence exclusive authority to enter, prospect, search for, and work for coal (but no other metal or mineral) upon, in, and under all that piece or parcel of mineral land in this district, within the following boundaries:

not exceeding in the whole statute acres, together with all the rights and privileges granted under the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869," and also a right to claim a Crown grant of so much of the said mineral lands as is prescribed in that behalf under or by virtue of the said Ordinance, and subject and according to the provisions thereof.

This licence will continue in force for two years from the date hereof.

Given under my hand, at , this day of

Assistant (or Chief, as the case may be) Commissioner of Lands and Works.

FORM B.

(Arms.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MINING LICENCE issued under the "MINERAL ORDINANCE, 1869."

———— District.

Date ————

This is to certify, that of has by this licence exclusive authority to enter, prospect, search for, and work for silver, tin, copper, cinnabar, lead, iron, and all other metals and minerals, other than coal and gold, upon, in, and under all that piece or parcel of mineral land in this district, within the following boundaries:

not exceeding in the whole statute acres, together with all the rights and privileges granted under the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869," and also a right to claim a Crown grant of so much of the said mineral lands as is prescribed in that behalf under or by virtue of the said Ordinance, and subject and according to the provisions thereof.

This licence will continue in force for two years from the date hereof.

Given under my hand, at this day of 18 .

Assistant (or Chief, as the case may be) Commissioner of Lands and Works.

FORM C.

(L.S.) (Arms.)

"MINERAL ORDINANCE, 1869."

Colony of British Columbia. }

No.

Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye, that we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, in consideration of

give and grant unto and assigns all that parcel or lot of land situate and numbered on the official plan or survey of the said , in the Colony of British Columbia, to have and to hold the said parcel or lot of land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, with their appurtenances, unto the said and assigns for ever, subject nevertheless to the provisions of the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869."

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall at all times be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf, by our or their authority, to resume any part of the said lands which it may be deemed necessary to resume for making roads, canals, bridges, towing paths, or other works of public utility or convenience, so nevertheless that the lands so to be resumed shall not exceed one twentieth part of the whole of the lands aforesaid, and that no such resumption shall be made of any lands on which any buildings may have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings.

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall at all times be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, or for any person or persons acting under our or their authority, to enter into and upon any part of the said lands, and to raise and get thereout any gold, or ore of gold, which may be thereupon or thereunder situate, and to use and enjoy any and every part of the same land, and of the easements and privileges thereunto belonging, for the purpose of raising and getting, and every other purpose connected therewith, paying in respect of such raising, getting, and use reasonable compensation.

Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for any person duly authorised in that behalf by us, our heirs and successors, to take and occupy such water privileges, and to have and enjoy such rights of carrying water over, through, or under any parts of the hereditaments hereby granted, as may be reasonably required for mining or agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the said hereditaments, paying therefor a reasonable compensation to the aforesaid heirs or [successors or]

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the great seal of our Colony of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our right, trusty, and well beloved Governor of our Colony of British Columbia, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., at our Government House at in our Colony of British Columbia, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and in the year of our reign.

By command.

FORM D.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies and dependencies thereunto belonging, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To and all persons entitled to defend the possession of to the possession of which some or one of them claim to be entitled under the "Mineral Ordinance, 1869."

These are to will and command you, or such of you as deny the alleged claim, within thirty days after service hereof to appear at to defend the said claim, or such part thereof as you may be advised; in default whereof judgment may be signed, and you turned out of possession.

Witness at the day of A.D. 18 .

Assistant (or Chief, as the case may be) Commissioner of Lands and Works.

FEES.

Upon the record of every application for a mining licence, or for a renewal thereof	5 dollars.
Upon the record of every grant of mining licence, or a prolongation thereof	5 dollars.
Upon the record of every Crown grant	25 dollars.
Upon the record of every other matter and thing under this Ordinance	2 dollars and 50 cents.

Appendix No. 43.

Notice on Colonial Land Privileges to Naval and Military Officers.

To take effect from the 1st October 1870.

This notice is issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of officers wishing to retire from Her Majesty's naval or military service for the purpose of settling in those Colonies which offer privileges to that class of settlers in the acquisition of Crown Lands. The subjoined regulations will come into operation on the 1st of October next, when all previous regulations on the same subject will be superseded.

Colonies which offer privileges.

1. The only Colonies which now offer land privileges to naval and military officers are, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Natal, Ceylon, and Western Australia.

Officers entitled to privileges.

2. The officers to whom such privileges are offered are :—(*a*) naval officers of the military branch of all grades not lower than that of sub-lieutenants ; (*b*) military officers of all grades not lower than that of subalterns of seven years standing ; (*c*) regimental staff officers ; and (*d*) medical officers of both services of not less than five years' service.

Officers not entitled to privileges.

3. The officers not entitled to land privileges are:—naval and military chaplains ; subalterns under seven years' standing ; medical officers of not less than five years' standing, commissariat officers, midshipmen, cadets, warrant officers of every description, officers of any of the civil branches of the navy or army ; and, lastly, officers who have ceased for the space of three calendar months to belong to Her Majesty's Service, and have not obtained the memorandum of rank and service herein-after mentioned.

Nature and extent of privileges.

4. In British Columbia a certain quantity of land is granted in lieu of remission of purchase money. In the four other above named Colonies, the land must be purchased under the land regulations for the time being in force in the Colony, and a certain amount of the purchase money is then remitted. These allowances are regulated by the rank and length of service of the officer, as shown in the following scales; viz.

In British Columbia :—	Acres.
Field officers of 25 years' service, in the whole - -	600
Do. 20 do. do. - -	500
Do. 15 do. do. - -	400
Captains of 20 years service' and upwards, in the whole	400
Do. 15 years' service or less, in the whole -	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	300
Do. 7 do. do.	200

In Newfoundland, Natal, Ceylon, and West Australia :—	£
Field officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole - - - - - -	600

	£
Field officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	500
Field officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service, and upwards, in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service, or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service, and upwards, in the whole	300
Do. 7 do. do.	200

Although these scales refer only to military officers, they apply also to naval officers, who will receive allowances corresponding with their relative rank to officers in the army as prescribed in Her Majesty's order in council of the 11th of June 1863.

Memorandum of rank and service.

5. Any officer desirous of availing himself of these privileges must obtain a memorandum (if a naval man) from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and if a military man, from the office of the general commanding in chief, specifying his rank, length of service, and date of retirement. This document will not be issued more than once to the same officer, and it must within one year from the date of the officer's retirement be presented to the governor of one of the above-named colonies, otherwise the officer will not be entitled to any land privileges in the Colony. No document from the office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

Location ticket.

6. As the sole object of the regulations is to encourage the bonâ fide settlement of naval and military officers in the Colony, an officer, on presentation of his memorandum of rank and service to the Governor, will receive in the first instance a location ticket only for the land which in British Columbia he may obtain, or which in either of the four other Colonies he may have purchased to the extent of his remission money.

Crown grant.

7. At the expiration of two years from the date of such location ticket the officer will receive in exchange for it a Crown grant, provided he can show to the satisfaction of the Governor, but not otherwise, that he is a bonâ fide settler in the Colony, and had not only continuously resided therein since the receipt of his location ticket, but that he has resided on the land described in it for such length of time, and made substantial and permanent improvements thereon, of such description and value as the Governor may have prescribed in any general notice published by his authority in the Government Gazette of the Colony.

Lapse of claim if Crown grant not applied for in time.

8. If application should not be made for a Crown grant in exchange for the location ticket within a twelvemonth from the expiration of the two years for which it was issued, the officer's claim will be considered as extinguished, and the land will absolutely revert to the Crown.

Transfer of land.

9. No transfer of the land will be allowed or be valid until a Crown grant thereof has been obtained.

Provision in case of death.

10. But if an officer has obtained a memorandum of rank and service, and dies before he can obtain a location ticket, the Governor of the Colony is authorized to make the memorandum available, as he may think proper, in favour of a child or children or other nearest representative of the deceased, who will then

become entitled to the same rights and be subject to the same conditions as attached to the deceased. In case an officer dies after the location ticket has been obtained, the land to which it refers will be granted to his legal representative.

Permanance of the regulations cannot be guaranteed.

11. As the land regulations in the above-named colonies are liable at any time to be altered, Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the permanance of these regulations, nor can the amount of remission in purchase money made to officers be increased on account of any increased value which may at any time be set upon the Crown lands in the Colony.

LONDON:
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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

THIRTIETH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS

1870.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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